

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-500  
S. 3910

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of S. 3910 . . . . .	.1
Digest of Public Law 85-500 . . . . .	..2



## Index and summary of S. 3910

May 27, 1958 Sen. Kerr introduced S. 3910 which was referred to the Senate Public Works Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

June 13, 1958 Senate committee ordered S. 3910 reported with amendments.

June 14, 1958 Senate committee reported S. 3910 with amendments. S. Report No. 1710. Print of bill and report.

June 16, 1958 Rep. Davis, Tenn., introduced H. R. 12955 which was referred to the House Public Works Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

June 17, 1958 Senate passed S. 3910 with amendments. Print of bill as passed.

House committee reported H. R. 12955 without amendment. H. Report No. 1894. Print of bill and report.

June 18, 1958 House passed S. 3910 with amendment under suspension of the rules.  
House conferees were appointed.  
H. R. 12955 laid on table due to passage of S. 3910.

June 19, 1958 Senate conferees were appointed on S. 3910.

June 24, 1958 House received conference report on S. 3910. H. Report No. 1982. Print of report.

June 25, 1958 Both Houses agreed to conference report.

July 3, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-500.

HEARINGS: S. Public Works Committee on S. 3910; May and June, 1958.

H. Public Works Committee on S. 497, Part 1 and 2, May and June 1957, and Feb. and March, 1958.



## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-500

### AUTHORIZATIONS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

PROJECTS. Provides authorizations for rivers and harbors, flood control, and water storage projects of the Departments of Army and Interior. Title III, relating to water storage, gives municipal and industrial uses of water an advantageous status over other possible competitive uses of water, such as for irrigation, in those instances where capacity for the storage of water for such purposes is provided in advance of the actual application of the water to beneficial use.









S. 3910

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 27, 1958

Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. CASE of South Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3                   TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

4       SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of  
5       rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood  
6       control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and author-  
7       ized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of  
8       the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in  
9       accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions rec-  
10      ommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective

1 reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the pro-  
2 visions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved  
3 March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth  
4 Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects  
5 authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth  
6 with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of  
7 improvement for navigation or flood control and for irriga-  
8 tion and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein  
9 set forth in full:

10 NAVIGATION

11 Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
12 bered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$1,100,000;

14 Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
15 bered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
16 \$720,000;

17 East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts:  
18 House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
19 at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

20 Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document  
21 Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
22 of \$2,300,000;

23 New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document  
24 Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
25 of \$1,678,000;

1 Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House  
2 Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
3 mated cost of \$28,161,000;

4 Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered  
5 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6 \$110,000;

7 Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Num-  
8 bered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
9 \$78,000;

10 Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Num-  
11 bered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$24,447,000;

13 Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287,  
14 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

15 Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Docu-  
16 ment Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
17 cost of \$1,197,000;

18 Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida:  
19 House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
20 maintenance;

21 Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document  
22 Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
23 of \$6,683,000;

24 Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered  
25 75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

1 Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Num-  
2 bered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

3 Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered  
4 82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

5 Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate  
6 Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
7 mated cost of \$48,000;

8 Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document  
9 Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
10 of \$413,000;

11 Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas:  
12 House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
13 an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

14 Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House  
15 Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
16 estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

17 Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House  
18 Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
19 mated cost of \$6,272,000;

20 Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La  
21 Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-  
22 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

23 Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered  
24 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
25 \$317,000;



1 Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minne-  
2 apolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts:  
3 House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
4 at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

5 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor:  
6 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
7 at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

8 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor:  
9 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
10 at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

11 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough:  
12 House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at  
13 an estimated cost of \$241,000;

14 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages:  
15 House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
16 at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

17 Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and  
18 Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered  
19 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

20 Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Min-  
21 neapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in  
22 the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis.  
23 Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth  
24 Congress;

25 Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Num-

bered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;

Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Numbered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;

Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

1 Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
2 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,-  
3 927,000;

4 Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436,  
5 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

6 Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Num-  
7 bered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$1,938,000;

9 Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House  
10 Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
11 mated cost of \$1,612,000;

12 Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document  
13 Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14 \$19,800,000;

15 Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered  
16 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,-  
17 693,100;

18 Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document  
19 Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
20 cost of \$387,000;

21 Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document  
22 Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
23 \$83,700;

24 Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Docu-

1 ment Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
2 mated cost of \$1,394,000;

3 Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Num-  
4 bered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$372,000;

6 Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered  
7 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$19,000;

9 Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House  
10 Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
11 mated cost of \$5,199,200;

12 San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Num-  
13 bered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14 \$6,476,800;

15 BEACH EROSION

16 State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven  
17 Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth  
18 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

19 Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River  
20 to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-  
21 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

22 Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House  
23 Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
24 estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

25 Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat



1 Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Con-  
2 gress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

3 Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick  
4 Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-  
5 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

6 Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South  
7 Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342,  
8 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

9 Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered  
10 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

11 Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
12 bered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$50,000;

14 Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House  
15 Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
16 estimated cost of \$114,000;

17 Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Docu-  
18 ment Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
19 mated cost of \$404,000;

20 Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered  
21 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

22 Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Num-  
23 bered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
24 \$516,000;

1 San Diego County, California: House Document Num-  
2 bered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
3 \$289,000;

4 Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai,  
5 Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432,  
6 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

7 SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby  
8 authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by  
9 them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section  
10 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies  
11 which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the  
12 work which may have been done on these projects is ap-  
13 proved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance  
14 with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That  
15 such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations appli-  
16 cable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take  
17 precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for  
18 improvements.

19 SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of  
20 local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers  
21 Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March  
22 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for  
23 maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation  
24 and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal

1 for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31,  
2 1958.

3 SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehen-  
4 sive project to provide for control and progressive eradication  
5 of the water-hyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious  
6 aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary  
7 streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the  
8 States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
9 Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined  
10 interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture,  
11 fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related pur-  
12 poses, including continued research for development of the  
13 most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated  
14 additional cost for the expanded program over that now  
15 underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which  
16 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be  
17 borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently  
18 estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered  
19 by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secre-  
20 tary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State  
21 agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engi-  
22 neers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-  
23 fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold  
24 and save the United States free from claims that may occur

1 from such operations and participate to the extent of 30  
2 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided*  
3 *further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project  
4 shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority  
5 basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and  
6 the availability of local funds.

7 SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys  
8 authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control  
9 Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause  
10 investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes  
11 to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engi-  
12 neers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary  
13 examination reports shall no longer be required to be  
14 prepared.

15 SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
16 Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954  
17 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
18 Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-  
19 second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
20 Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by  
21 the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the  
22 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
23 ment Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby  
24 modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall  
25 reimburse local interests for such work as they may have



1 done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be ap-  
2 proved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
3 done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act  
4 of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon  
5 the reduction in the amount of material which will have to  
6 be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as  
7 Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided*  
8 *further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appro-  
9 priations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence  
10 over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

11 SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor,  
12 Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and  
13 Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommenda-  
14 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
15 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to  
16 provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local  
17 interests for such work as they may have done on this  
18 project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the  
19 project, over and above any items required as a part of the  
20 local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be  
21 approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
22 done in accordance with project modification adopted in said  
23 Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the  
24 sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimburse-  
25 ment shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall

1 not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements  
2 of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimburse-  
3 ment to local interests shall be made until they have met  
4 all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommenda-  
5 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
6 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

7       SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appur-  
8 tenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis-  
9 consin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions  
10 of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right,  
11 title, and interest of the United States to any portion of  
12 the said property may, regardless of any other provision of  
13 law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be  
14 advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin  
15 offers to take over said property under the terms and condi-  
16 tions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is  
17 hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State,  
18 without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and  
19 interest of the United States in said property, and the United  
20 States shall thereafter have no further obligations with  
21 respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of  
22 the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsi-  
23 bility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be ex-  
24 pended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
25 administered by the Department of the Army toward the

1 work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable  
2 for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of  
3 Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the  
4 duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to  
5 the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the  
6 property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer  
7 within two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
8 said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions  
9 of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may  
10 be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided fur-*  
11 *ther,* That, after acceptance of said property by the State of  
12 Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power  
13 Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable  
14 waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River,  
15 Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf  
16 River.

17 SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and  
18 Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag  
19 navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act  
20 of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the  
21 recommendations in House Document Numbered 45,  
22 Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing high-  
23 way bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at  
24 an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

25 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is



1 authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the  
2 fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as  
3 Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam con-  
4 structed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls,  
5 Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage  
6 rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which  
7 the United States has rights or easements used for the  
8 purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal  
9 project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which  
10 lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred  
11 to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of  
12 Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the  
13 continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian  
14 owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such ac-  
15 quisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of  
16 donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain,  
17 or otherwise.

18 (b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
19 out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
20 administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the  
21 canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing  
22 the same in proper condition for public recreational use other  
23 than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the  
24 repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam  
25 across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining



1 walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam  
2 structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the  
3 canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the  
4 construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of  
5 culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and  
6 improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United  
7 States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain;  
8 the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or  
9 flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work  
10 as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable  
11 to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than  
12 through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of  
13 equipment, building, and other structures, which are desig-  
14 nated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for  
15 such use. The work of repair and modification shall be per-  
16 formed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion  
17 thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion  
18 to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and  
19 modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the  
20 land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall  
21 not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of  
22 Engineers and the responsible State representative of the  
23 agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include  
24 assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the

1 conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United  
2 States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the  
3 United States shall have no further obligation with respect  
4 to the canal.

5 (c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of  
6 any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge  
7 over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to  
8 convey to said corporation, at any time before the convey-  
9 ance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in sub-  
10 section (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of  
11 the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery  
12 of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete  
13 release and discharge of the United States from all further  
14 obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also  
15 provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill,  
16 the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit  
17 the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall  
18 require adequate provision for culverts and other structures  
19 allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary  
20 drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate  
21 road crossings.

22 (d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
23 and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of  
24 this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois,  
25 by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secre-

1 tary may deem appropriate, without further consideration.  
2 the property of the canal; and to execute such other docu-  
3 ments and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary  
4 and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State  
5 of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and  
6 to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the  
7 State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such  
8 quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi  
9 Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal  
10 for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

11 (e) In the execution of the provisions of this section,  
12 the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements  
13 with the duly authorized representatives of the State of  
14 Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification  
15 of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

16 (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the  
17 sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

18 SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or recon-  
19 struction of any navigation, flood control, or related water  
20 development project under the direction of the Secretary of  
21 the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any struc-  
22 ture or facility owned by an agency of government and uti-  
23 lized in the performance of a governmental function should  
24 be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to  
25 meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both;

1 or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its  
2 safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers  
3 to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the  
4 Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the  
5 public interest, enter into a contract providing for the pay-  
6 ment from appropriations made for the construction or main-  
7 tenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such  
8 remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum repre-  
9 senting the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this  
10 section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or  
11 future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a  
12 policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to  
13 assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions  
14 of this section may be applied to projects hereafter author-  
15 ized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as  
16 of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation  
17 servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied  
18 to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navi-  
19 gable waters of the United States.

20 SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
21 ized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the follow-  
22 ing named localities and subject to all applicable provisions  
23 of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

24 Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

25 Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.



1        Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

2        Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

3        Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor,  
4 Long Island Sound, New York.

5        Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as  
6 White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

7        Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro,  
8 Delaware.

9        Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware,  
10 and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chest-  
11 nut (Trapa Natans) .

12       Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and  
13 Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Mary-  
14 land, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and  
15 continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

16       Currioman Bay, Virginia.

17       Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

18       Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

19       Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot  
20 navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

21       Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

22       Frenchman Creek, Florida.

23       Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and  
24 in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present  
25 and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view

1 of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for  
2 commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

3 Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North  
4 Bay, Florida.

5 Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida,  
6 into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

7 Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa  
8 Bay, Florida.

9 Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the  
10 feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

11 Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewa-  
12 hitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep  
13 and one hundred feet wide.

14 Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol  
15 and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

16 Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

17 Trinity River, Texas.

18 Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navi-  
19 gation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South  
20 Dakota-Nebraska.

21 Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in  
22 Lake Michigan.

23 Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash  
24 River, Minnesota.

25 Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with

1 a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which  
2 should be granted toward recommended beach erosion con-  
3 trol measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without re-  
4 gard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion  
5 control.

6 Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining  
7 the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity  
8 without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to  
9 beach erosion control.

10 SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor  
11 Act of 1958".

## 12 TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

13 SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,  
14 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Con-  
15 gress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June  
16 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Con-  
17 gress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except  
18 that for any channel improvement or channel rectification  
19 project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said  
20 Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as  
21 otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization  
22 for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local  
23 cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which  
24 local interests are notified in writing by the Department of  
25 the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless

1 said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satis-  
2 factory to the Secertary of the Army that the required co-  
3 operation will be furnished.

4 SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of De-  
5 cember 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-  
6 eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect  
7 to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein  
8 set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works  
9 of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irri-  
10 gation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein  
11 set forth in full.

12 SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the  
13 benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-  
14 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized  
15 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the  
16 Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-  
17 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter  
18 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:  
19 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-  
20 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized  
21 in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or  
22 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid  
23 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*,  
24 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as  
25 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-



1 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further,*  
2 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible  
3 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall  
4 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-  
5 tion by the Department of the Army when approved by the  
6 Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief  
7 of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

8 NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET,

9 MASSACHUSETTS

10 The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bed-  
11 ford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby  
12 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
13 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
14 Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
15 of \$10,948,000: *Provided,* That local interests contribute  
16 30 per centum of the first cost of the project presently  
17 estimated at \$4,692,000, plus the capitalized value of annual  
18 maintenance, presently estimated at \$1,560,000.

19 NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND

20 MASSACHUSETTS

21 The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narra-  
22 gansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby  
23 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
24 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-

bered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project presently estimated at \$4,950,000.

#### CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

#### HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut,

1 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
2 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
3 ment Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
4 cost of \$1,960,000.

5       The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
6 the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington,  
7 Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
8 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
9 House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
10 an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

11                   SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

12       The project for flood protection on the North Branch of  
13 the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is  
14 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
15 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
16 ment Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is  
17 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000  
18 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

19                   HUDSON RIVER BASIN

20       The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River,  
21 New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
22 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
23 House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
24 an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

## 1        PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

2        The project for flood protection on Pantego and  
3        Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized sub-  
4        stantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief  
5        of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-  
6        fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

## 7                                SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

8        In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
9        authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved  
10       in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May  
11       17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of  
12       Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657,  
13       Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14       \$44,300,000.

## 15                                CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

16       In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
17       authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for  
18       the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control  
19       and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved  
20       in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-  
21       gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to  
22       include the following items:

23       The project for canals, levees, water control structures  
24       on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and con-



1    ervation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in  
2    accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
3    neers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-  
4    fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

5                               MOBILE RIVER BASIN

6               (Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

7           The project for flood control and related purposes on the  
8    Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama,  
9    is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recom-  
10   mendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published  
11   as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Con-  
12   gress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That  
13   in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the  
14   recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests  
15   contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000  
16   in addition to other items of local cooperation.

17          The project for flood protection on the Alabama River  
18    at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially  
19    in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
20    Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth  
21    Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

22                               LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

23          The project for flood control and improvement of the  
24    lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May

1 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modi-  
2 fied and expanded to include the following items and the  
3 authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

4 (a) Modification of the White River Backwater project,  
5 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
6 tion of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
7 bered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over  
8 that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and  
9 \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Sec-  
10 retary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drain-  
11 age District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such  
12 permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the  
13 United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the  
14 Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the  
15 construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

16 (b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement  
17 in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin,  
18 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
19 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
20 bered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$1,212,000.

22 (c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum  
23 of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement  
24 for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a naviga-  
25 tion lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

1 (d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of  
2 \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in  
3 the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May  
4 17, 1950.

5 (e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and  
6 tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the  
7 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
8 ment Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
9 cost of \$1,932,000.

10 (f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, sub-  
11 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
12 Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an  
13 estimated cost of \$2,530,000: *Provided*, That the amount to  
14 be contributed by local interests shall not be in excess of 12  
15 per centum of the cost of construction, the amount of 12 per  
16 centum being presently estimated at \$358,000.

17 The project for flood protection and related purposes  
18 on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-  
19 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
20 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347,  
21 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000:  
22 *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests  
23 on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan  
24 as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited  
25 to the cash contribution required of local interests.

## TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall not be required to pay any portion of the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

## RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

(1) The Sherwood Reservoir on Mountain Fork River is authorized in addition to the six other reservoirs upstream from the Millwood Reservoir, recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

(2) In the case of such reservoirs, the basis for determining the cost allocated to hydroelectric power and water



1 supply purposes shall be the incremental method of allocation  
 2 whereby the cost allocated to power and water supply should  
 3 be limited to the cost of adding power and water as purposes  
 4 in the project, and all flood-control and land-enhancement  
 5 benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

#### 6 GULF OF MEXICO

7 The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston  
 8 Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby  
 9 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
 10 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
 11 bered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
 12 \$5,802,000: *Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 per  
 13 centum of the first cost of the project presently estimated  
 14 at \$2,487,000.

#### 15 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

16 The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River,  
 17 Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
 18 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
 19 House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
 20 at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

21 The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
 22 for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the  
 23 Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Author-  
 24 ity, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved  
 25 July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after

1 “as recommended by the Chief of Engineers,” the following:  
2 “or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both  
3 as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,”.

4 WHITE RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
6 authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the  
7 comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in  
8 the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by  
9 subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan  
10 is hereby modified to provide for the preparation of detailed  
11 plans for power in conjunction with flood control at the  
12 Lone Rock Reservoir and for the preparation of detailed  
13 plans for Gilbert Reservoir for flood control, power genera-  
14 tion, and other purposes as recommended by the District  
15 Engineer in House Document Numbered 499, Eighty-third  
16 Congress.

17 PECOS RIVER BASIN

18 The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at  
19 Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially  
20 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
21 Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth  
22 Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,066,000.

23 RIO GRANDE BASIN

24 The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at  
25 Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in

1 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
2 neers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Con-  
3 gress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,152,000.

4 UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for  
7 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper  
8 Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28,  
9 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
10 Congress.

11 The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green  
12 Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
13 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
14 House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
15 an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

16 The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at  
17 Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially  
18 in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
19 neers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth  
20 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

21 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
22 at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
23 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
24 neers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth  
25 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.



1       The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
2   at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby  
3   authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
4   tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
5   bered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6   \$5,705,500.

7       The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River  
8   at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby author-  
9   ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers  
10  in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
11  at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

12       The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des  
13  Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in  
14  accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
15  neers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Con-  
16  gress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That,  
17  if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall  
18  be in accord with title III of this Act.

19       The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby  
20  authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of  
21  Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth  
22  Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

23       The project for flood protection on the Root River at  
24  Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as  
25  recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document

1   Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
2   of \$796,000.

3                               GREAT LAKES BASIN

4       The project for flood protection on the Bad River at  
5   Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized sub-  
6   stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
7   Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165,  
8   Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

9       The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River  
10   at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially  
11   in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
12   Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth  
13   Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

14       The project for flood protection on the Grand River,  
15   Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
16   with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
17   Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
18   estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

19       The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River,  
20   Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
21   with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
22   Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
23   estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

24       The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tribu-  
25   tary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby



1 authorized substantially in accordance with the recom menda-  
2 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
3 bered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
4 \$305,000.

5 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

6 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
7 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for  
8 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri  
9 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as  
10 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress:  
11 *Provided*, That, with respect to any power attributable to  
12 any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of  
13 Engineers, the construction of which has not been started,  
14 a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined  
15 by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as  
16 may be required from time to time to meet loads under  
17 contract made within this reservation, shall be made avail-  
18 able for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

19 The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps  
20 of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the  
21 construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, con-  
22 forming to applicable standards of the South Dakota De-  
23 partment of Health, to replace certain existing water or  
24 sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School,  
25 Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for

1 treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not  
2 exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota,  
3 sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities  
4 not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South  
5 Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the  
6 Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engi-  
7 neers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the  
8 Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota,  
9 as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000,  
10 under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second  
11 Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is  
12 authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the  
13 provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated  
14 for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and  
15 Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

16 The project for flood protection on the Sun River at  
17 Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially  
18 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
19 Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth  
20 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

21 The project for flood protection on the Cannonball  
22 River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substan-  
23 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
24 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth  
25 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

1       The project for flood protection on the Floyd River,  
2 Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended  
3 by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered  
4 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$8,060,000.

6       The project for flood protection on the Black Vermil-  
7 lion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized sub-  
8 stantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
9 House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
10 at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

11       The project for flood protection in the Gering and  
12 Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substan-  
13 tially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
14 Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
15 estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

16       The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tribu-  
17 taries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recom-  
18 mended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
19 bered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20 \$13,314,000.

21       The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Ne-  
22 braska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with  
23 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
24 Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
25 mated cost of \$2,025,000.

## RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

## OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief



1 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-  
2 fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

3 The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua  
4 and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby  
5 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
6 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
7 bered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$4,796,000.

9 The project for flood protection on the West Branch of  
10 the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substan-  
11 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
12 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-  
13 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

14 The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at  
15 and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby  
16 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
17 dations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
18 bered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$1,286,000.

20 The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek  
21 at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substan-  
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
23 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-  
24 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

25 The general comprehensive plan for flood control and



1 other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to pro-  
2 vide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6,  
3 on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance  
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
5 Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### 7 GILA RIVER BASIN

8 The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila  
9 River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of  
10 the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report  
11 of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated  
12 December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future  
13 development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed  
14 study and specific authorization; and the channel improve-  
15 ment work recommended by the District Engineer in  
16 paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an  
17 estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condi-  
18 tion that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the  
19 Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary  
20 lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and  
21 operate the channel improvements in accordance with regu-  
22 lations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at  
23 an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the  
24 flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of  
25 Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth

1 of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from  
2 encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free  
3 from all damages arising from construction and operation  
4 of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting  
5 from construction, operation, and maintenance of the im-  
6 provements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits  
7 in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir,  
8 the channel improvements herein authorized and the up-  
9 stream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating  
10 unit in the economic evaluation.

11 SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

12 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
13 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for  
14 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
15 Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented  
16 by subsequent Acts of Congress.

17 The project for flood protection on the Sacramento  
18 River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby  
19 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
20 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
21 bered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
22 \$1,560,000.

## EEL RIVER BASIN

1  
2       The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the  
3 Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized sub-  
4 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
5 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80,  
6 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

## WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

7  
8       The project for flood protection on the Weber River and  
9 tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in  
10 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
11 neers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth  
12 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

## SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

13  
14       In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for  
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in  
17 the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supple-  
18 mented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

19  
20       In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of  
21 the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22,  
22 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts

1 of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of  
2 \$28,000,000.

3 LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

4 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
5 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for  
6 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
7 Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by  
8 subsequent Acts of Congress.

9 SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

10 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
11 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for  
12 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
13 Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by  
14 subsequent Acts of Congress.

15 SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

16 The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is  
17 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the rec-  
18 ommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
19 Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
20 of \$1,961,000.

21 COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

22 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
23 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for  
24 the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia  
25 River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, au-



1   thorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and  
2   subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control  
3   Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

4       In carrying out the review of House Document Num-  
5   bered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other  
6   reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant  
7   to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the  
8   United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engi-  
9   neers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than  
10  those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

11       The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy  
12  Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater  
13  River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recom-  
14  mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
15  Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized  
16  at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

17                   SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

18       The project for flood protection and related purposes  
19  on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby author-  
20  ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engi-  
21  neers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth  
22  Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

23                   TERRITORY OF ALASKA

24       The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fair-  
25  banks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-



1   ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers  
2   in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
3   at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

4       The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska  
5   (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
6   ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
7   House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an  
8   estimated cost of \$60,000.

9       SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control  
10   accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and  
11   Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River  
12   by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be  
13   appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construc-  
14   tion cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such  
15   contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the  
16   Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to  
17   a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the  
18   President, of economic justification for allocation of the  
19   amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the  
20   Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the  
21   monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department  
22   of the Army and the State of California shall have entered  
23   into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville  
24   Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control bene-  
25   fits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and

1 such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accord-  
2 ance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pur-  
3 suant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act  
4 of 1944 (58 Stat. 890) : *Provided further*, That the funds  
5 appropriated under this authorization shall be administered  
6 by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure  
7 that the annual Federal contribution during the project con-  
8 struction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual  
9 expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the  
10 total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the  
11 dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless con-  
12 struction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken  
13 within four years from the date of enactment of this Act,  
14 the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein  
15 shall expire.

16 SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the  
17 lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grape-  
18 vine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney  
19 Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to  
20 a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the  
21 real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the  
22 Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is  
23 authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to  
24 the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that  
25 such land is not required for public purposes, including public

1 recreational use, and he shall have received an application  
2 for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the  
3 following limitations:

4           (1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty  
5 days after the last date that notice of the proposed re-  
6 conveyance has been published by the Secretary in a  
7 local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by  
8 the former owner and the Secretary from a present  
9 record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir  
10 made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety  
11 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary  
12 of such notice of objection, the present record owner  
13 of land and the former owner involved indicate to the  
14 Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning  
15 the reconveyance.

16           (2) If no agreement is reached between the present  
17 record owner of land and the former owner within ninety  
18 days after notice of objection has been filed with the  
19 former owner and the Secretary, the land made available  
20 for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall  
21 be reported to the Administrator of General Services for  
22 disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and  
23 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63  
24 Stat. 377).

25           (3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United

1 States Government by the city of Dallas in connection  
2 with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be  
3 subject to revestment of title to private owners, but  
4 shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the  
5 instrument or instruments of conveyance which trans-  
6 ferred the title to the United States Government.

7 (b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or in-  
8 terests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given  
9 notice, in such manner (including publication) as regula-  
10 tions prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests,  
11 and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance  
12 of such land or interests from such former owner in such  
13 form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application  
14 shall be made within a period of ninety days following the  
15 date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secre-  
16 tary may waive this requirement.

17 (c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this  
18 section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and  
19 reservations (including a reservation to the United States  
20 of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in  
21 the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be  
22 reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such  
23 reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reser-  
24 voir projects designated in this section.

25 (d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be



1 sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal  
2 to the price for which the land was acquired by the United  
3 States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value  
4 thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the  
5 United States (the Government shall receive no payment  
6 as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the  
7 construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection  
8 (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof  
9 resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions,  
10 and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject,  
11 and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United  
12 States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary  
13 markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance  
14 shall be borne by the grantee.

15 (e) The requirements of this section shall not be ap-  
16 plicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or inter-  
17 est therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall  
18 certify that notice has been given to the former owner of  
19 such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that  
20 no qualified applicant has made timely application for the  
21 reconveyance of such land or interest.

22 (f) As used in this section the term "former owner"  
23 means the person from whom any land, or interests therein,  
24 was acquired by the United States, or if such person is de-  
25 ceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children

1 or the heirs at law; and the term “present record owner of  
2 land” shall mean the person or persons in whose name such  
3 land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded  
4 on the deed records of the respective county in which such  
5 land is located.

6 (g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any au-  
7 thority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or  
8 employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer  
9 or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under  
10 rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

11 (h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this  
12 Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States  
13 as miscellaneous receipts.

14 (i) This section shall terminate three years after the  
15 date of its enactment.

16 SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
17 ized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied  
18 purposes, including channel and major drainage improve-  
19 ments, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal  
20 effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engi-  
21 neers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Terri-  
22 torial possessions, which include the following-named  
23 localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports  
24 made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supple-  
25 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless

1 authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army  
2 may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made  
3 and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review  
4 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or  
5 economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Govern-  
6 ment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project  
7 for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned  
8 in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have  
9 been adopted by law:

10 Short Sands section of York Beach, York County,  
11 Maine.

12 Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New  
13 Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
14 improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack  
15 River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill  
16 Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in  
17 Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and  
18 Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

19 Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

20 Mills Creek, Florida.

21 Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the  
22 Saint Johns River.

23 Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian  
24 River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island,  
25 and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

1 Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of pro-  
2 tecting Salt Bayou Road.

3 San Felipi Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del  
4 Rio, Texas.

5 El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

6 Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort  
7 Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

8 Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New  
9 Mexico.

10 Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to  
11 utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for  
12 purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of  
13 natural lake levels.

14 Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning  
15 Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

16 Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity  
17 of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

18 Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and  
19 Kansas.

20 Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity  
21 of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet  
22 River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any  
23 areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain  
24 directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and  
25 major drainage problems.



- 1 All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit
- 2 River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.
- 3 Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to
- 4 cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.
- 5 Pescadero Creek, California.
- 6 Soquel Creek, California.
- 7 San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.
- 8 Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.
- 9 Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.
- 10 Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco,
- 11 California.
- 12 Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.
- 13 Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Cali-
- 14 fornia.
- 15 Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County,
- 16 California.
- 17 Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa
- 18 County, California.
- 19 Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa
- 20 County, California.
- 21 Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control,
- 22 navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied
- 23 purposes.
- 24 Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.
- 25 SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there

1 is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of  
2 \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive  
3 plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved  
4 December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-  
5 eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by  
6 subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in  
7 the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said  
8 plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

9 SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and  
10 surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood  
11 control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed  
12 to cause investigations and reports for flood control and  
13 allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the  
14 Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that  
15 preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required  
16 to be prepared.

17 SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control  
18 Act of 1958".

### 19 TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

20 SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of  
21 the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the  
22 States and local interests in developing water supplies for  
23 domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that  
24 the Federal Government should participate and cooperate  
25 with States and local interests in developing such water sup-

1 plies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and  
2 operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or  
3 multiple purpose projects.

4 (b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section,  
5 it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any  
6 reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be  
7 planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engi-  
8 neers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for  
9 present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal  
10 or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be  
11 taken into account in estimating the economic value of the  
12 entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modi-  
13 fication of any project including water supply provisions is  
14 initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the  
15 cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized pur-  
16 poses served by the project shall share equitably in the bene-  
17 fits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the  
18 Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as  
19 the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30  
20 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be  
21 allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local  
22 interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract  
23 for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within  
24 a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allo-  
25 cated to water supply within the life of the project: *And*

1 *provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction  
2 costs, including interest during construction, allocated to  
3 water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project,  
4 but in no event to exceed sixty years after the project is  
5 first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes,  
6 except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to  
7 storage for future water supply until such supply is first used,  
8 (2) with respect to repayment of cost allocated to such  
9 future water supply such sixty years shall not commence un-  
10 til such supply is first used, but shall not extend beyond sixty  
11 years after the project is first used for the storage of water  
12 for water supply purposes, and (3) no interest shall be  
13 charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in  
14 no case shall the interest-free period exceed ten years. The  
15 interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during  
16 construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be  
17 determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the begin-  
18 ning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on  
19 the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by  
20 the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obliga-  
21 tions, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for  
22 fifteen years from date of issue. The provisions of this sub-  
23 section insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation  
24 and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and



1 not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects  
2 Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

3 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed  
4 to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the  
5 Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended  
6 and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Recla-  
7 mation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390), nor shall any storage  
8 provided under the provisions of this section be operated in  
9 such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the  
10 water.

11 (d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore au-  
12 thorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage  
13 as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect  
14 the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed,  
15 planned, or constructed, or which would involve major struc-  
16 tural or operational changes shall be made only upon the  
17 approval of Congress as now provided by law.



---

# A BILL

---

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

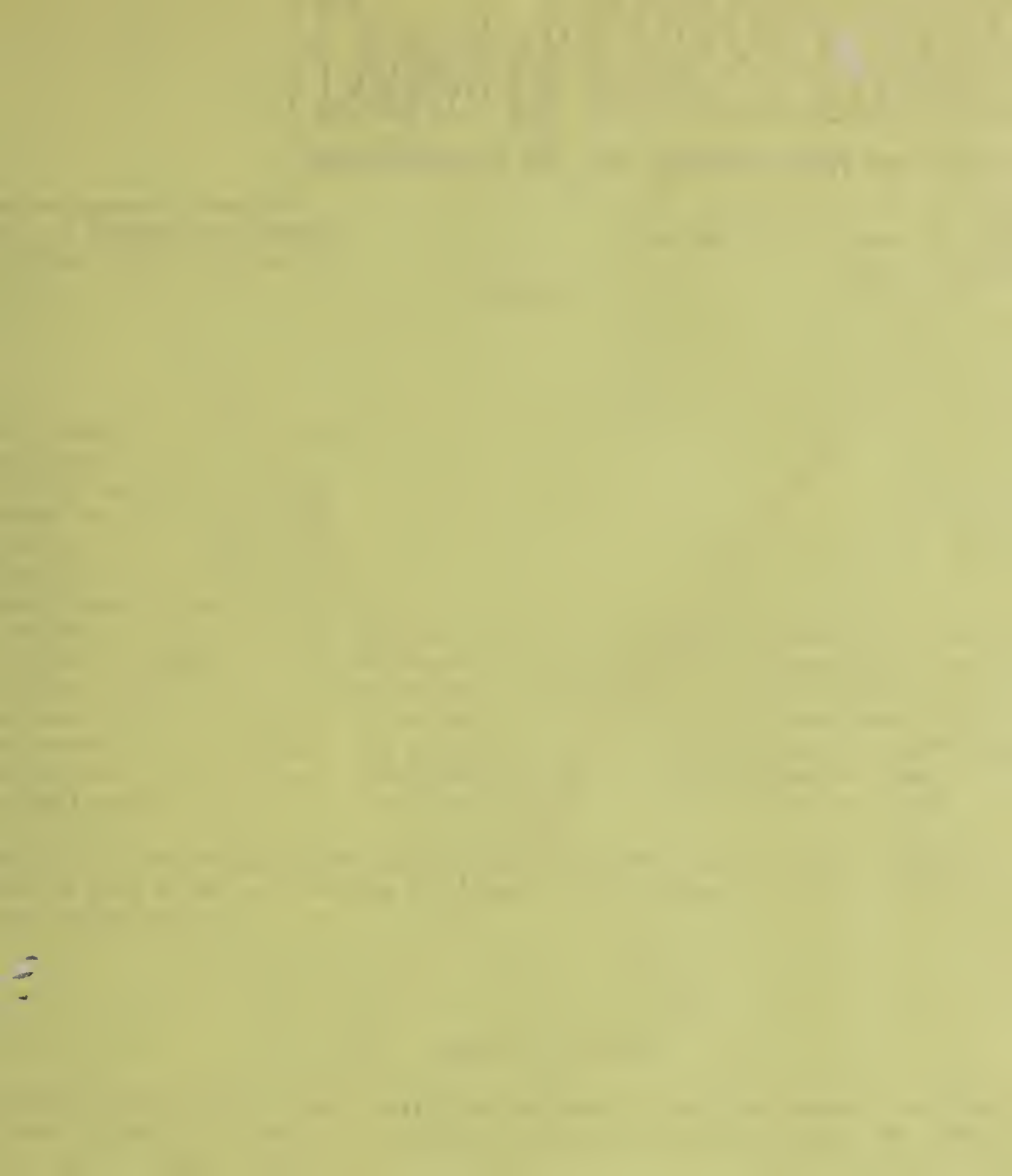
---

By Mr. KERR and Mr. CASE of South Dakota

---

MAY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Public Works







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 16, 1958  
For actions of June 13 and 14, 1958  
Nos. 96 and 97

## CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	17		
Agricultural appropriations.....	25		
Appropriations .....	6,10,25		
Arbor Day.....	15		
Cotton.....	21		
Defense production.....	1		
Education.....	8	Health.....	12
Experiment stations.....	3	Housing.....	23
Extension work.....	3	Legislative program.....	16
Farm program.....	9,20	Newsprint.....	22
Flood control.....	4,11	Pay raise.....	3
Foreign aid.....	19	Personnel.....	3,12
Foreign trade.....	13	Price control.....	7
		Reclamation.....	18,24
		Research.....	12
		Small business.....	5
		Supergrades.....	3
		Surplus commodities.....	23
		Telephone tax.....	14
		Transportation.....	2

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported omnibus farm bill. Senate committee reported bill to extend Defense Production Act. Senate adopted conference report on pay raise bill.

## SENATE - June 13

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3323, to extend the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1960 (S. Rept. 1708). p. 9958
2. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 3916, to extend for two years provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916 relating to dual rate contract arrangements (S. Rept. 1709). p. 9958
3. PAY RAISE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. The conferees agreed to provisions subjecting the qualifications of supergrade appointees to approval of the Civil Service Commission, increasing supergrade authorizations by 292, authorizing 5 additional Public Law 313 positions (up to \$19,000) for this Department, and expressing it as the sense of Congress that appropriations for extension work and experiment stations should include additional amounts for comparable pay increases. pp. 9975-78
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 3910, the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. D538

5. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 7963, to extend the Small Business Act of 1953 and increase the SBA loan authority. p. D538
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from Treasury a report covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts under the control of that Department. p. 9958
7. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Kefauver spoke in favor of a voluntary price and wage control program, and urged the President to consider such a program. pp. 9961-62
8. EDUCATION. Sen. Wiley inserted an address by the U. S. Commissioner of Education on education inside the Soviet Union, "The Russian Race for Knowledge." pp. 9967-69

HOUSE - June 13

9. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 12860, the omnibus farm bill. An amended and clean bill is to be introduced. p. D538
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees agreed to file a report on Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959. p. D539

SENATE - June 14

11. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill (S. Rept. 1710). p. 10049  
Agreed to print as S. Doc. 105 an interim report of the Army Engineers on Big Sandy River, Tug Fork, Ky., Va., and W. Va. p. 10131
12. PERSONNEL. Sen. Neuberger commended passage of the classified pay bill, and inserted an article he wrote urging a crash program for health research. p. 10052-4
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire inserted a telegram urging him to vote against reciprocal trade, and his reply concluding freer trade benefited Wisc. p. 10054
14. TELEPHONE TAX. Sen. Douglas inserted 30 editorials urging repeal of the Federal excise tax on telephone and two tables showing the taxes collected in each state from this source. pp. 10120-6  
Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the New Ulm, Minn., Rural Telephone Co., urging repeal of the excise tax on telephones. pp. 10048-9
15. ARBOR DAY. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution from the Essex County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, urging that the last Fri. in April be designated National Arbor Day. p. 10048
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that, following final consideration on the labor bill, certain bills would be taken up by motion, including the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. 10047
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 16. p. 10131







## RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS, 1958

JUNE 14, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following

### REPORT

together with

### INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

[To accompany S. 3910]

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments, and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are indicated in the bill as reported and are shown by linetype and italics.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

Senate bill 3910 is a combined omnibus river-and-harbor, flood-control, and water-supply measure, title I dealing with river and harbor and beach erosion control authorizations, title II dealing with flood-control authorizations, and title III relating to storage for water supply. The last general authorization bill was the act approved September 3, 1954. Since that time many favorable reports have been submitted by the Corps of Engineers to the Congress. These reports deserve early action because of the importance and urgency of the problems involved. In addition, a number of major river-basin authorizations have been reduced by appropriations to a point where additional monetary authorization is urgently needed to continue construction of specific projects in the comprehensive plan for flood control, navigation, and other purposes as originally approved

by the Congress. There are also several matters concerning general legislation and modification of previous project authorizations which should be considered at this time.

The committee therefore feels that time for enacting an omnibus bill is long overdue, and that further delay would have very unfortunate results in the retardation of projects now under construction and others which are urgently needed for the protection of lives and property, for the improvement of the Nation's waterways, and for the general enhancement of the national economy.

During the 84th Congress, the Committees on Public Works of both the Senate and the House of Representatives held extensive hearings on many river-and-harbor, beach-erosion-control, and flood-control projects, including some multiple-purpose projects, modifications of existing projects, additional basin authorizations, and pending preliminary examinations and surveys. A bill, H. R. 12080 (84th Cong.), was passed by the Congress and was vetoed by the President on August 10, 1956. The bill included an authorization of approximately \$1.6 billion. The President withheld his approval of H. R. 12080 principally because a number of projects had not been given adequate study and review within the executive branch and by the affected States, in accordance with the applicable laws and executive requirements, and transmitted to the Congress.

In his memorandum of disapproval the President referred to 32 projects involving over \$530 million in this category. He further indicated that his action in vetoing the omnibus bill need cause no delay in starting the many worthwhile projects in the bill, and that in the weeks prior to the convening of the 85th Congress, an orderly review would be undertaken of those projects and other provisions of the bill which had not been fully studied or reviewed at that time.

During the 85th Congress, the Committees on Public Works of both the Senate and the House of Representatives held further hearings on many of the projects and provisions of the vetoed bill, of the status of the reports and projects in the bill, and on new projects and modifications that had been recommended by the Chief of Engineers. A bill, S. 497 (85th Cong.), was passed by the Congress and was vetoed by the President on April 15, 1958. The bill included an authorization of approximately \$1,577,000,000. In his veto message the President cited the authorization of 30 new projects or project modifications estimated to cost about \$350 million under terms which he could not approve without destroying some of the most important governmental policies in the field of water-resources development, and other unacceptable provisions. These objections dealt primarily with local cost sharing, uneconomic projects, lack of adequate reports, reimbursement for work performed, payment for damages, and water-supply provisions.

The committee held hearings on the veto message (S. Doc. No. 88, 85th Cong.) and on S. 3910, receiving testimony from representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, the Corps of Engineers, and others. Careful consideration was given to the testimony presented, including testimony received at previous Senate and House hearings. An attempt was made to reach a satisfactory agreement on all items in

controversy, that would meet the principal objections of all interested parties, and provide the necessary authorization for these many important projects to proceed along with the large backlog of presently authorized projects.

The committee was exceedingly regretful that the President saw fit to veto two omnibus bills passed by the Congress, and was not in accord with the reasons advanced for such vetoes. It was consistently brought out at the hearings that agencies of the executive branch were not in agreement on many of the projects. These projects were included in the bills in accordance with the wisdom of Congress, and as deemed justifiable and equitable.

The committee did not claim the necessity for adoption of S. 497 as an antirecession measure. There can be no doubt, however, that the projects included therein would do much to stimulate the economy in certain areas, as they would take their logical place in any plan of public improvements needed to combat a recession. It should be noted, however, that during recent hearings before the committee on the acceleration of public works programs, the Chief of Engineers listed 44 projects in the pending omnibus bill on which work could be started within 1 year after funds are made available, the times ranging from 1 to 11 months. It is also noted that the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has reported out the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959, which includes funds for several projects pending in this authorization bill.

The committee does not consider S. 3910 by any manner or means as "pork barrel" legislation. Other public works projects, such as buildings, airports, roads, defense installations, hospitals, soil conservation, recreation facilities, and water and sewer facilities can be authorized and constructed all over the country without the term ever being applied to them, but any legislation dealing with rivers and harbors and flood control is quickly labeled as "pork barrel" legislation. No projects authorized by the Congress are given more careful study and consideration than civil works projects of this nature. The studies are originated under congressional authorization, they are performed by competent personnel, coordinated and reviewed by the interested Federal agencies and the States and local citizens, and carefully considered by the legislative committees, and by the Congress. The authorization of a project does not impose an obligation upon the Congress to subsequently appropriate funds for its construction. Prior to such construction they are again reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, the Appropriations Committees, and the Congress.

The committee wishes to emphasize the urgency of early enactment of S. 3910, not only for the authorization of the individual projects included in the bill, but for the additional monetary authorizations for comprehensive basin plans included therein. Six such basins are now deficient in monetary authorization, and items in the Presidential budget now before the Appropriations Committees are in excess of the monetary authorizations and cannot be appropriated for. To stop the work now underway would be disastrous. The committee would like to advise the Congress that the increase in basin monetary



authorizations included in S. 3910, carried forward from previous vetoed bills, are based upon anticipated appropriations through fiscal year 1960, thus it is expected that legislation will be necessary at the next session of Congress to provide further increases in such basin monetary authorizations.

The amendments to S. 3910 recommended by the committee were adopted after consideration of testimony thereon, and a careful analysis of all available information. A comparison of this bill as approved by the committee with S. 497 as vetoed indicates:

Projects included with change.....	10
Projects amended.....	14
Projects deleted.....	6

The committee added 3 projects and 1 change in language to the bill, based on favorable reports transmitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Army, and on additional testimony received and information available. They are believed to be worthy projects, have the approval of all the agencies and the States, and their authorization at this time appears desirable.

A description of each item included in S. 3910 is contained in this report. Prior descriptions of these projects, their justification, and a discussion of the rivers and harbors and flood-control programs are contained in prior reports as follows: House Reports 2639 and 2955, and Senate Report 2784, 84th Congress, on H. R. 12080, and House Reports 1122 and 1588, and Senate Report, 168 85th Congress, on S. 497.

The total amount of monetary authorization in this bill, broken down into the major categories, is shown in the following tabulation:

*Monetary summary of bill (cost of new work)*

Title I. Rivers and Harbors:

Sec. 101:	
Navigation projects.....	\$173, 814, 000
Beach-erosion control projects.....	11, 627, 700
Sec. 104: Eradication of water hyacinths.....	4, 725, 000
Sec. 108: Upper Fox River, Wis.....	300, 000
Sec. 109: Calumet-Sag project, Illinois.....	9, 884, 000
Sec. 110: Illinois and Mississippi Canal.....	2, 000, 000
Total, title I.....	<u>202, 350, 700</u>

Title II. Flood Control:

Sec. 203:	
New projects or project modifications.....	495, 574, 900
Increased basin authorizations.....	608, 300, 000
Sec. 204: Oroville Dam, Calif.....	<sup>1</sup> 50, 000, 000
Sec. 207: Missouri River Basin, Department of the Interior..	200, 000, 000
Total, title II.....	<u>1, 353, 874, 900</u>
Grand total.....	<u>1, 556, 225, 600</u>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated cost by the Bureau of the Budget.

# RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

## TITLE I

### NAVIGATION

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	Federal cost of new work
Josias River, Ogunquit, Maine.....	H. 377, 85th Cong.....	\$258, 400
Salem Harbor, Mass.....	H. 31, 85th Cong.....	1, 100, 000
Boston Harbor, Mass.....	H. 349, 84th Cong.....	720, 000
East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.....	H. 168, 85th Cong.....	360, 000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	H. 136, 85th Cong.....	2, 300, 000
New York Harbor, N. Y.....	S. 45, 84th Cong.....	1, 678, 000
Baltimore Harbors and Channels, Md.....	H. 86, 85th Cong.....	28, 161, 000
Herring Creek, Md.....	H. 159, 84th Cong.....	110, 000
Betterton Harbor, Md.....	H. 333, 84th Cong.....	78, 000
Delaware River anchorages, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.....	H. 185, 85th Cong.....	24, 447, 000
Hull Creek, Va.....	H. 287, 85th Cong.....	269, 800
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.....	S. 54, 84th Cong.....	1, 197, 000
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.....	H. 222, 85th Cong.....	(2)
Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.....	H. 346, 85th Cong.....	6, 683, 000
Escambia River, Fla.....	H. 75, 85th Cong.....	61, 000
Gulfport Harbor, Miss.....	S. 123, 84th Cong.....	(2)
Barataria Bay, La.....	H. 82, 85th Cong.....	1, 647, 000
Chefuncte River and Boque Falia, La.....	S. 54, 85th Cong.....	48, 000
Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.....	H. 131, 84th Cong.....	413, 000
Galvestou Harbor and Houston ship channel.....	H. 350, 85th Cong.....	17, 196, 000
Matagorda ship channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.....	H. 388, 84th Cong.....	9, 944, 000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex.....	H. 361, 85th Cong.....	6, 272, 000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi, La Quinta Channel.....	S. 33, 85th Cong.....	954, 000
Freeport Harbor, Tex.....	H. 433, 84th Cong.....	317, 000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee districts.....	H. 135, 84th Cong.....	2, 476, 000
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., commercial harbor.....	H. 136, 84th Cong.....	246, 000
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small-boat harbor.....	H. 136, 84th Cong.....	101, 000
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough.....	H. 345, 84th Cong.....	241, 000
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, damages.....	H. 412, 84th Cong.....	147, 000
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam No. 26.....	S. 7, 85th Cong.....	5, 802, 000
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Anthony Falls.....	H. 33, 85th Cong.....	(3)
Minnesota River, Minn.....	S. 144, 84th Cong.....	2, 544, 000
Vermilion Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 231, 85th Cong.....	474, 000
Ohio River at Galipolis, Ohio.....	H. 423, 84th Cong.....	66, 000
Licking River, Ky.....	H. 434, 84th Cong.....	(2)
Saxon Harbor, Wis.....	H. 169, 85th Cong.....	393, 500
Two Rivers Harbor, Wis.....	H. 362, 84th Cong.....	66, 000
Port Washington Harbor, Wis.....	H. 446, 83d Cong.....	2, 181, 000
St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.....	S. 95, 84th Cong.....	(2)
Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.....	H. 135, 85th Cong.....	101, 500
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 107, 85th Cong.....	14, 927, 000
Toledo Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 436, 84th Cong.....	859, 000
Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.....	H. 332, 84th Cong.....	1, 938, 000
Santa Cruz Harbor, Calif.....	H. 357, 85th Cong.....	1, 612, 000
Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.....	S. 8, 85th Cong.....	19, 800, 000
Stuslaw River, Oreg.....	H. 204, 85th Cong.....	1, 693, 100
Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.....	H. 418, 84th Cong.....	387, 000
Bellingham Harbor, Wash.....	S. 46, 85th Cong.....	83, 700
Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska.....	H. 286, 84th Cong.....	1, 394, 000
Dillingham Harbor, Alaska.....	H. 390, 84th Cong.....	372, 000
Naknek River, Alaska.....	do.....	19, 000
Cook Inlet navigation improvements, Alaska.....	H. 34, 85th Cong.....	5, 199, 200
San Juan Harbor, P. R.....	H. 38, 85th Cong.....	6, 476, 800
Total, navigation (52 projects).....		173, 814, 000

<sup>1</sup> H indicates House document; S indicates Senate document.

<sup>2</sup> Maintenance.

<sup>3</sup> No additional cost.

# RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS—Continued

## BEACH EROSION

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	Federal cost of new work
State of Connecticut, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor.....	H. 395, 84th Cong.....	\$12, 000
Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River.....	H. 174, 85th Cong.....	229, 000
Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.....	H. 411, 84th Cong.....	2, 724, 000
Atlantic coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet.....	H. 332, 85th Cong.....	6, 755, 000
Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.....	H. 216, 85th Cong.....	28, 000
Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.....	H. 342, 85th Cong.....	222, 500
Berrien County, Mich.....	H. 336, 85th Cong.....	226, 000
Manitowoc County, Wis.....	H. 348, 84th Cong.....	50, 000
Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.....	H. 134, 84th Cong.....	114, 000
Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.....	H. 138, 84th Cong.....	404, 000
Humboldt Bay, Calif.....	H. 282, 85th Cong.....	38, 200
Santa Cruz County, Calif.....	H. 179, 85th Cong.....	516, 000
San Diego County, Calif.....	H. 399, 84th Cong.....	289, 000
Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, island of Kauai, T. H.....	H. 432, 84th Cong.....	20, 000
Total, beach erosion (14 projects).....		11, 627, 700

<sup>1</sup> H indicates House document; S indicates Senate document.

### JOSIAS RIVER, MAINE

(H. Doc. 377, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—This is a small river running through Flat Pond to Perkins Cove, which is the harbor for Ogunquit, a village on the coast of Maine, 30 miles southwest of Portland.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, adopted February 17, 1949. The report has been completed and is printed as House Document No. 377, 85th Congress.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 5 feet deep and 40 feet wide in the Josias River from that depth in Perkins Cove to and including an anchorage basin of the same depth and about 3.2 acres in extent in Flat Pond. The project was authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1945, and was completed in 1951 at a Federal cost of \$30,658. In addition, local interests have spent \$35,000 on the project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the existing project to provide for extending the Flat Pond anchorage over an area of 1 acre at a depth of 5 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—The estimated Federal cost is \$258,400 for construction and \$500 annually for maintenance in addition to that now required. The estimated non-Federal costs are \$81,600 in the nature of a cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance; contribute in cash 24 percent of the cost of the work, presently estimated at \$81,600.



*Project economics.*—Based on prices prevailing in March 1957.

Annual charges.....	\$12, 500
Annual benefits:	
Increase in lobster catch.....	8, 600
Expansion of permanent and transient recreational fleet.....	7, 800
Total benefits.....	16, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 3

*Justification.*—The area contiguous to Perkins Cove and Josias River has a permanent population of about 1,000 and a frequent transient population of 10,000 during the summer months. Approximately 50 boats are permanently based in the harbor, with an additional 30 based there during the summer. Additional anchorage area is needed for expansion of the fishing fleet and permanent and transient recreational fleet, and to alleviate present crowded conditions. The 15 lobster boats now based in Josias River operating full time bring in an estimated 15,000 pounds of lobster annually per boat. Other fishing boats include seiners, commercial tuna and mackerel boats, and party and sport fishing boats. There is desire and need for expansion of the entire fleet, and additional facilities are necessary. The committee approves authorization of this project at this time.

#### SALEM HARBOR, MASS.

(H. Doc. 31, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Salem Harbor is located 12 miles northeast of Boston Harbor, Mass., and 11 miles southwest of Cape Ann. It is the largest of the four harbors, namely Manchester, Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead, located in Massachusetts Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution adopted June 17, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 25 feet deep in the main harbor, 300 feet wide; from that depth in the outer harbor to within 1,500 feet of the Salem Terminal wharf; removal of a shoal near Abbot Rock Beacon to a depth of 25 feet; a channel into South River 10 feet deep to Pickering wharf with widths ranging from 300 feet in the harbor proper to 90 feet at Pickering wharf; and a branch channel on the east side of Derby wharf 8 feet deep, 100 feet wide and about 700 feet long, widening to a basin of the same depth 200 feet wide and 500 feet long.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 32 feet deep from the outer harbor, generally 300 feet wide and extending a distance of about 1.5 miles to the limit of the existing 25-foot channel about 1,500 feet off the Salem Terminal wharf; and for the removal of Mann Rock to a depth of 32 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report estimate (1956).....	\$1, 100, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$455, 000	\$1, 555, 000

<sup>1</sup> Cost for approach channel and berths; improved wharf facilities and altering submarine sewer line.



*Local cooperation.*—Provide and maintain a terminal approach channel, maneuvering area and berthing area of equivalent depth; furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and hold and save the United States free from all damages due to construction and maintenance.

*Project economics.*—1956 price levels:

Annual charges.....	\$63, 300
Annual benefits.....	\$103, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 6

*Remarks.*—There is a need for an improved channel to provide an adequate waterway for modern coal and oil carriers. The estimated annual benefits are sufficient to justify expenditure of the necessary funds. The committee notes that local interests are expending a large sum for harbor facilities.

# BOSTON HARBOR, MASS.

(H. Doc. 349, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Reserved Channel is an arm of the port of Boston, Mass., on the Atlantic seaboard, and extends westerly about 1.5 miles from the main ship channel.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, April 21, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 30-foot channel, 300 feet wide from the main ship channel to a point 250 feet easterly of the L Street Bridge. The improvement was completed in 1941.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening Reserved Channel to 35 feet at mean low water, 430 feet wide from the 40-foot main ship channel to a point 250 feet east of the L Street Bridge.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$675, 000	None	\$675, 000
January 1956 prices.....	720, 000	None	720, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements and rights-of-way, and hold and save the United States free from all damages due to construction and maintenance.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$27, 000	\$28, 800
Annual benefits: elimination of tidal delays.....	\$75, 000	\$84, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 8	2. 9

*Remarks.*—There is a need for a deeper and wider channel to accommodate modern vessels. The cost of the project is well justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio of 2.9 to 1.0.

## EAST BOAT BASIN, CAPE COD CANAL, MASS.

(H. Doc. 168, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—East boat basin is on the south side of the east entrance to the Cape Cod Canal, about 50 miles southeasterly of Boston.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committees on Public Works of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted March 12, 1949, and July 6, 1949, respectively.

*Existing project.*—An open canal 32 feet deep with a width of 540 feet in the land cut, 3 bridges, vessel mooring basins 25 to 32 feet deep, dikes, etc., including a small east boat basin (2.7 acres) 13 feet deep on the south side of the canal, and other basin and channel improvements.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Enlargement of east boat basin to 7 acres (additional 4.3 acres) to a depth of 8 feet.

*Estimated costs.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$360,000	<sup>1</sup> \$145,000	\$505,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes a cash contribution of \$90,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide a suitable public marina, open to all on equal terms; relocate existing utility lines other than those owned by the United States; and contribute in cash 20 percent of the project construction cost, presently estimated at \$90,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$19,600
Annual benefits:	
Increased fish catch.....	12,000
Recreational benefits.....	11,000
Harbor of refuge benefits.....	5,000
Total.....	28,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that a larger anchorage area is needed for the commercial fishing and recreational craft now using the basin. The existing congestion in the basin will be relieved and the improvement will insure more efficient use of the Coast Guard and Air Force boats regularly based there.

## BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CONN.

(H. Doc. 136, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., is on the northern shore of Long Island Sound about 60 miles east of New York City.

*Report authorized by:* Resolutions of Committee on Public Works, United States Senate April 20, 1948, and July 20, 1954, and House Committee on Public Works, March 15, 1949.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 outer main harbor breakwaters; a sea wall on Fayerweather Island; a 30-foot main channel and turning basin; a 25-foot and an 18-foot anchorage in the main harbor; 18-foot channels in the Poquonock River, Yellow Mill Pond, and in Black Rock Harbor and Cedar Creek; a 15-foot and 9-foot channel in Johnsons River; and a 7-foot channel in Burr Creek. The existing project is completed.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening the main channel and turning basin to 35 feet, construction of breakwaters at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, and dredging of 6-foot anchorages in Burr and Cedar Creeks and upper Johnsons River and 6- and 9-foot anchorages in lower Johnsons River, and abandonment of the Burr Creek channel.

*Estimated cost (July 1956).*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Main Harbor.....	\$1, 910, 000	\$30, 000	\$1, 940, 000
Black Rock Harbor including Burr and Cedar Creek anchor- ages.....	374, 000	480, 000	854, 000
Johnsons River upper and lower anchorages.....	20, 000	20, 000	40, 000
Total.....	2, 300, 000	530, 000	2, 830, 000

In addition to above costs, local interests are required to provide 4 public landings, and berth and wharf improvements at a total estimated cost of \$50,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all necessary berth improvements, suitable disposal for materials hydraulically dredged from the inner main channel and turning basin, 52 percent of the cost of the Black Rock breakwaters now estimated at \$300,000, 66 percent of the cost of the Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages now estimated at \$155,000, 45 percent of the cost of the upper Johnsons River anchorage now estimated at \$10,000, public landings at 4 locations, improvements to make the shore of the Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages suitable for recreational use, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance, when and as required, and hold and save the United States free from all claims for damages resulting from improvements including such damage as may occur to oysterbeds.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges	Annual charges	Annual benefits	Benefit-cost ratio
Main Harbor.....	\$73, 400	\$219, 500	3. 0
Black Rock Harbor including Burr and Cedar Creek anchor- ages.....	34, 500	44, 700	1. 3
Johnsons River upper and lower anchorages.....	2, 400	3, 700	1. 5

*Remarks.*—The committee believes the project is amply justified, and that the general benefits warrant the Federal expenditure. It notes that local contributions will compensate for the benefits of local nature.

## NEW YORK HARBOR, ENTRANCE CHANNELS AND ANCHORAGE AREAS

(S. Doc. 45, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Upper and Lower Bays, New York Harbor, N. Y.*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, June 9, 1948.*Existing project.*—Provides, among other features, for Ambrose and Anchorage Channels, 45 feet deep, and 2,000 feet wide from the ocean to Upper New York Bay; Bayside-Gedney Channels, 35 feet deep and 800 feet wide from the ocean to the junction with Main Ship and New York and New Jersey Channels; and Main Ship Channel, 30 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide in Lower New York Bay.*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 35 feet deep and 800 feet wide from the Atlantic Ocean to an intersection with Bayside-Gedney Channel. The proposed channel would replace that portion of Bayside-Gedney Channel situated east of the recommended improvement.*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (February 1953).....	\$1, 580, 000	0	\$1, 580, 000
February 1956.....	1, 678, 000	0	1, 678, 000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$77, 700	\$82, 500
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	69, 100	76, 500
Elimination of accidents.....	45, 400	50, 300
Total.....	114, 500	126, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 47	1. 54

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers would eliminate a hazard to navigation in lower New York Bay and provide additional transportation saving in this important port.

## BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS, MARYLAND

(H. Doc. 86, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Chesapeake Bay, Md. and Va.*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, August 17, 1949.*Existing project.*—Provides among other features for a continuous channel about 173 miles in length, 39 feet in depth, and varying from 1,000 to 600 feet in width from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore; a connecting channel 27 feet in depth and 400 feet wide to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and channels in Curtis Bay, Ferry Bar, and Northwest Branch in Baltimore Harbor.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 42 feet in depth over the existing 39-foot waterway with a realignment at Rappahannock Shoal and increases in width from 600 to 800 feet in those sections applicable; increased depth in the connecting channel to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to 35 feet and width of 600 feet; and increased depths in certain branch channels to 42 feet. The recommendation also provides that, when local interests dredge certain areas of the Northwest Branch to 39 feet, they will be maintained by the Federal Government.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report of division engineer (June 15, 1956).....	\$28, 161, 000	\$2, 630, 900	\$30, 791, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages including possible damages to oyster beds; accomplish alterations as required to sewer, water, and utility lines.

*Project economics.*—Report:

Annual charges.....	\$1, 080, 400
Annual benefits.....	\$5, 345, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 95

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and considers it completely justified. Commerce at this port is increasing very rapidly and it is important from a national defense standpoint. This project is needed to accommodate larger vessels and to provide for expansion of port facilities.

#### HERRING CREEK, MD.

(H. Doc. 159, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Herring Creek is located in St. Marys County, Md., on the left bank of the Potomac River, 16 miles upstream from Chesapeake Bay and 92 miles by water southeast of Washington, D. C.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution dated August 8, 1949.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 6 feet deep, 60 feet wide, and 1,630 feet long from the Potomac River into Herring Creek with a turning basin adjacent to the proposed public wharf. Stone jetties to be constructed on each side of the entrance channel.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$97, 300	\$15, 400	\$112, 700
January 1956.....	110, 000	17, 800	127, 800

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages; construct and maintain a public wharf, landing area and access road; and contribute in cash an amount equivalent to 3.6 percent of the first cost of the improvement, presently estimated at \$4,100.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$8, 990	\$10, 290
Annual benefits:		
Benefits to pleasure craft.....	2, 900	2, 900
Transportation savings.....	280	280
Elimination of damages.....	1, 920	2, 300
Value of increased catch.....	3, 000	3, 550
Elimination of spoilage.....	2, 700	2, 430
Total.....	10, 800	11, 460
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 20	1. 11

*Remarks.*—Improvement of Herring Creek is justified to meet the needs of the commercial seafood fleet. Provision of the proposed channel and basin will serve the purpose and afford a suitable harbor of refuge.

BETTERTON HARBOR, KENT COUNTY, MD.

(H. Doc. 333, 84th, Cong.)

*Location.*—Betterton is on the east side of Chesapeake Bay where the Sassafras River, a tidal estuary, joins the bay. It is about 18 miles by water south of Chesapeake City, the western entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and about 35 miles by water northeast of Baltimore, Md.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an anchorage basin 7 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and 500 feet long in Gut Marsh approximately 0.5 mile east of the amusement pier at Betterton, and an approach channel 7 feet deep and 100 feet wide, from that depth in the Sassafras River, with jetty protection on the west side.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (June 1954).....	\$78, 000	\$6, 700	\$84, 700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to furnish without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from all damages resulting from construction and maintenance of the project; provide without cost to the United States a bulkheaded public landing open to all on equal terms and an adequate approach road thereto.

*Project economics.*—(Report price levels same as current prices):

	<i>Report</i>
Annual charges.....	\$4, 930
Annual benefits:	
Savings in boat damage.....	2, 400
Savings from fish spoilage.....	600
Increase in fish production.....	10, 500
Recreational boating.....	2, 000
Total.....	15, 500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 14

*Remarks.*—Evaluated benefits indicate that the improvement is economically justified. The recommended improvements will provide for the safety and convenience of a large fishing fleet operating in the adjacent waters.

#### DELAWARE RIVER ANCHORAGES

(H. Doc. 185, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—This river has its source in southeastern New York, flows in a general southerly direction 367 miles, forming the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey on the east and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west. At Trenton, N. J., about 105 miles above the mouth of Delaware Bay it becomes a tidal stream. The Federal Government maintains an improved channel throughout the tidal portion of the river and in Delaware Bay. The upstream limit of the project "Philadelphia to the Sea" is at Allegheny Avenue in Philadelphia. The project "Philadelphia to Trenton" extends from Allegheny Avenue to the head of the tidal action in Trenton.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee Resolution, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 40 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide from deep water in Delaware Bay to Ship John Light, 800 feet wide thence to the naval base, and thence 400 feet wide to Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia; for a channel 37 feet deep and 600 feet wide from the naval base to Allegheny Avenue, along the east side of the 40-foot channel; and for anchorages 37 feet deep at Marcus Hook, Mantua Creek, and Port Richmond, and 30 feet deep at Gloucester.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 8,000 feet near Reedy Point; an anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 5,200 feet at Deepwater Point; enlarging Marcus Hook anchorage to 40 by 2,300 by 13,650 feet; and enlarging Mantua Creek Anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 11,500 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$24, 447, 000	\$980, 000	\$25, 427, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Changes to utilities (lowering pipelines).

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$1, 449, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 498, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 03

*Remarks.*—The committee is impressed with the need for these anchorages as a basic necessity in the interest of safety to navigation.

#### HULL CREEK, VA.

(H. Doc. 287, 85th Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—Hull Creek is a tidal estuary on the right bank of the Potomac River about 9 miles upstream from Chesapeake Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project on Hull Creek.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide from that depth in the Potomac River through the mouth of Hull Creek to water of the same depth in Rogers Creek, a distance of about 2,350 feet, protected by twin stone jetties having a total length of approximately 3,950 feet and extending from the shore to the 8-foot depth in the Potomac River.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$269, 800
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 85, 800
Total.....	355, 600

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution of \$72,400.

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute in cash a contribution presently estimated at \$72,400; and furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance, when and as required; hold and save the United States free from damages, including damages to oysterbeds, due to construction and maintenance of the project; provide and maintain an adequate landing and parking area adjacent to the public wharf and a public access road thence to State Route No. 706; and provided further that the authorization shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Corps of Engineers of the requirements of local cooperation unless local interests within the prescribed 5-year period furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required local cooperation will be forthcoming.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$20, 610
Annual benefits.....	\$25, 910
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26

#### MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, N. C.

(S. Doc. 54, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Morehead City Harbor, N. C., is on Bogue Sound at the mouth of Newport River, about 3 miles inside Beaufort Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, July 1, 1949.



*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 30 feet deep and 400 feet wide across the ocean bar at Beaufort Inlet, thence the same depth and 300 feet wide to the marine terminals at Morehead City, enlarged to 600 feet to form a turning basin at that point; for a channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 30-foot channel to 6th Street, thence same depth and 200 to 400 feet wide to 10th Street, thence 6 feet deep and 75 feet wide to deep water in Bogue Sound. The project was completed in 1936.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a bar channel 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide, increased to 600 feet at the bend; thence an inner channel 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide, realigned to maintain or decrease the slope of the underwater bank along the northeasterly shore of Fort Macon Point; and an enlarged turning basin deepened to 35 feet, to be obtained by lengthening the westerly leg about 800 feet and widening the throat and easterly leg with the boundaries to be not closer than 50 feet to any bulkhead, wharf, or pier.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 197, 000	\$2, 000	\$1, 199, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas without cost to United States; hold and save the United States free from damages; and provide terminal and transfer facilities.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$52, 765
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	\$97, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 84

*Remarks.*—The committee is of the opinion that a 35-foot depth should be provided in this harbor to provide safe and satisfactory navigation for the larger tankers and dry-cargo vessels which handle most of the commerce of Morehead City Harbor. Much of the petroleum traffic goes to defense installations in the area, and for Marine Corps movements.

#### INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FLA.

(H. Doc. 222, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, generally traverses lagoons along the east coast of Florida. It is an important tributary of the Intracoastal Waterway system which reaches northward to Trenton, N. J., New York City, and Boston, Mass.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide with side channels and basins at Jacksonville Beach and Sebastian, and a turning basin adjacent to the waterway at Vero Beach. The project is 370 miles long, including 21 miles in St. Johns River.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for modification of the existing project for the Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla., to provide for maintenance of the entrance channel to Daytona Beach yacht basin to a depth of 8 feet, a width of 80 feet, and a length of 1,800 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—Maintenance only.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must agree to: (a) furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil disposal areas for the maintenance, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to maintenance of the channel; (c) maintain and operate the basin other than the entrance channel; and (d) provide a suitable public landing with supply facilities, open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$590
Annual benefits.....	\$3, 820
Benefit-cost ratio.....	6. 47

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this to be a worthy project.

#### PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FLA.

(H. Doc. 346, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Port Everglades is on the lower east coast of Florida about 23 miles north of Miami.

*Report authorized by:* Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted February 26, 1954, and House Public Works Committee resolution adopted July 29, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for entrance channel 7,300 feet long and 500 feet wide at seaward end, converging to 400 feet at jetty entrance, thence converging to 300 feet at a point 1,000 feet within the jetty entrance, and thence 300 feet wide to the flaring at the inner end, and a turning basin extending 1,200 feet east and west, and 2,250 feet north and south over most of its length, all to a depth of 35 feet; maintenance of 2 converging rubblestone jetties and 2 parallel steel pile bulkheads at the land points.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the existing project to provide for an entrance channel 40 feet deep and 500 feet wide from deep water to station 41+00 converging to 300 feet at station 51+00, thence 37 feet deep and 300 feet wide, all on an alignment 15 feet northward from its present position, to an irregularly flared entrance, at station 74+50, and turning basin 2,450 feet along the westerly side and 800 feet along the north side and 1,200 feet along the south side with an extension to the southward having a length of 500 feet and a width varying from 400 to 200 feet, all to a depth of 37 feet; with one extension of the turning basin 1,200 feet to the north tapering from 800 to 500 feet, and another 1,200 feet to the south with an east-west length of 1,100 feet, both to depths of 31 feet.

*Estimated cost (February 1957).*—

Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> \$6, 683, 000
Non-Federal.....	492, 000
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 7, 175, 000

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$9,000 for navigation aids.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including a valid easement for parcel B required under the existing project; hold and save; provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms; provide adequate dikes around spoil-disposal areas; promptly dredge required slips and berthing strips and maintain their depth; contribute in cash 6.4 percent of cost of construction, an amount estimated at \$457,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$274, 800
Annual benefits: Navigation and land enhancement.....	\$602, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 19

*Remarks.*—The committee realizes this to be a growing port and in need of additional improvement.

#### ESCAMBIA RIVER, FLA.

(H. Doc. 75, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The location of the improvement is on the lower Escambia River and Escambia Bay, near Pensacola, Fla.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution adopted June 29, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Channel 5½ feet deep and 150 feet wide through the bar at the mouth of the river; a channel about 5 feet deep in Escambia River to the Florida State line at mile 56, to be obtained by removal of obstructions and by construction of dikes, wing dams, and shore protective works; improvement at the river channel from the Florida State line to the mouth of Patsaliga Creek at mile 147, by removal of snags, closing cutoffs, and constructing wing dams.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Navigation channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide, from the 10-foot depth in Escambia Bay to the mouth of the Escambia River, a distance of about 5½ miles, thence up the Escambia River to a point about 7 miles above the mouth of the river.

*Estimated cost.*—January 1956 prices:

Federal cost.....	\$61, 000
Non-Federal cost.....	75, 000
Total cost.....	136, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas; provide necessary basins, slips, and connecting channels; hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.*—January 1956 prices:

Annual charges: -	
Federal.....	\$33, 100
Non-Federal.....	14, 600
Total.....	47, 700
Annual benefits:	
Savings in transportation costs.....	269, 900
Harbor of refuge.....	2, 500
Total.....	272, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 7



*Remarks.*—The committee believes the recommended improvement is essential for existing and prospective industries located along the lower reaches of the river. Substantial local expenses will be met.

#### GULFPORT HARBOR, MISS.

(S. Doc. 123, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gulfport Harbor is on Mississippi Sound about midway between Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works, resolution, June 21, 1952.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 32- by 300-foot channel about 8 miles long across Ship Island Bar, and 30- by 220-foot channel about 11 miles long through Mississippi Sound, and a depth of 30 feet in the 1,320- by 2,640-foot anchorage basin at Gulfport. Project was completed in 1950.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of existing Federal project to provide, in addition thereto, for maintenance dredging of the existing commercial small-boat harbor located westward of the deep-draft harbor, about 26 acres in area, and an approach channel, 100 feet wide and about 4,300 feet long, from deep water in Mississippi Sound to the basin, all at a depth of 8 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—The project is for maintenance only. The existing small-boat harbor and channel, completed in 1952, were constructed by local interests at a cost of \$550,700.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide spoil-disposal areas; hold and save United States free from damages; provide and maintain public landing with suitable facilities; maintain bulkhead and breakwater; prevent unsanitary and unsightly conditions and make all harbor facilities available to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—Current (January 1956) estimate:

Annual charges:	
Federal.....	\$7, 000
Non-Federal.....	26, 400
Total.....	33, 400
Annual benefits:	
Commercial fishing.....	12, 000
Oil exploring boats.....	3, 000
Land enhancement.....	27, 000
Total.....	42, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26

Includes charges on initial investment.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes it proper for the Federal Government to assume the maintenance of this project.

#### BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA.

(H. Doc. 82, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Barataria Bay Waterway is located in the coastal marsh area of south Louisiana just west of the Mississippi River at New



Orleans. It extends from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at mile 14.6 west of Harvey to the Gulf of Mexico at Grand Isle, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, and River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 5- by 50-foot waterway from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Grand Isle, La. The project was completed in 1925.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a 12- by 125-foot project with the south half being realigned to lower estimated maintenance costs.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 647, 000	\$242, 000	\$1, 889, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance; accomplish and maintain all alterations in pipelines, cables, and other facilities; and hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.*—Current:

Annual charges.....	\$153, 000
Annual benefits:	
Transportation savings.....	610, 000
Harbor of refuge.....	5, 000
Maintenance on existing project.....	2, 000
Total.....	617, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 0

*Remarks.*—The existing waterway can no longer accommodate existing commerce, and because of the oil-production activities in the area, and the petroleum products now being transported, modification is urgently needed. The project is amply justified.

#### CHEFUNCTE RIVER AND BOGUE FALIA, LA.

(S. Doc. No. 54, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Chefuncte River is in southeast Louisiana discharging into Lake Pontchartrain on the north shore opposite New Orleans.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted July 14, 1953.

*Existing project.*—The Federal navigation project extends up the Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, its main tributary, to the city of Covington. It provides for a channel 8 feet deep from Lake Pontchartrain via the 2 streams to Covington, a distance of 14 miles. The project was completed in 1929.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for modification of the existing project for Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La., to provide for a channel 10 feet deep at mean low gulf level over a bottom width of 125 feet from that depth in Lake Pontchartrain to mile 3.5 of Chefuncte River.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$48, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
Total.....	48, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must agree to (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the improvement and for subsequent maintenance, when and as required; and (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$6, 700
Annual benefits.....	\$14, 280
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 1

## CHANNEL FROM PASS CAVALLO TO PORT LAVACA, TEX.

(H. Doc. 131, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—This is a shallow-draft navigation project located on the central Texas coast, about 115 miles southwest of Galveston, Tex.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Rivers and Harbors resolution, September 10, 1946.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 9 feet deep by 100 feet wide from Lynns Bayou at Port Lavaca to deep water in Matagorda Bay; a brach channel, 9 feet by 100 feet, to and including a harbor of refuge, about 1 mile south of Port Lavaca; and a channel, 6 feet by 100 feet, from near Port Lavaca via Lavaca Bay, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers to Red Bluff, a distance of about 20 miles. The channel from Matagorda Bay to Lynns Bayou was completed in 1939. No work has been done on the rest of the project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet in the channel from the natural 12-foot depth in Matagorda Bay to the locally constructed turning basin at Lynns Bayou, and in the authorized channel to the harbor of refuge near Port Lavaca. Also provides for a depth of 12 feet in the harbor of refuge and locally constructed turning basin and for the Federal Government to assume maintenance of the turning basin.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1955).....	\$321, 900	None	\$321, 900
January 1956.....	413, 000	None	413, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish rights-of-way and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from all damages; and provide necessary mooring facilities in harbor of refuge to which all vessels shall have free and equal access during storm periods.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document (1955)	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$29, 570	\$32, 770
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	24, 020	31, 460
Reduction difficulties and hazards to navigation.....	6, 720	8, 800
Increased capacity of harbor of refuge.....	4, 590	5, 420
Total.....	35, 330	45, 680
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 2	1. 4

*Remarks.*—The proposed modification of this waterway will afford material benefits to established and prospective commerce by a reduction in hazards to navigation and a savings in transportation costs.

## GALVESTON HARBOR AND HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL

(H. Doc. 350, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On Texas coast 328 miles west of the mouth of the Mississippi River and 278 miles northeast of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolutions adopted February 17, 1950, April 21, 1950, and June 27, 1956.

*Existing project.*—Entrance channel 38 feet deep and 800 feet wide and inner channel 36 feet deep and 300 to 400 feet wide.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Dredging Galveston Harbor and channel (entrance channel) to 42 by 800 feet from Gulf to a point 2 miles west of seaward end of north jetty, thence 40 by 800 feet decreasing to 40 by 400 feet at junction with Houston ship channel. Dredging Houston ship channel to a depth of 40 feet from Bolivar Roads to the lower end of Brady Island and in Hunting Bayou turning basin with an increase in width to 400 feet from a point 5,000 feet above Baytown to Boggy Bayou; rectifying the alinement between Carpenters Bayou and Greens Bayou and easing 13 curves between Morgan Point and Brady Island; substitution of the Clinton Island turning basin (40 by 500 by 900 feet) for the Brady Island turning basin; an 8-by-125-foot channel through Five-Mile Cut; a 10-by-60-foot channel through Turkey Bend cutoff; closure of upstream end of Turkey Bend Channel with an earth dam; and deauthorization of the upper end of the Turkey Bend Channel.

*Estimated costs.*—

Construction.....	\$17, 195, 700
Navigation aids.....	75, 400
Federal.....	17, 271, 100
Non-Federal.....	1, 705, 300
Total.....	18, 976, 400

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; (b) alterations of pipelines, powerlines, telephone and telegraph lines, bulkheads, revetments, wharves, and other structures and utilities; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction of the works.



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$791, 500
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 380, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 74

## MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL

(H. Doc. 388, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The recommended Matagorda ship channel would provide deep-draft navigation from the Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo, Matagorda and Lavaca Bays to a turning basin at Point Comfort, Tex. Pass Cavallo is on the Texas coast, 51 miles northeast of Aransas Pass.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, and Senate Committee on Public Works resolution of September 16, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing deepwater project from Matagorda Bay to the gulf. The existing shallow-draft project "Channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.," provides for a channel, 9 feet deep by 100 feet wide, from Port Lavaca to deep water in Matagorda Bay; a branch channel, 9 feet by 100 feet, to and including a harbor of refuge, about 1 mile south of Port Lavaca; and a channel, 6 feet by 100 feet, from near Port Lavaca via Lavaca Bay, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers to Red Bluff, a distance of about 20 miles. The Chief of Engineers recommended (H. Doc. No. 131, 84th Cong., 1st sess.) a depth of 12 feet and a width of 125 feet in the channel to Port Lavaca and in the channel to the harbor of refuge near Port Lavaca; depths of 12 feet in the harbor of refuge and the locally constructed turning basin at Port Lavaca; for Federal maintenance of the turning basin, and for incorporation of the project into the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an outer bar and jetty channel, 38 feet deep by 300 feet wide, about 7 miles long, from the Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo; an inner channel, 36 feet by 200 feet, about 22 miles long, across Matagorda and Lavaca Bays to and including a turning basin, 36 feet deep by 1,000 feet square, at Point Comfort; and for dual jetties at the entrance into the gulf. Also, that the project "Channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex." (H. Doc. No. 131, 84th Cong., 1st sess.), be incorporated into the proposed Matagorda ship channel, Texas, and that the recommendation in House Document No. 131, 84th Congress, 1st session, for incorporation into the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway project be withdrawn.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report January 1956.....	\$9, 944, 000	\$7, 463, 000	\$17, 407, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; make all pipeline alterations; hold and save United States free



from damages; and make a cash contribution equal to 50 percent of the incremental construction cost of the deep-draft channel over the estimated cost of the most feasible shallow-draft channel. This amount is estimated at \$7,280,000.

*Project economics.*—Report (January 1956).

Annual charges-----	\$1, 036, 000
Annual benefits:	
Transportation savings-----	633, 000
Saving in handling costs-----	540, 000
Increased shrimp catch-----	119, 000
Reduced hazards-----	15, 000
Savings to oil exp. vessels-----	15, 600
Savings to fishing boats-----	133, 400
Total-----	<u>1, 456, 000</u>
Benefit-cost ratio-----	1. 4

*Remarks.*—The committee favors strongly this deep-water channel into Matagorda Bay, with its use for handling bauxite ore, and notes that the local contribution follows present practices.

#### PORT ARANSAS-CORPUS CHRISTI WATERWAY, TEX.

(H. Doc. 361, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, which provides deepwater channels to the ports of Harbor Island, Ingleside, La Quinta, and Corpus Christi, is located about 180 miles southwest of Galveston and 132 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives adopted September 27, 1951, and June 27, 1956.

*Existing project.*—The authorized Federal project consists of a jettied entrance channel having a depth of 38 feet and width of 700 feet decreasing to 36 feet and 600 feet wide; a channel 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide across Turtle Cove and Corpus Christi Bay to a turning basin at Corpus Christi, thence 200 feet wide to Tule Lake and another turning basin. Other channels extend to turning basins at La Quinta Port Aransas, and Harbor Island.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The proposed plan consists of deepening the outer bar channel to 42 feet, thence decreasing to 40 feet in the jetty channel and across Corpus Christi Bay to the Corpus Christi turning basin then to the Tule Lake Basin; deepen the chemical turning basin, dredged by local interests, to 40 feet; the industrial canal to be widened to 400 feet; construct the Viola Channel, 40 feet deep and 200 feet wide, 2.2 miles long from the Tule Lake turning basin to a basin of the same depth 700 to 900 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; the Jewel Fulton Canal to be enlarged to a depth of 12 feet, width of 100 feet, and 4,800 feet long to a turning basin. It is further recommended that the modification be authorized with the provision that local interests have the privilege of selecting the Clara Driscoll Channel in lieu of the Viola Channel at the time of construction at no additional cost to the United States.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$6, 272, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 806, 600
Total.....	8, 078, 600

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,372,000 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests agree to (a) contribute in cash 50 percent of the total cost of dredging and levee construction of the Viola Channel and turning basin, and such payments totaling an estimated \$1,372,000 may be paid either in lump sum prior to construction or in installments in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers with final allocation of cost after actual costs have been determined; (b) furnish all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for construction and subsequent maintenance; (c) bear the cost of altering all utilities; and (d) hold and save the United States free from damages.

## PORT ARANSAS-CORPUS CHRISTI WATERWAY, TEXAS

## BRANCH CHANNEL TO LA QUINTA

(S. Doc. 33, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway provides deepwater channels from the Gulf of Mexico to the ports of Corpus Christi, La Quinta, Harbor Island, and Ingleside. It is located on the Texas coast about 180 miles southwest of Galveston and 132 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted March 12, 1956, and the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives, adopted June 26, 1956.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a branch channel 5.9 miles long, 32 feet deep, and 150 feet wide from the Corpus Christi channel (36-foot depth), mile 13.2 near Port Ingleside to a turning basin at La Quinta, 32 feet deep and 800 feet square. Local interests have dredged a channel 32 feet deep and 125 feet wide and turning basin to project size.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement of the La Quinta channel and turning basin by deepening the channel to 36 feet and widening in general to 200 feet, with suitable widening at curves; widening the channel to 300 feet between the most northerly curve and the turning basin; and by making the basin 36 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long, with a flared approach 1,400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Total project comprising both the authorized project and the recommended enlargement:

Federal.....	\$1, 489, 600
Non-Federal.....	1, 489, 600
Total.....	2, 979, 200

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for use during construction and subsequent maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; no dredg-

ing shall be performed within 50 feet of any established pierhead line, wharf, or structure; and, based on the "one user" concept, that local interests shall contribute, in cash, 50 percent of the construction cost. Presently, local interests have contributed \$2,443,000 toward the cost of the proposed project which is \$953,400 in excess of their 50 percent share (\$1,489,600).

*Project economics.*—Total project comprising both the authorized project and the recommended enlargement:

Annual charges.....	\$170, 300
Annual benefits.....	\$920, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and realizes the need therefor. The project has been practically completed by local interests and is in operation. It is being used by defense industries and for transporting bauxite ore to a Federal stockpile. The committee is cognizant of the remaining cost of \$536,200 for completion of existing project, which with the amount of \$953,400 reimbursement to local interests, constitutes the total Federal cost of \$1,489,600 for the entire project. This project has important defense values, the work was performed by the Corps of Engineers, and reimbursement to local interests for their excess costs is believed justified.

#### FREEPORT HARBOR, TEX.

(H. Doc. 433, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Freeport Harbor is located about 47 miles southwest of Galveston, Tex., and provides deep-draft navigation from the Gulf of Mexico to Freeport.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolutions dated September 27, 1951, and March 30, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Provides for an outer bar channel in the Gulf of Mexico, 38 feet deep and 300 feet wide; a jetty channel 36 feet by 200 feet to a turning basin near Brazosport; thence 36 feet deep and averaging 375 feet wide for 7,155 feet to an upper turning basin; thence 30 feet by 200 feet to a turning basin 30 feet deep by 500 feet square at Freeport, a total length of 43,285 feet. The project also provides for parallel jetties at the gulf entrance, a diversion dam in the Brazos River with a diversion channel to the gulf, and for necessary auxiliary works and a navigation lock in the diversion dam. The project channels and basins have been dredged to 32 feet over authorized widths from the gulf to the upper turning basin and to 25 feet by 200 feet above that point. The diversion dam and channel have been completed,

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for realining existing 38 feet by 300 feet outer bar channel on straight line with jetty channel, and for Federal Government to assume maintenance of locally constructed channel, 30 feet by 200 feet by 2,790 feet long, and turning basin 30 feet by 550 feet by 600 feet long. Recommendation is also made that the provision of local cooperation in House Document No. 1469, 63d Congress, 3d session, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of August 18, 1917, requiring approval by the Secretary of the Army of port tariffs for terminal charges on Freeport Harbor, Tex., be revoked.



*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (October 1954).....	\$313,000	None	\$313,000
Revised (January 1956).....	317,000	None	317,000

NOTE.—Cost of completing outer bar as authorized is estimated at \$255,000 (\$258,300, revised). Recommended realignment new work dredging will cost \$58,000 (\$58,700, revised) more than authorized work.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish necessary lands and spoil disposal areas and hold and save the United States from damages.

*Project economics.*—

	Report (October 1954)	Revised (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$9,000	\$9,000
Annual benefits: Total (reduced navigation hazards).....	\$12,000	\$12,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.3	1.3

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this to be an economical project, as the elimination of the dog leg in the existing channel will permit easier navigation and less maintenance, including maintenance into the turning basin provided by local interests.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## DAMAGE TO LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

(H. Doc. 135, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mississippi River has its source at Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota whence it flows in a general southerly direction to discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. The upper Mississippi River canalization project embraces that part of the river from Minneapolis, Minn., to the mouth of the Missouri River, a distance of about 660 miles. House Document 135 concerns levee and drainage districts affected by pools 14 to 26, between Clinton, Iowa, and Alton, Ill., of the canalization project.

*Report authorized by.*—Rivers and Harbors Acts approved August 26, 1937, and March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of a channel having 9 foot depth and of adequate width for navigation by the construction of a system of 26 locks and dams of low heads, supplemented by channel dredging. The establishment of the navigation pools has resulted in damage by seepage and backwater to a number of levee districts bordering the river. The existing project includes provision for annual payment to drainage districts to reimburse them for any increased costs of operation and maintenance due to the operation of the navigation pools over a period of not less than 5 years until such time as the average annual costs can be determined. Annual payments for increased pumping costs have been paid by United States to 15 of the districts from 1936 to date. Lump-sum payments were made by the United States under authority of the act of August 26, 1937, to 2 districts for remedial work related to this matter.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—House Document 135 provides for payment of lump-sum amounts totaling \$2,475,941 in final settlement to 17 drainage districts in pools 14 to 26, as representing the damages caused to those districts by operation of the navigation pools.

*Estimated Federal cost.*—Project document (December 1951) (rounded figure), \$2,476,000.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ALTON, ILL.

##### COMMERCIAL HARBOR AND SMALL-BOAT HARBOR

(H. Doc. 136, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Alton, Ill.; located on east bank of Mississippi River, between miles 201.7 and 204.6 above mouth of Ohio River. Commercial harbor to be located immediately downstream of dam No. 26, mile 202.4; small-boat harbor to be located at mile 209.5, mouth of Piasa Creek.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, February 28, 1945.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for commercial or small-boat harbor at Alton. Existing project for navigation on the Mississippi River provides for 9-foot channel authorized by River and Harbor Act, July 3, 1930, as modified by River and Harbor Act, August 30, 1935.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—(a) Commercial harbor: Dredging commercial harbor 9 feet deep extending about 2,600 feet along Alton waterfront below lock and dam No. 26. Facilities consist of decked railroad trestle, connecting truck trestle, bank protection, rehabilitated warehouse and access road. Federal work consists of only harbor dredging; harbor facilities to be constructed by local interests. (b) Small-boat harbor: Small-boat harbor consists of dredging an area 475 by 800 feet at mouth of Piasa Creek, mile 209.5, on land owned by the Federal Government. Project depth: 6 feet. Harbor to accommodate 300 small boats.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Commercial harbor:			
Project document (1951).....	\$173, 000	\$26, 500	\$199, 500
1956.....	246, 000	29, 500	275, 500
Small-boat harbor:			
Project document (1951).....	76, 210	51, 790	128, 000
1956.....	101, 000	66, 700	167, 700

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Commercial harbor: Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; establish public bodies to cooperate with the United States to operate facilities; suitable spoil-disposal areas; provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities, including material-handling facilities, mooring facilities, railroad and truck trestles, bank protection, warehouse, access road, parking area, railroad, and police and fire protection, open to all on equal terms; accomplish all necessary alterations to water-supply lines, drainage facilities, and utilities; and establish properly constituted body having authority to cooperate financially and to operate essential facilities. (b) Small-

boat harbor: Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; establish public bodies to cooperate with the United States to operate facilities; usual requirements; provide suitable spoil-disposal areas; provide and maintain surfacing of parking and service areas, an access road, utilities, an administration building; provide and maintain self-liquidating items, such as public landing, fuel and service equipment, basin floats and anchorages, marine railway, boat-storage facilities, etc.; contribute in cash 19 percent of first cost of harbor dredging and bank protection work (\$22,700, January 1, 1956); establish a properly constituted public body having authority to cooperate financially and to operate essential facilities, and, upon payment, to accept a deed from the United States conveying the fee title for Government-owned lands subject to flowage easement.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document			Current		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Annual charges:						
Commercial harbor.....	\$11,725	\$1,080	\$12,805	\$14,150	\$1,040	\$15,190
Small-boat harbor.....	3,662	3,550	7,212	4,290	3,860	8,150
Annual benefits:						
Commercial harbor: Transportation savings.....			68,480		77,245	
Small-boat harbor: Recreational boating, including prevention of damage.....			40,974		46,213	
Benefit-cost ratio:						
Commercial harbor.....			5.4		5.1	
Small-boat harbor.....			5.7		5.7	

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the urgent need for the small-boat harbor at Alton, and that the total non-Federal costs amount to \$66,700 for meeting the requirements of local cooperation. It believes that this large percentage of the overall cost of the project is adequate to cover the costs attributable to provision of recreational facilities.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

##### IMPROVEMENT OF BEAVER SLOUGH AT CLINTON, IOWA, FOR NAVIGATION

(H. Doc. 345, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Beaver Slough is located along the right bank of the Mississippi River between river-miles 512.7 and 517.5 above the mouth of the Ohio River. It is separated from the Mississippi River main channel by Beaver Island and lies in pool No. 14 of the canalized river. Upstream portions of Beaver Slough and Beaver Island are also within the corporate limits of the city of Clinton, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, April 22, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None specifically for Beaver Slough.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—To provide for the improvement and maintenance of Beaver Slough to a depth of 9 feet and width of 150 feet, with a regulating structure at the head of Beaver Island to provide adequate depths for commercial tows.

*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1954).....	\$230,000	(1)	\$230,000
July 1955. ....	241,000	(1)	241,000

<sup>1</sup> Indeterminate; not estimated.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas required for the construction and maintenance of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages resulting from construction and maintenance of the project; maintain without cost to the United States adequate public terminal facilities open to all on equal terms; and accomplish without cost to the United States any necessary alterations to sewers and other facilities, including aerial and submarine crossings.

*Project economics.—*

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$9,416	\$9,758
Annual benefits (savings in transportation costs):		
From prospective new commodities.....	17,000	(1)
From present commodities.....	26,215	(1)
Total.....	43,215	
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4.60	4.43

<sup>1</sup> No change.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this project warranted to provide a navigable channel in Beaver Slough to correspond with the existing project on the Mississippi River contiguous thereto.

## REPORT ON DAMAGES AT CLINTON, IOWA

(H. Doc. 412, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Clinton, Iowa, is located on right bank of Mississippi River about 25 miles upstream from Mississippi River lock and dam No. 14.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River between Minneapolis and the mouth of the Missouri River, to provide a channel 9 feet deep and of adequate width for navigation by construction of 26 locks and dams of low heads. The damages caused at Clinton by the navigation project were considered in S. 197, 80th Congress, 1st session. River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950, authorized payment of \$257,770 (based on April 1946 price levels) to the city. Appropriation was made in Civil Functions Appropriation Act of 1952, and payment to the city was made in February 1952. The remedial works constructed by the city were at a greater cost than the amount received by the United States, due in large part by the general rise in costs between the time of the estimate (1946) and the time of the actual payment (1952) by the United States.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Based on February 1952 price levels, the Chief of Engineers finds that the exact amount of damage caused at Clinton, Iowa, by construction and operation of lock and dam No. 14 is \$404,570, which exceeds by \$146,800 the amount previously paid to the city by United States. It is therefore proposed to make additional compensation to the city of Clinton in the amount of \$146,800 as a supplemental payment to adequately compensate them for the first cost of construction, capitalized annual depreciation costs, and capitalized operation and maintenance cost.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (February 1952) (rounded).....	\$147,000	None	\$147,000
Current (rounded).....	147,000	None	147,000

<sup>1</sup> No revision necessary, the city of Clinton has agreed that the figure is equitable

*Local cooperation.*—None, except that the payment will be contingent upon the city of Clinton furnishing an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, releasing and discharging the United States from any and all past and future claims for damages heretofore or hereafter sustained by said city as a result of construction of pool No. 14 and operation thereof at authorized maximum pool levels.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ST. LOUIS, MO., TO LOCK AND DAM NO. 26

(S. Doc. 7, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—This section of Mississippi River extends from about northern boundary of St. Louis (mile 190.3) to lock and dam No. 26 (mile 202.7) at Alton, Ill.

*Existing project.*—Authorizes improvement of Mississippi River under following River and Harbor Acts:

(a) January 21, 1927; channel 9 by 300 feet, Ohio River to northern boundary of St. Louis.

(b) July 3, 1930; channel 9 by 200 feet, northern boundary of St. Louis to Grafton, Ill.

(c) August 30, 1935; 9-foot channel with adequate widths by a system of locks and dams, between mouth Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.

(d) March 2, 1945; improvement of Chain of Rocks near St. Louis.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—When combined low-water flow of Missouri and upper Mississippi Rivers becomes less than 63,000 cubic feet per second, deficient depths occur over the lower miter sills at lock and dam No. 26, causing serious hindrance to through navigation. Proposed low-water, fixed-crest, rock-fill dam would provide minimum 9-foot clearance over lower miter sills of locks No. 26. Bank revetment on Illinois shore (left bank) included in project.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
January 1956.....	\$5,802,000	None	\$5,802,000



*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges-----	\$516, 000
Annual benefits: Include elimination of light loading; transfer of cargo; time loss awaiting lockages; delayed cargo deliveries, etc--	\$2, 570, 000
Benefit-cost ratio-----	5. 0

*Remarks.*—The committee considers this project an emergency situation. During long periods in recent years, the depth of water over the lower sill at the Alton Lock has been as low as 6½ feet. All barged traffic up and down the Illinois and Upper Mississippi Rivers must pass through the lock. This traffic now amounts to about 32 million tons annually. Loss of barge capacity by underloading increases transportation costs and results in loss of water navigation benefits.

#### ST. ANTHONY FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(H. Doc. 33, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—North central portion of Minneapolis on the Mississippi River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, August 17, 1954.

*Existing project.*—The project as authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937, provides for an extension of 4.6 miles by means of locks and dams of the 9-foot channel above St. Anthony Falls to the Soo Line Railroad bridge in north Minneapolis. The existing project has been restudied by the Chief of Engineers. He finds that the project is meritorious and recommends its completion.

*Plan of recommended modification.*—Provides for modification of the existing project with regard to extension above the lower Northern Pacific Railway bridge in Minneapolis to delete the provision for a bridge clearance of 26 feet above the 40,000 cubic feet per second stage and to provide such vertical clearances as may be advisable.

*Estimated cost.*—The recommended bridge modification will not result in any increased costs to the United States:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Total project cost-----	\$30, 945, 000	\$3, 120, 000	\$34, 065, 000
Remaining cost-----	19, 893, 000	1, 611, 000	21, 504, 000

*Local cooperation.*—As stipulated in the existing project.

*Remarks.*—The committee draws attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers that the authorized project for extension of navigation above St. Anthony Falls be completed. The committee is completely in accord with this recommendation noting that no benefits will result if the project is stopped at this time. The committee therefore recommends completion of the project, and notes that this modification applies only to bridge clearances and does not increase the cost of the project; in fact it will reduce the estimated costs in excess of \$1 million.

## MINNESOTA RIVER, MINN.

(S. Doc. 144, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The proposed improvement includes the lower 14.7 miles of the Minnesota which enters the Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn., 844.0 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—Rivers and Harbors Act, March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for maintenance of 4-foot channel from mouth to Shakopee (mile 25.1).

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredged channel 9 feet deep, 100 feet wide; maximum width, 285 feet at bends from mouth to mile 14.7.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (February 1952).....	\$2, 178, 000	\$125, 000	\$2, 303, 000
January 1956.....	2, 544, 000	142, 900	2, 686, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; make necessary changes in roads; the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to maintain fender protection to be provided at its bridge (mile 1.6); lowering of submarine cables and pipelines by owners at their expense. At time of submission of report to Congress, February 16, 1954, no local body had been found which would assume responsibility, however, for the above requirements. Local interests are now actively engaged in forming a watershed district which will be capable of, and willing to, assume the local cooperation requirements.

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$115, 300	\$129, 300
Annual benefits:		
Grain-shipment savings.....	190, 700	190, 700
Petroleum-shipment savings.....	25, 300	25, 300
Coal-shipment savings.....	186, 000	186, 000
Elimination, bank erosion.....	900	900
	402, 900	402, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 49	3. 12

*Remarks.*—An unfavorable report was submitted to Congress by the Chief of Engineers because at that time local interests were unable to organize and furnish the items of local cooperation, although the project was amply justified at that time. There is a need for a modern waterway on the Minnesota River. The project cost is amply justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio of 3.1 to 1.0. Local interests reaffirmed that the required items of local cooperation would be fulfilled. Local interests have dredged a temporary channel over which 6,500 tons of petroleum products have moved during the year, and the committee recommends extension of the channel 0.5 mile upstream beyond that recommended in the report.

## VERMILION HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 231, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—Vermilion Harbor, at the mouth of Vermilion River, is on the south shore of Lake Erie, about 30 miles west of Cleveland.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 parallel piers, 125 feet apart, with an aggregate length of 2,200 feet extending from the shore at the mouth of the river to a natural depth of 10 feet in the lake, and a channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep between the piers and beyond to deep water in the lake.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the existing project to provide for a new entrance, 150 feet wide about 500 feet lakeward of the outer end of the east pier, formed by two overlapped arrowhead breakwaters, one about 725 feet and the other about 225 feet long; and extension of the channel for a width varying from 100 feet to 80 feet at a depth of 8 feet below low water datum in the river upstream of the existing project to the Liberty Street Bridge.

*Estimated cost—*

Federal.....	\$474, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 365, 300
Total.....	839, 300

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution, \$343,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to (a) furnish without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for the construction and maintenance of the project, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and maintenance of the project; (c) provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities for transient craft, including a public landing, open to all on equal terms; (d) establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use of the harbor facilities with the understanding that the facilities shall be open to all on equal terms; (e) make necessary alterations to utilities including the submarine cable crossing; and (f) contribute in cash 42 percent of the initial cost of constructing the breakwaters and channel, a contribution presently estimated at \$343,000.

*Project economics—*

Annual charges.....	\$34, 760
Annual benefits.....	\$107, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 1

## OHIO RIVER AT GALLIPOLIS, OHIO

(H. Doc. 423, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gallipolis is situated on the right bank of Ohio River in Gallia County, Ohio, 269.5 miles below Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution. June 25, 1952.



*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for protection of caving banks at Gallipolis, Ohio.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Partial restoration of 300-foot section of eroded river bank, including rock and earth fill, and protection against wave wash and scour by means of a layer of dumped rock.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$66,000	-----	\$66,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; release and discharge the United States from claims for damages; maintain the project; and bear the cost of necessary sewer, drain, and utility changes.

*Project economics.*—Annual charges and benefits and a benefit-cost ratio were not estimated because the future natural rate of recession of the top of bank to be protected cannot be predicted with certainty. Project will protect against loss of property evaluated at \$77,800.

#### LICKING RIVER, KY.

(H. Doc. 434, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Licking River is tributary to the Ohio River at Covington and Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for navigation in the lower reach of Licking River. However, backwater from the 9-foot Ohio River canalization project provides navigable depths in that reach.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for maintenance of navigable depths in Licking River to a point 2.8 miles above the Ohio River sailing line. (Report price levels same as current prices.)

*Estimated cost.*—The recommended plan is for maintenance only.

	Average annual cost of maintenance		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1,000	-----	\$1,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$1,000
Annual benefits: Reduction in transportation costs and damages due to accidents.....	\$7,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	7.0

*Remarks.*—There is now considerable traffic on Licking River. Completion of the Markland Lock and Dam will raise the water level up the Licking River. Maintenance and clearing and snagging is believed desirable.



## SAXON HARBOR, WISCONSIN

(H. Doc. 169, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Located on the south shore of Lake Superior about 27 miles southwest of Bayfield, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted November 30, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a new breakwater 605 feet long; replacement of an existing west pier by a new breakwater 356 feet long; removal of 100 feet of the existing east pier; dredging of outer channel 10 feet deep, varying in width from 100 feet at its outer extremity to 50 feet at the entrance to the inner basin; dredging of irregularly shaped inner basin 8 feet deep and 2 side channels 50 feet wide, one 400 feet long and the other 100 feet long; and the improvement of the diversion of Oronto Creek to Parker's Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$393, 500	<sup>1</sup> \$40, 000	\$433, 500

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$39,000 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project and for subsequent maintenance, when and as required; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project; maintain without cost to the United States the public wharf on the east side of the existing harbor basin, including an access road thereto, open to all on equal terms; maintain the Oronto Creek diversion channel; establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use of the harbor facilities which shall be open to all on equal terms; and make a cash contribution equivalent to 9 percent of the first cost of breakwaters, piers, and dredging, presently estimated at \$39,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$19, 030
Annual benefits.....	\$24, 790
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 3

*Remarks.*—No existing harbors of refuge for small craft are available within a radius of more than 20 miles of the harbor.

## TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WIS.

(H. Doc. 362, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Two Rivers Harbor is at the city of Two Rivers, Wis., which is at the mouth of Twin Rivers on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 82 miles north of Milwaukee, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution August 16, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 entrance piers and channel 18 feet deep from Lake Michigan to confluence of East and West Twin

Rivers, about 1,000 feet inland from the Lake Michigan shoreline; inner basin 18 feet deep at confluence; and wave stilling basin on left bank of entrance channel. Project is about 88 percent complete.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Part A extends existing project 300 feet up West Twin River at 18-foot depth, channel limits to be parallel to adjoining docks; part B provides channel 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep in East Twin River from upper limit of existing project to 22d Street bridge.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Nonfederal	Total
Part A:			
Report (March 1954).....	\$13,500		\$13,500
January 1956.....	14,700		14,700
Part B:			
Report.....	47,000	\$15,000	62,000
January 1956.....	51,300	16,400	67,700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, casements and rights-of-way; and hold and save the United States free from damages. Also required to perform lowering of submarine water main crossing in East Twin River at 21st Street.

*Project economics.*—

	Report (March 1954)	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges, part A.....	\$2,000	\$2,200
Annual charges, part B.....	\$6,100	\$6,600
Annual benefits, part A: Savings in transportation of petroleum products.....	\$9,300	\$10,100
Annual benefit, part B.....	\$7,700	\$8,400
Benefit-cost ratio, part A.....	4.7	4.6
Benefit-cost ratio, part B.....	1.3	1.3

*Remarks.*—The prospective benefits amply justify further improvement of the harbor. The improvement is necessary to provide a safe and convenient harbor for the numerous fishing vessels operating on East Twin River.

#### PORT WASHINGTON HARBOR, WIS.

(H. Doc. 446, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—In city of Port Washington, Wis., on west shore of Lake Michigan, about 29 miles north of Milwaukee, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, April 13, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for north breakwater 2,537 feet long; south breakwater 456 feet long; outer turning basin 21 feet deep and 750 feet wide; entrance channel 21 feet deep, and 2,400 feet long through south side of basin; west inner basin 140 feet wide, 490 feet long, and 18 feet deep; north inner basin 190 feet wide, 750 feet long, and 18 feet deep. Project was completed in 1936.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for lengthening north breakwater about 1,280 feet; placing rubble on both sides of north

breakwater; raising top of north caisson breakwater from +8 to +10 feet (L. W. D.); removing 456 feet of south breakwater; enlarging outer turning basin by deepening 150-foot wide strip on west side to 21-foot depth; and relocating channel lines to correspond with improvements.

*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Original estimate: <sup>1</sup>			
Report (January 1953).....	\$2, 550, 000	\$160, 000	\$2, 710, 000
January 1956.....	2, 931, 700	184, 600	3, 116, 300
Bureau of Budget recommendation: <sup>2</sup>			
Report.....	1, 511, 400	1, 163, 600	2, 675, 000
January 1956.....	1, 760, 700	1, 355, 600	3, 116, 300

<sup>1</sup> Reporting officer estimated that local benefits would comprise 6 percent of total benefits, hence non-Federal cash contribution would be 6 percent of total first cost.

<sup>2</sup> Non-Federal cost based on cash contribution by local interest of 43½ percent of total first cost, as noted in paragraph on comments of Bureau of Budget below.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to (a) provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; and (b) hold and save the United States free from damages. Also required to provide cash contribution equivalent to 6 percent of first cost (based upon allocation as determined by reporting officer) or 43½ percent (based upon recommendation of Bureau of Budget, see paragraph following).

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$97, 500	\$112, 180
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	60, 000	69, 000
Elimination of vessel delays.....	13, 000	14, 950
Reduced dock damage during rough weather.....	200	230
Savings-vessel turnings.....	2, 500	2, 800
Reduced dock damage by improved turning conditions.....	1, 975	2, 270
Reduced damage and lost time, fishing vessels.....	17, 725	20, 390
Recreational benefits.....	3, 350	3, 850
Value-harbor of refuge.....	5, 000	5, 750
Total.....	103, 750	119, 310
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.06	1.06

*Comments of Bureau of Budget.*—No objection to submission of report to Congress; however, the Bureau noted that (a) major part of benefits would accrue to single private beneficiary (Wisconsin Electric Power Co.), necessitating a larger local cash contribution than stipulated in Corps of Engineers report, and (b) recreational benefits do not appear to be adequately documented; hence authorization of the project would not be in accord with the program of the President. If the aforementioned public utility is considered as a "private interest," as recommended by the Bureau, the cost allocation would be made on the basis of proportional benefits. Benefits to said utility, resulting from savings in fuel transportation, comprise 75 percent of total estimated benefits. Based upon precedent in similar cases, the local cash contribution would be equal to one-half of this percentage, or 37½ percent of the total first cost. With the 6 percent allocation arising from recreational benefits, the total contribution would be 43½ percent of first cost.



The committee is of the opinion that a position between these two extremes would be equitable and believes that a local contribution of 30 percent of the first cost instead of 43½ percent would be appropriate and has so included the provision in the bill. The total Federal first cost on this basis would then become \$2,881,000.

#### ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MICH.

(S. Doc. 95, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—St. Joseph Harbor is located on the east shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, about 60 miles easterly of Chicago, Ill.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, January 22, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for protecting the mouth of the St. Joseph River by 2 piers extending into Lake Michigan; a channel 21 feet deep from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Benton Harbor Canal, a length of about 6,900 feet, generally 215 feet wide; for a channel in the Benton Harbor Canal for a length of 2,800 feet, to a depth of 18 feet and a width of 80 feet; and for a turning basin on the north side of the channel; and that the turning basin on the south side be eliminated from the project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for continued maintenance to a depth of 18 feet in the old turning basin.

*Estimated cost.*—No additional cost for new work.

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$300	\$300
Annual benefits.....	\$500	\$500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.67	1.67

*Remarks.*—The expanding industrial activity at this location necessitates continued maintenance of the turning basin.

#### ROUGE RIVER (OLD CHANNEL), MICH.

(H. Doc. 135, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rouge River, in southeastern Michigan, joins the Detroit River between the cities of River Rouge and Detroit.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Public Works Committee, adopted March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 21 feet deep from the Detroit River via the Short Cut Canal together with various widths and depths, including a turning basin 21 feet deep near the upper end of the project. It also provides for improvement of Old Channel from the Detroit River to the Short Cut Canal.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 21 feet deep and 100 feet wide and widening to 150 feet at 2 bends, in the Old Channel, from its junction with the Short Cut Canal to the north property limit of the Peerless Cement Corp.

*Estimated costs:*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project Document.....	\$101, 500	<sup>1</sup> \$170, 500	\$272, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$101,500 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Lands, easements, and rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save United States free from damages; make a cash contribution equal to 50 percent of the cost of construction presently estimated at \$101,500; dredge and maintain the area between the Federal channel and the wharves along the channel and provide and maintain a steel-sheet-pile bulkhead to protect property of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$11, 520
Annual benefits.....	\$15, 330
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 33

*Remarks.*—The committee heard testimony regarding the need for modification of the existing project. Local interests are required to contribute 50 percent of the total cost of construction.

#### CLEVELAND HARBOR

(H. Doc. 107, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Cleveland Harbor, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, is on the south shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio, about 176 miles southwest of Buffalo, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, adopted December 28, 1946, and July 13, 1949, respectively.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a harbor area of about 1,300 acres in the lake, including an entrance channel, all protected by breakwaters, with depths varying from 23 to 25 feet; in the Old River for depths of 21 and 23 feet and for widths from 130 to 325 feet for a distance of 1 mile; in the Cuyahoga River for a depth of 23 feet with widths of 130 to 325 feet for a distance of 5.8 miles and a turning basin at mile 4.8 with a depth of 18 feet; and replacement of certain bridges over the channels.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel generally 500 feet wide and 25 feet deep through the east basin of the outer harbor; replacement of the Erie Railroad bridge over the Cuyahoga River at mile 4.1 and widening of the channel at that point, with elimination of the reconstruction of the east pier of the bridge as now authorized for the existing project; and replacement of the Baltimore Ohio Railroad bridge over Old River near its mouth and the Willow Avenue highway bridge about 800 feet above the mouth; and widening of the channel at 4 locations in the lower 2,000 feet of the river.

*Estimated costs.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$14, 927, 000	\$3, 596, 000	\$18, 523, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and spoil-disposal areas; dredge between new channel limits and terminal facilities; construct all bulkheads except at bridges; alter and maintain all utilities; and hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.—*

Annual charges.....	\$585, 100
Annual benefits.....	2, 633, 500
Benefit-cost ratio, 4.5.	

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers will permit vessels of deeper draft to make use of the channel through the east basin as an alternative entrance to the harbor and will also permit the use of the inner harbor by vessels of greater length and deeper draft than are able to enter under the existing project. The committee notes the unusually high benefit-cost ratio of 4.5.

## TOLEDO HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 436, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Toledo Harbor is located at the westerly end of Lake Erie, 99 miles westerly from Cleveland, Ohio.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee, April 21, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Comprises the lower 7 miles of the Maumee River and a channel extending 17 miles from the mouth of the river through Maumee Bay to the 25-foot depth contour in Lake Erie. The project is substantially complete except for the removal of the center dike and widening at the mouth authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Acts of September 3, 1954, and May 17, 1950, respectively.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for additional improvements as follows: (a) Triangular widening of 22.4 acres to a depth of 25 feet opposite the docks of the Lakefront Dock & Terminal Co. (b) A turning basin in Maumee River opposite the drydocks of the American Shipbuilding Co.

*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
(a) Project document (September 1955).....	\$786, 000	-----	\$786, 000
Jan. 1, 1956.....	786, 000	-----	786, 000
(b) Project document (September 1955).....	73, 000	-----	73, 000
Jan. 1, 1956.....	73, 000	-----	73, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish spoil-disposal areas for material excavated from widening opposite the American Shipbuilding dock; and hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
(a) .....	\$33,945	\$33,945
(b) .....	4,160	4,160
Annual benefits: Elimination of damages:		
(a) .....	37,500	37,500
(b) .....	8,000	8,000
Benefit-cost ratio:		
(a) .....	1.10	1.10
(b) .....	1.92	1.92

*Remarks.*—The additional work in Toledo Harbor is needed to prevent damages to longer and deeper-draft vessels using the port, and to make the repair facilities more readily available.

## IRONDEQUOIT BAY, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 332, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—South shore, Lake Ontario, 4 miles east of Rochester Harbor, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 7, River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a new entrance channel at the northeast end of the bay 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the lake to just inside the bay; an inner channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide leading to a mooring basin 6 feet deep and about 3 acres in area, adjacent to a public wharf and thence to the bay; parallel jetties about 480 feet long on the lake side protecting the channel; a movable railroad bridge; a fixed highway bridge with 40 feet clearance; removal of existing bridges and filling of the existing outlet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report .....	\$1,755,600	\$1,736,900	\$3,493,500
Revised .....	1,938,000	1,910,600	3,848,600

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must furnish without cost to United States, all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; furnish and maintain mooring facilities, including public wharf; establish a harbor regulatory body; alter roads and other utilities where required; construct and maintain a highway bridge with 40-foot vertical and 100-foot horizontal clearances over the channel; and contribute 42 percent of cost for jetties and dredging.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Revised
Annual charges .....	\$135,600	\$149,000
Annual benefits:		
Recreational boating .....	314,000	345,000
Elimination of damages .....	7,000	7,700
Provision of refuge .....	5,000	5,500
Total .....	326,000	358,600
Benefit-cost ratio .....	2.40	2.41



## SANTA CRUZ HARBOR, SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 357, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Santa Cruz Harbor is on the north end of Monterey Bay, 65 miles south of the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing Corps of Engineers project at Santa Cruz Harbor.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Small-boat harbor with an entrance channel 20 feet deep and 100 feet wide, protected by parallel jetties, a sand bypassing plant when and if needed, an inner channel varying from 15 feet to 10 feet in depth and from 100 feet to 150 feet in width, and a turning basin 10 feet by 250 feet by 300 feet in Woods Lagoon between Monterey Bay and the Southern Pacific Railway bridge to provide berthing space for 260 recreational craft and mooring space in the turning basin for the fishing fleet.

*Estimated costs.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 612, 000
Non-Federal.....	964, 000
Total.....	2, 576, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Prior to construction local interests are required to agree to (a) contribute in cash 35.1 percent of the first cost of jetties, channels, and the turning basin, a contribution presently estimated at \$740,000; (b) contribute in cash 35.1 percent of the first cost of the sand bypassing plant, when and if required, a contribution presently estimated at \$118,000; (c) provide without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, suitable spoil-disposal areas, and a source of royalty-free jetty stone; (d) hold and save the United States free from damages; (e) acquire and hold lands for construction of the turning basin and public utilization thereof; (f) provide without cost to the United States bulkheads, levees, revetments, relocations, all dredging in the berthing areas, and a public landing open to all on equal terms; (g) provide suitable marine-repair facilities; (h) operate and maintain sand bypassing plant and maintain project, except for jetties, with reimbursement from the United States for actual cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of bypassing plant up to \$35,000 annually, provided that, until sand bypassing plant is needed, Federal Government to maintain entrance channel, main interior channel, and turning basin in addition to jetties.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$155, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$254, 540
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 64

## YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OREG.

(S. Doc. 8, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Yaquina Bay is a coastal estuary at the mouth of Yaquina River. The bay entrance is in about 113 miles south of the mouth of Columbia River and 87 miles north of Coos Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted August 7, 1948.



*Existing project.*—Provides for rock jetties on the north and south sides of the entrance, a spur jetty, and groins; insofar as rock bottom will allow a channel 26 feet deep over the ocean bar, thence 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide between the jetties and along the south side of the bay to McLean Point, and a turning basin there 22 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide, and 1,200 feet long; an auxiliary channel 18 feet deep leaving the 20-foot channel near the highway bridge and extending along the Newport waterfront to the turning basin and thence to Yaquina; and a breakwater protected basin 10 feet deep at Newport.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for extending the jetties, deepening the bar and outer end of the entrance channel to 40 feet for a general width of 400 feet; deepening the channel to 30 feet thence to the turning basin for a width of 300 feet with additional widening at bends and at the basin entrance; and abandoning the northeast corner of the authorized turning basin and altering the basin to provide a depth of 30 feet over an area 900 to 1,200 feet wide and 1,400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Price level, 1955:

Federal.....	\$19, 800, 000
Non-Federal.....	31, 200
Total.....	19, 831, 200

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Furnish free of cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas necessary for the construction of the work and its subsequent maintenance, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the work; and (c) provide adequate terminal facilities open to all on equal terms; and provided further that the south jetty shall not be extended until experience demonstrates, in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers, that this work is advisable.

*Project economics:*

Annual charges, total.....	\$872, 600
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	\$1, 246, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 43

*Remarks.*—The committee is of the opinion that the benefits from the recommended improvements will exceed those estimated, and that the project is economically feasible and needed by the lumber and timber industry in the area.

#### SIUSLAW RIVER AND BAR, OREG.

(H. Doc. 204, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Siuslaw River drains an area of about 770 square miles in west-central Oregon and discharges into the Pacific Ocean 154 miles south of the Columbia River.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Senate Committee on Commerce, adopted May 16, 1939, and the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—The existing Federal project for the entrance to Siuslaw River provides for an entrance channel 12 feet deep, protected

by stone jetties, north jetty 3,700 feet long, south jetty 4,200 feet long, and a navigation channel 12 feet deep and 200 feet wide to Florence and 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide above Florence.

*Plan for recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 300 feet wide over the bar, a river channel 16 feet deep at lower low water and 200 feet wide to the port of Siuslaw above the highway bridge at Florence, a distance of about 5 miles. A turning basin 400 feet wide and 600 feet long and 16 feet deep would be provided opposite the wharf at Florence. In addition, the existing jetties at the river mouth would be restored to original dimensions with maintenance funds and the north jetty would be extended about 600 feet when required.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 693, 100	\$117, 000	\$1, 810, 100

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas during construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; construct and operate terminal facilities open to all.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:			
Federal.....			\$136, 780
Non-Federal.....			100
Total.....			136, 880
Annual benefits:			
Savings on transporting lumber.....			145, 830
Savings on other timber products.....			34, 800
Savings for fishing fleets.....			6, 720
Harbor of refuge.....			10, 000
Total.....			197, 350
Benefit-cost ratio.....			1. 44

#### PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

(H. Doc. 418, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Port Townsend is on the shore of Olympic Peninsula at the junction of Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, northwestern Washington.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 110, River and Harbor Act of 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a mooring basin of 14 acres, 12 feet deep in the inner part and 15 feet in the outer part; protected by a breakwater 1,550 feet long, including a 950-foot rock and earthfill section and a 600-foot rock and pile section.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1955).....	\$370, 000	\$231, 000	\$601, 000
January 1956.....	387, 000	241, 700	628, 700

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide mooring and landing facilities; alter and maintain ferry landing facilities; maintain earthfill section of breakwater and moorage area; contribute in cash or equivalent work 15.4 percent of the cost of dredging the mooring basin and constructing the breakwater, presently estimated at \$70,400.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$26,000	\$27,100
Annual benefits:		
Reduction in fish-boat damages and expenses.....	750	790
Increased fish catch.....	10,610	11,660
Reduction in pleasure-boat damages and expenses.....	4,000	4,200
Increased benefits, pleasure craft.....	8,740	9,170
Increased benefits, commercial and miscellaneous craft.....	7,500	7,870
Increased land rental.....	3,000	3,150
Total.....	34,600	36,740
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.33	1.35

*Remarks.*—The committee takes note of the relatively large non-Federal costs for a small community, and believes the project desirable to improve the fishing industry in the area and bolster the economy of the region.

#### BELLINGHAM HARBOR, WASH.

(S. Doc. 46, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bellingham Harbor is located on the eastern shore of Bellingham Bay in the northwestern section of the State of Washington, about 80 nautical miles north of Seattle.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution, Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted July 24, 1953.

*Existing project.*—The existing Federal project for Bellingham Harbor provides for a channel in Whatcom Creek Waterway 363 feet wide and 26 feet deep at mean lower low water in the outer 3,800 feet, thence 18 feet deep in the inner 1,300 feet; a channel in Squalicum Creek Waterway 200 feet wide and 26 feet deep from deepwater to the pierhead line; maintenance of the southerly half and westerly end of Squalicum Creek Basin to a depth of 26 feet except the area within 75 feet of wharves, piers, etc.; and a small boat basin adjacent to Squalicum Creek Waterway, including construction and maintenance of two sections of breakwater totaling 3,900 feet and maintenance of the two entrances to the basin to a minimum depth of 12 feet.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening the Whatcom Creek Waterway to a depth of 30 feet at mean lower low water from deepwater to a point within 750 feet of the inner end of the waterway.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$83,700	<sup>1</sup> \$3,400	\$87,100

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution.



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas during construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; construct and maintain any bulkheads required for retention of dredged material from initial construction and subsequent maintenance; maintain, at project depth, approach and berthing areas adjacent to the terminals bordering on the 30-foot channel; and contribute in cash or equivalent work 3.9 percent of the cost of channel dredging, a contribution presently estimated at \$3,400.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$4, 735
Annual benefits:	
Elimination of vessel delays.....	7, 820
Land enhancement.....	665
Total.....	8, 485
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 79

DOUGLAS AND JUNEAU HARBORS, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 286, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The towns of Douglas and Juneau in southeastern Alaska are located on the northeast and northwest shores of Gastineau Channel. A bridge crossing the channel connects Juneau on the Alaskan mainland and Douglas Island.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution by House Committee on Rivers and Harbors adopted October 30, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Dredging a small-boat harbor of 11½ acres to a depth of 12 feet, and construction of 2 rock-mound breakwaters 1,540 and 430 feet long on the mainland side of Gastineau Channel just north of the Juneau-Douglas bridge. Project completed in 1939.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging a small-boat basin at Juneau 19 acres in extent and 12 to 14 feet in depth with a protective jetty 530 feet long and a breakwater 1,150 feet long; and a basin at Douglas 5.2 acres in extent and 12 feet deep with a protective jetty 90 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$1, 253, 000	\$475, 000	\$1, 728, 000
January 1956.....	1, 394, 000	528, 400	1, 922, 400

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for initial work and for subsequent maintenance when and as required; and hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and maintenance of the project; make all necessary alterations in utilities; construct, maintain, and operate at both basins adequate mooring facilities, utilities, and public landings with suitable service and supply facilities open to all on equal terms; provide and maintain bulkheads; and maintain the existing causeway and the rockfill approach to the Douglas City wharf.



*Project economics.—*

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal:		
Interest and amortization.....	\$44,360	\$49,340
Maintenance and operation:		
Corps.....	8,600	9,500
Coast Guard.....	500	600
Total Federal.....	53,460	59,440
Non-Federal:		
Interest and amortization.....	16,750	18,635
Maintenance and operation.....	22,450	24,980
Gross.....	39,200	43,615
Returns.....	30,630	34,070
Net non-Federal.....	8,570	9,545
Total annual charges.....	62,030	68,985
Annual benefits:		
Elimination of damages.....	30,500	33,910
Value of increased fish catch.....	14,860	17,690
Increased benefits, pleasure craft.....	20,010	22,290
Other benefits.....	13,060	14,550
Total.....	78,430	88,440
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.26	1.28

*Remarks.*—The committee is aware that the only access to Juneau is by sea or air, and that it is a large center for commercial fishing and recreation boats. The recommended improvements are considered desirable and feasible.

## DILLINGHAM SMALL-BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 390, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Dillingham is located at the head of Nushagak Bay on the north shore of Bristol Bay in southwestern Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 204, Flood Control Act of 1948, and as amended and confirmed by section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1950.

*Existing projects.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an excavated basin approximately 300 by 700 feet dredged to a depth of 2 feet above mean lower low water with a timber sheet-piling sill across the basin outlet with top elevation 7 feet above mean lower low water. Entrance to the basin would be through the creek which would be improved, over a reach of about 1,100 feet, to provide a bottom width of 40 feet. The entrance with a controlled elevation of 7 feet above mean lower low water would permit entrance or egress about 50 percent of the time during the ice-free period.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1954).....	\$338,000	\$40,000	\$378,000
January 1956.....	372,000	44,000	416,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide, without cost to United States, all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and maintenance where and as required; hold and save the United States free from property damages that may result from the construction and maintenance of the project; and provide and maintain, without cost to the United States, necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal.....	\$21,100	\$23,200
Non-Federal.....	3,000	3,300
Total.....	24,100	26,500
Annual benefits: Prevention of losses, repairs, and damages to boats, saving of time and cargo.....	\$32,150	\$35,365
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.33	1.33

*Remarks.*—Dillingham is a small isolated community, but Bristol Bay is the principal supplier of red salmon in the entire world. Fishing is the principal industry and this activity increases during summer months. Fishing craft there takes a terrific beating during frequent storms in the North Pacific area, and boats and cargo are frequently lost. This project is believed essential.

#### NAKNEK RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 390, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Naknek River rises in Naknek Lake and flows westerly about 35 miles to Kvichak Bay at the northeast end of Bristol Bay in southwestern Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 204, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended and confirmed by section 208, Flood Control Act of 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for removing boulders by blasting at 23 separate locations in the reach between mile 8 and 17.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$17,000	0	\$17,000
January 1956.....	19,000	0	19,000

*Local cooperation.*—No local cooperation required.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$600	\$660
Annual benefits: Reduction in losses and damages and savings in time.....	\$1,000	\$1,100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.67	1.67

*Remarks.*—The committee was informed that the salmon pack from along Naknek River averages 150,000 cases annually. There is also other heavy traffic, largely defense tonnage to King Salmon Air Base. Improvement of Naknek River is believed highly desirable to eliminate boat damages and improve navigation facilities.

COOK INLET, ALASKA  
(H. Doc. 34, 85th Cong.)

Note: Five projects are recommended for construction by the Chief of Engineers in the Cook Inlet Basin—4 navigation, 1 flood control. Information on navigation projects is given below. Details on Talkeetna flood-control project is given under title II—Flood control.

(A) ANCHORAGE HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—The city of Anchorage is located on the south shore of Knik Arm near its junction with Cook Inlet on the west side of Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948 and River and Harbor Act of 1945.

*Existing project.*—Ocean dock, a wharf about 345 feet long and 77 feet wide, was constructed by the Alaska Engineering Commission and is presently being operated by the Department of the Army.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging adjacent to the existing ocean dock, and the wharf facilities proposed by local interests, to a depth of 35 feet below mean lower low water, and construction of jetties or other protection works. Initial work will consist of dredging adjacent to ocean dock and the one-berth wharf proposed by local interests. Ultimate work will consist of additional dredging adjacent to the three-berth wharf to be constructed by local interests, and jetties or other protection works when required for the safety of vessel traffic.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document:			
Initial.....	\$970,000	(1)	\$970,000
Ultimate.....	4,010,000	(1)	4,010,000

<sup>1</sup> See local cooperation.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to (a) furnish all necessary easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages that may result from construction and maintenance of the improvement; and (c) construct wharf facilities adequate for handling the cargo. The city of Anchorage has voted a \$2 million bond issue for port construction.

*Project economics.*—

	Initial	Ultimate
Annual charges: Federal.....	\$91,060	\$230,760
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	475,000	(1)
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5.20	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not evaluated.



## (B) SELDOVIA HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Seldovia is located on the east shore of Seldovia Bay, an arm of Cook Inlet, indenting the southwest coastline of Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska. Seldovia Harbor would be located in the cove southeast of the village of Seldovia.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948. Resolution December 21, 1945, by House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives.

*Existing project.*—Dredging of proposed entrance channel was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, but no construction funds have been appropriated to date.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a small-boat basin 700 feet long and 300 feet wide, dredged to a depth of 12 feet below mean lower low water and protected by 2 rock breakwaters 400 feet and 600 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$514, 200	\$28, 200	\$542, 400

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:			
Federal.....			\$20, 150
Non-Federal.....			2, 900
Total.....			<u>\$23, 050</u>
Annual benefits:			
Saving in loss of boats, time, damage to boats, and winter storage costs.....			\$19, 890
Increased fish catch.....			16, 750
Total.....			<u>\$36, 640</u>
Benefit-cost ratio.....			1. 59

## (C) HOMER SMALL BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Homer is located at the end of Homer Spit which extends four and one-half miles into Kachemak Bay Inlet on the southwest side of the Kenai Peninsula in South Central Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948; resolution of October 30, 1945, by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a small-boat basin at the end of Homer Spit near Homer, 400 feet long and 300 feet



wide, dredged to a depth of 12 feet below mean lower low water and protected by a rubble-mound jetty 850 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$498, 400	\$16, 000	\$514, 400

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:

Federal.....	\$18, 300
Non-Federal.....	1, 903

Total.....	20, 230
------------	---------

Annual benefits:

Value of increased fish catch.....	21, 150
Savings in loss of boats, damage to boats and winter storage costs..	8, 700

Total.....	\$29, 850
------------	-----------

Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 48
-------------------------	-------

#### (D) NINILCHIK SMALL BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Ninilchik is located along the banks of the Ninilchik River close to its entrance into Cook Inlet on the west side of the Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska.

*Reported authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Construction of a small-boat basin 320 feet long and 150 feet wide, dredged to a depth of 2 feet above mean lower low water, with an approach channel 400 feet long and 50 feet wide excavated to an elevation 9 feet above mean lower low water and protected by a pile jetty 410 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$176, 600	\$4, 250	\$180, 850

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:	
Federal.....	\$11, 200
Non-Federal.....	840
Total.....	12, 040
Annual benefits.....	\$16, 010
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 33

## SAN JUAN HARBOR, P. R.

(H. Doc. 38, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Juan Harbor is on the north coast of Puerto Rico.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee adopted December 21, 1945, and resolution of the House Committee on Public Works adopted March 30, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Entrance channel 38 by 800 feet across the outer bar, thence 30 by 1,000 to 1,200 feet to inner bar; inner harbor 30 feet deep and about 329 acres in area; extending 30-foot depth into San Antonio Channel 3,400 by 600 to 1,000 feet; removal of 4 shoals to 8-foot depth; construction of Graving Dock Channel 30 by 400 feet with turning basin 30 by 1,000 by 2,200 feet; maintenance of Army terminal channel 30 by 300 feet with turning basin 30 by 1,000 by 1,700 feet.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Modification of existing project to provide for entrance channel 45 by 500 to 1,200 feet wide in bar section; thence 36 to 42 by 880 to 1,200 feet to Army terminal channel; approach channel 35 by 600 feet to San Antonio Channel and deepening to 35 feet an area 300 to 1,000 by 2,800 feet in San Antonio Channel; deepening Army terminal channel and basin to 36 feet and enlarging the basin to 2,000 by 2,100 feet; a new anchorage basin 36 by 1,550 by 3,200 feet; a new channel (Puerto Nuevo Channel) 32 by 300 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$6, 476, 800	\$74, 000	\$6, 550, 800

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; provide or bear cost of necessary dikes or bulkheads for retention of spoil; make necessary alterations of submarine cables and other utilities; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide and maintain public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$253, 500
Annual benefits.....	\$583, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

*Remarks.*—Modification of the San Juan Harbor project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers is necessary to provide for modern vessel traffic and to keep apace with the development of the port. The substantial savings in transportation costs which would occur as a result of the improvements recommended will yield a high benefit-cost ratio.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AREA 9, EAST RIVER TO NEW HAVEN HARBOR

(H. Doc. 395, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Projects recommended for Federal aid are located at Guilford Point Beach which is along the shore of Guilford Harbor at mouth of East River about 11 miles east of New Haven, Conn., and at Lighthouse Point Park which is on the east shore of the entrance to New Haven Harbor, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930 as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—No existing beach erosion control project.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—

Guilford Point Beach: Provides for widening to 125 feet, approximately 400 feet of beach, by direct placement of sand fill (to be obtained from Guilford Harbor navigation project at no cost to beach erosion control project), and construction of one impermeable groin 300 feet long at the east limit of the fill.

Lighthouse Point Park: Provides for construction of an impermeable groin 380 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Guilford Point Beach:			
Project document (1954).....	\$4, 400	\$8, 800	\$13, 200
1956.....	6, 000	12, 000	18, 000
Lighthouse Point Park:			
Project document (1954).....	4, 000	8, 000	12, 000
1956.....	6, 000	12, 000	18, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Assure maintenance during life of project as required; furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; assure that water pollution that would endanger life of bathers will not be permitted; assure continued public ownership and public administration during life of project. Adequacy of work, detailed plans, specifications, assurance that requirements will be met; arrangements for prosecuting the work must have approval of Chief of Engineers prior to commencement of work.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Guilford Point Beach.....	\$575	\$1, 100
Lighthouse Point Park.....	520	750
Annual benefits:		
Guilford Point Beach (recreational).....	812	4, 200
Lighthouse Point Park (direct damages prevented).....	\$1, 400	\$1, 400
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Guilford Point Beach.....	1. 4	3. 8
Lighthouse Point Park.....	2. 6	1. 9

*Remarks.*—Severe erosion occurs along the Connecticut coast from hurricanes. Local interests have accomplished some work because of the urgency matter. The work is highly desirable and economically feasible.



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AREAS 8 AND 11, SAUGATUCK RIVER TO BYRAM RIVER

(H. Doc. 174, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Projects recommended for Federal aid are located at the east shore of Calf Pasture Beach Park, which is situated between the mouths of Saugatuck and Norwalk Rivers in Norwalk, Conn.; at Cove Island situated immediately west of the entrance to Holly Pond at the mouth of the Noroton River, the east boundary of Stamford, Conn.; at Cummings Park situated on the north shore of Westcott Cove east of Stamford Harbor in Stamford, Conn.; and at Greenwich Point, a narrow peninsula about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the New York State line in Greenwich, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—(a) Calf Pasture Beach Park: Widening approximately 2,200 feet of beach to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill and lengthening 2 existing riprap groins to a 400-foot length.

(b) Cove Island: Widening approximately 1,200 feet of beach along east shore of Cove Island to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill, and construction of an impermeable jetty 400 feet long at east limit of fill.

(c) Cummings Park: Widening approximately 1,000 feet of public bathing beach to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill, extension of existing groin to 400-foot length, and raising inshore end of existing jetty.

(d) Greenwich Point: Widening approximately 2,800 feet of public bathing beach generally to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill.

*Estimated costs, project document.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Calf Pasture Beach Park.....	\$76,000	\$154,000	\$230,000
Cove Island.....	69,000	138,000	207,000
Cummings Park.....	34,000	68,000	102,000
Greenwich Point.....	50,000	100,000	150,000
Total.....	229,000	460,000	689,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work prior to its commencement; provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; give satisfactory assurances that they will do the following: Maintain protective measures during economic life; not permit water pollution dangerous to health of bathers; and maintain continued public ownership and administration of the shores involved in the projects.



*Project economics.*—

	Calf Pasture Beach Park	Cove Island	Cummings Park	Greenwich Point
Annual charges.....	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$4,500	\$8,900
Annual benefits:				
Recreation.....	51,800	51,200	16,800	32,430
Direct damage prevented.....	2,400	2,880	1,800	2,700
Total.....	\$54,200	\$54,080	\$18,600	\$35,130
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5.4	5.7	4.1	3.9

*Remarks.*—Remedial works to prevent erosion of beaches fronting public parks which expose upland improvements to storm damages and limit recreational use of the park, are urgently needed. Accordingly, this project has been included in the bill for consideration of the Congress at this time.

ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y., FIRE ISLAND INLET AND SHORE  
WESTERLY TO JONES INLET (BEACH EROSION)

(H. Doc. 411, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Atlantic Coast of Long Island extending about 15 miles from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of Public Law 520 (River and Harbor Act), 71st Congress, approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging the inlet shoal in Fire Island Inlet opposite the western end of Oak Beach to obtain fill material for a feeder beach west of the inlet and for Oak Beach. The plan anticipates 3 dredging operations over a period of 15 years involving about 6 million cubic yards of material, of which about 500,000 cubic yards would be placed on Oak Beach in the initial operation.

*Estimated cost.*—Project report (May 1956):

Federal.....	\$2,724,000
Non-Federal.....	3,762,000

Total..... 6,486,000

*Local cooperation.*—Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications; provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save free from claims for damages; assure that water pollution will not be permitted; assure maintenance of the project; and assure continued public ownership of the shore during the economic life of the project.

*Project economics.*—Project report:

Annual charges..... \$464,000

Annual benefits:

Prevention of land loss.....	210,000
Prevention of storm damage.....	70,000
Decreased maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	75,000
Recreational benefits.....	200,000
Decreased maintenance of navigation project.....	85,000

    Total..... \$640,000

Benefit-cost ratio..... 1.4

*Remarks.*—Decreased maintenance of the Federal navigation project in Fire Island Inlet is considered to be a basis for an additional Federal share in the project. The amount of this added share will be recomputed prior to the second and third placement operation based on the experience in maintaining the navigation channel.

ATLANTIC COAST OF NEW JERSEY, SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET,  
COOPERATIVE REPORT ON BEACH EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 332, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area is the northern 51 miles of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. It extends from Sandy Hook at the entrance of New York Harbor southward to Barnegat Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented. The main report is printed in House Document No. 361, 84th Congress, 2d session, but there is a supplemental report by the Chief of Engineers dated September 9, 1957, which recommends Federal participation in annual nourishment on the basis of Public Law 826, 84th Congress.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Restoration and protection of the shore by extension of 14 existing groins in the Sea Bright to Ocean Township section, artificial placement of initial fill of 14 million cubic yards of sand, and construction of 23 new groins. Periodic nourishment of the beach, with Federal participation during the first 10 years, is recommended.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sea Bright to Ocean Township.....	\$4,150,000	\$16,497,000	\$20,647,000
Asbury Park to Manasquan.....	1,823,000	3,646,000	5,469,000
Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park.....	782,000	1,782,000	2,564,000
Total.....	6,755,000	21,925,000	28,680,000

*Local cooperation.*—Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on any section, of detailed plans and specifications for that section, including the sequence of construction and arrangements for prosecuting the work in that section; provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (1) maintain the protective and improvement measures during their economic life (50 years), including periodic nourishment of the shore at suitable intervals, as may be required to serve their intended purpose; (2) prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers; and (3) maintain, for the duration of the economic life of the project, continued public ownership of the publicly owned shores and their administration for public use, and continued availability for public use of the privately owned shores upon which a portion of the Federal participation is based.

*Project economics.*—

	Annual charges	Annual benefits	Benefit-cost ratio
Sea Bright to Ocean Township.....	\$1,052,000	\$1,094,160	1.04
Asbury Park to Manasquan.....	598,400	1,027,100	1.72
Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park.....	322,300	705,000	2.19

STATE OF DELAWARE (KITTS HUMMOCK TO FENWICK ISLAND) BEACH  
EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 216, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Project recommended for Federal aid is located on the Atlantic Ocean shore in the region north of Indian River Inlet to Rehoboth Beach, about 100 miles south of Philadelphia and 100 miles east of Washington, D. C.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for restoration of 2,500 feet of beach immediately north of Indian River Inlet by artificial placement of approximately 130,000 cubic yards of suitable sand to provide beach with 50-foot berm width at elevation 12 feet above mean low water. Also, periodic placements of suitable sand to nourish and stabilize shore from inlet northward to north limit of Rehoboth Beach in estimated average annual volume of 145,000 cubic yards to be divided on the basis of need between feeder beaches immediately north of the inlet and in vicinity of Dewey or Rehoboth Beach.

*Estimated costs.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$28,000	\$56,000	\$84,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interest must obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work prior to its commencement; provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; control water pollution to extent necessary to safeguard health of bathers; assure maintenance of protective structures during economic life, including periodic replenishment of protective and feeder beaches; assure continued public ownership of non-Federal public shores and their administration for public use.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges (includes \$94,000 as estimated total annual cost of periodic nourishment with a Federal share of \$31,800 annually for first 10 years).....	\$109,900
Annual benefits:	
Prevention of damages.....	13,000
Property enhancement.....	36,800
Recreation.....	109,500
Total.....	\$159,300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.45



*Remarks.*—Erosion north of Indian River Inlet is progressing northward destroying both public and private property. Prompt remedial action is required to prevent further expansion of the eroding area to the shores of Rehoboth Beach.

PALM BEACH COUNTY FROM LAKE WORTH INLET TO SOUTH LAKE WORTH INLET, FLA.

(H. Doc. 342, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area comprises the shore of Palm Beach Island on the east coast of Florida between Lake Worth Inlet and South Lake Worth Inlet including the towns of Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Lantana, and Manalapan.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended.

*Existing project.*—The Federal project adopted May 17, 1950, authorized Federal participation, subject to certain conditions, in the improvement of the shore at Palm Beach by placing 1 million cubic yards of material in 5 stockpiles. Federal participation is one-third of the cost chargeable to the publicly owned frontage.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The plan provides for modification of the existing project by restoration of a protective beach from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet 10 feet in height and varying in width from 100 to 150 feet, construction and operation of a sand transfer plant at Lake Worth Inlet and additional periodic nourishment.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Beach fill drainage work.....	\$123,300	\$2,499,700	\$2,623,000
Sand transfer plant.....	99,200	414,800	514,000
Total.....	222,500	2,914,500	3,137,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local authorities will obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans except for the sand transfer plant now under contract; modify the discharge line; provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; maintain the protective measures; provide periodic nourishment; operate the sand transfer plant; control water pollution; and maintain continued public ownership of the shores.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$301,060
Annual benefits.....	\$632,500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.1

BEACH EROSION CONTROL REPORT ON COOPERATIVE STUDY OF  
BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH.

(H. Doc. 336, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the east shore of Lake Michigan, extending about 32 miles immediately north of the Michigan-Indiana State line.



*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended. The application was approved October 8, 1954.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for beach erosion.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Consists of protection of a 13,360-foot reach of shore in the city of St. Joseph south of the harbor by placement of suitable sand to form a protective beach with width of 50 feet at elevation 8 feet, and with protective berm at elevation 10 feet at the base of the bluffs. There would be Federal participation in the initial fill and in the nourishment for a 10-year period.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (June 1956).....	\$226,000	\$774,000	\$1,000,000

*Local cooperation.*—Federal participation in the project would be subject to conditions that local interest will (a) obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers prior to commencement of work, of detailed plans and specifications for the project, and also of the arrangements for prosecuting the work; (b) provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; and (c) furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, that they will (1) provide periodic nourishment of the protective beach during its economic life, as may be required to serve its intended purpose; (2) prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers; and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the public shore upon which a part of the recommended Federal participation is based, and its administration for public use during the economic life of the project, and continued availability for public use of the private shore for which the recommended Federal participation is based on such public use.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$69,770
Annual benefits.....	\$163,640
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.3

#### SHORE OF MANITOWOC COUNTY, WIS.

(H. Doc. 348, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On west shore of Lake Michigan in and between cities of Two Rivers and Manitowoc, in central lake shore section of Manitowoc County, Wis. Comprises continuous reach of shore  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, including 2 miles in Two Rivers,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in Manitowoc, and 3 miles intervening.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2, River and Harbor Act, July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for placing 9,550 lineal feet of stone revetment at toe of bluff along shore. Comprises 3 sections of considered plan as follows: Section D, 7,900 feet in reach between cities; section E, 1,200 feet; and section F, 450 feet, both in city of Manitowoc.

*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sec. D:			
Report (January 1955).....	\$39,500	\$79,000	\$118,500
January 1956.....	42,000	82,900	124,900
Sec. E:			
Report.....	6,000	12,000	18,000
January 1956.....	6,400	12,600	19,000
Sec. F:			
Report.....	1,500	3,000	4,500
January 1956.....	1,600	3,200	4,800
Total cost:			
Report.....	47,000	94,000	141,000
January 1956.....	50,000	98,700	148,700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to (a) obtain approval by Chief of Engineers of plans and specifications prior to construction; (b) maintain and repair project works; (c) provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; and (d) assure continued public ownership and use of improved shore during economic life of project.

*Project economics.—*

	Report (January 1955)	January 1956
Annual charges:		
Sec. D.....	\$5,200	\$5,460
Sec. E.....	830	870
Sec. F.....	210	220
Total annual charges.....	6,240	6,550
Annual benefits, sec. D: Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	13,840	14,530
Annual benefits, sec. E:		
Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	2,500	2,630
Maintenance eliminated.....	20	20
Total.....	2,520	2,650
Annual benefits, sec. F:		
Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	900	950
Maintenance eliminated.....	10	10
Total.....	910	960
Total annual benefits.....	17,270	18,140
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Sec. D.....	2.7	2.7
Sec. E.....	3.0	3.0
Sec. F.....	4.3	4.3
Overall project.....	2.8	2.8

## FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 134, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In the town of Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the south shore of Lake Ontario about 15 miles west of Oswego Harbor, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for the construction of a groin about 100 feet long at the west limit of the park, raising and

extending the jetties at the outlet of Sterling Creek, raising the inner end of an existing groin and placement of about 71,000 cubic yards of sand fill. About 2,700 linear feet of improved beach frontage would be provided between the new groin and the existing groin.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (July 1953).....	\$101, 700	\$203, 300	\$305, 000
January 1956.....	114, 000	226, 300	340, 300

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; construct the improvement in accordance with plans approved by the Chief of Engineers bearing all costs therefor except the one-third share to be borne by the United States; hold the United States free from damages due to the work; satisfactorily maintain the completed improvement; maintain public ownership of the park; and prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$16, 510	\$18, 400
Annual benefits:		
Protection of existing beach.....	24, 850	24, 850
Restoration of previous beach.....	11, 850	11, 850
Provision of new beach.....	18, 000	18, 000
Total.....	54, 700	54, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 31	2. 97

*Remarks.*—The recommended project will restore a very fine beach, and produce many benefits.

#### HAMLIN BEACH STATE PARK, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 138, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the south shore of Lake Ontario 20 miles west of the city of Rochester, about midway between the ends of the lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 4,200 linear feet of park beach by construction of 4 new groins, modification of 3 existing groins, grading existing bluffs to stable slope, and placement of about 217,000 cubic yards of sandfill.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (March 1954).....	\$367, 700	\$735, 300	\$1, 103, 000
January 1956.....	404, 000	806, 600	1, 210, 000



*Local cooperation.*—The State of New York must adopt the recommended plan of improvement, pay two-thirds of the first cost, and furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way. The State must also release the United States from all claims for damages, be responsible for maintenance and repairs during the life of the project, provide assurance of the continued public ownership and usage of the park, and prevent pollution of the bathing area.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$54,000	\$59,200
Annual benefits:		
Damages prevented.....	20,000	20,000
Recreational benefits.....	83,700	83,700
Restoration benefits.....	5,000	5,000
Total.....	108,700	108,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.0	1.8

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the State of New York has done considerable work at this location. The recommended project is economically justified.

#### HUMBOLDT BAY (BUHNE POINT), CALIF., BEACH EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 282, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Humboldt Bay is located on the coast of California about 225 nautical miles north of San Francisco.

*Reported authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing beach erosion project.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for Federal participation by the contribution of Federal funds in amount of 21 percent of the first costs of protecting the shore of Buhne Spit, Calif., by construction of a seawall about 800 feet long and 1 groin about 790 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$38,200
Non-Federal.....	143,800
Total.....	182,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications including arrangements for prosecution of the work, provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; and furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will maintain the protective measures during their economic life, as may be required to serve their intended purpose.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$9,140
Annual benefits.....	\$13,570
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.48



## STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APPENDIX III, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

(H. Doc. 179, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Santa Cruz County is situated in the central portion of the California coast, about 65 miles south of San Francisco. Projects recommended for Federal aid are located in the West Cliff Drive section of the city of Santa Cruz, at Twin Lakes Beach, adjacent to the east boundary of the city of Santa Cruz, and at East Cliff Drive in the vicinity of 49th Street in Capitola.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plans of improvement.*—(a) West Cliff Drive: Nine segments of riprap seawall with an aggregate length of 2,885 feet.

(b) Twin Lakes Beach: Protective beach with berm width of 120 feet, along both eastern and western areas (west of Woods Lagoon and east of Schwan Lagoon), comprising artificial placement of approximately 712,000 cubic yards of suitable sand and construction of a stone groin at the east end of each of the fill areas.

(c) Cliff Drive (vicinity of 49th Street): Riprap seawall approximately 870 feet in length.

*Estimated costs, project document.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
West Cliff Drive.....	\$146,800	\$302,200	\$449,000
Twin Lakes Beach.....	356,300	712,700	1,069,000
Cliff Drive (vicinity 49th St.).....	12,900	42,100	55,000
Total.....	516,000	1,057,000	1,573,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval of Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting work prior to its commencement; construct riprap seawall along affected Federal frontage on east side of Point Santa Cruz; provide necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; control water pollution at Twin Lakes Beach to extent necessary to safeguard health of bathers; assure maintenance of protective measures during their economic life including replenishment of sand at suitable intervals at Twin Lakes Beach; and assure continued public ownership of the non-Federal publicly owned shores and their administration for public use during project life.

*Project economics.*—

	West Cliff Drive	Twin Lakes Beach	Cliff Drive, vicinity of 49th St.
Annual charges.....	\$18,077	\$46,073	\$2,214
Annual benefits:			
Direct damages prevented.....	61,875	6,726	11,920
Recreation.....	0	60,000	0
Total.....	61,875	66,726	11,920
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3.42	1.45	5.40

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that erosion has destroyed both public and private lands and now threatens further destruction of public improvements. Prevention of further erosion of cliffs and the restoration of public beach areas is urgently required.

BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 399, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Diego County includes about 70 miles of the southern shore of California and is flanked by Mexico on the south and Orange County on the north. Oceanside is about 40 miles to the north and Ocean Beach, Imperial Beach, and Coronado are in the vicinity of the city of San Diego.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plans of recommended improvement.*

Oceanside: Construction of a protective beach generally 200 feet wide and approximately 10,000 feet long from the vicinity of Ninth Street to Witherby Street by artificial placement of approximately 900,000 cubic yards of suitable sand;

Ocean Beach: Construction of a protective beach generally 200 feet wide and approximately 1,700 feet long between Cape May and Narragansett Avenues by artificial placement of approximately 250,000 cubic yards of suitable sand (obtained from dredging of the Mission Bay navigation project at no cost to the beach erosion control project), and construction of 1 stone groin about 530 feet long in the vicinity of Cape May Avenue;

Imperial Beach: Construction of a system of 5 stone groins from the north end of the existing naval radio station seawall to a point about 400 feet south of Coronado Avenue, the most northerly groin to be 600 feet long and the others each to be about 400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Project document 1954:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Oceanside.....	\$180,000	\$360,000	\$540,000
Ocean Beach.....	11,500	23,000	34,500
Imperial Beach.....	96,800	147,200	244,000
Total.....	289,000	530,200	819,200

*Local cooperation.*—

(a) Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work on any project, prior to the commencement of such work.

(b) Provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way.

(c) Furnish satisfactory assurances that they will (1) control pollution of waters to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers, except that originating from the international sewer south of Imperial Beach, (2) maintain the protective and improvement measures during the useful lives of the projects as may be required to serve their intended purposes, including replenishment of the protective beaches at Oceanside and Ocean Beach at suitable intervals,

and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the shores and their administration for public use during the useful lives of the projects.

*Project economics.*—Project document:

	Oceanside	Ocean Beach	Imperial Beach
Annual charges.....	\$43,000	\$4,600	\$12,000
Annual benefits:			
Savings of land and improvements.....	86,800	2,600	14,000
Additional beach area.....	16,000	2,700	3,200
Total.....	102,800	5,300	17,200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.39	1.15	1.36

*Remarks.*—Prevention of erosion and restoration of these beaches is necessary and economically justified.

WAIMEA BEACH AND HANAPEPE BAY, KAUAI, T. H. (BEACH EROSION)  
(H. Doc. 432, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, 2 localities about 7 miles apart, are on the southerly side of the island of Kauai, T. H.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2, River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of 2 rubble-mound seawalls 1,240 feet and 1,525 feet long at Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, respectively.

*Estimated cost.*—1956 price levels:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Waimea Beach.....	\$4,000	\$19,800	\$23,800
Hanapepe Bay.....	16,000	43,600	59,600

*Local cooperation.*—Submit for approval by the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on either project, detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting work on that project; provide all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; give satisfactory assurances that local interest will maintain the protective measures during their useful lives as may be required to serve their intended purpose; maintain continued public ownership of the shores on which the amount of Federal participation is based, and their administration for public use during the useful lives of the projects; and contribute to the cost of the project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

*Project economics.*—

	Waimea Beach	Hanapepe Bay
Annual charges.....	\$1,029	\$2,642
Annual benefits:		
Prevention of loss of land.....	922	3,421
Elimination of repair costs.....	194	43
Total.....	1,116	3,664
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.08	1.39



## SECTION 102

This section is similar to that in the 1954 River and Harbor Act and provides for reimbursement of local interests for work done by them on beach erosion projects authorized in section 101 subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the project. Certain restrictions and limitations are included to safeguard the interests of the United States. The committee considers this provision to be an equitable one, the principles of which have already been recognized by Congress in previous legislation.

## SECTION 103

The committee heard long and extensive testimony on the matter contained in this section and has discussed the problem exhaustively in executive session. A provision requiring local interests' cooperation in the authorization of the Algiers lock on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway near New Orleans was agreed to in good faith but local interests were subsequently informed by the attorney general of the State of Louisiana that this provision, which required them to maintain and operate a new railroad bridge over the lock, could not be legally met. The Corps of Engineers lacks the authority to maintain and operate this railroad bridge. The project which has been completed will be in an anomalous position in that the railroad cannot reasonably be required to assume this responsibility since the bridge is over a part of the project which was formerly dry land and its construction was necessitated only by the provision of the navigation improvement and does not benefit the railroad. The committee feels that the moral obligation for this cost lies upon local interests but recognizes the legal impossibility of meeting this obligation until appropriate action is taken by the State. Therefore, it has included language to permit the Corps of Engineers to operate the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period September 1, 1956 through December 31, 1958 in order to permit local interests to take the necessary steps. The committee has arrived at this decision after long and careful deliberation and believes it to be the only solution to a vexing problem. The committee points out, however, that it expects that appropriate action will be taken by the State of Louisiana prior to December 1958, to remove this burden from the Federal Government as contemplated in the authorizing legislation.

## SECTION 104

The committee heard extensive testimony on the proposed program to eliminate the water hyacinth and other obnoxious growth from water along the southeastern and gulf coasts. The language included in this section is substantially in accordance with a report and recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, and would normally be included as one of the items in section 101. It has been placed in a separate section because of the committee's desire to state fully and completely those conditions under which the project is authorized. It provides for a 5-year program at a cost of \$1,350,000 per year in addition to maintenance funds which are now being spent under navigation authorizations. The committee is of the opinion that an equitable



division of cost between the United States and local interests would be in the order of 70 percent Federal, and 30 percent non-Federal, presently estimated at \$945,000 Federal, and \$405,000 non-Federal. Certain restrictions and limitations have been included in the language to safeguard the interests of the United States.

#### SECTION 105

The committee has discussed with the Corps of Engineers at considerable length the present report procedure which in many cases requires submission of a preliminary examination prior to undertaking the survey. This procedure extends back for many years and is no longer considered to be efficient. The lapse between the submission of a preliminary examination report and the initiation of a subsequent survey requires repetition of effort, an increase in costs, and frequently delays of 1 to 2 years in reaching final conclusions. Much time and some money would be saved in submitting review survey reports on favorable projects if the Corps of Engineers could proceed without interruption into the survey phase after preliminary determinations are made that survey studies are worthwhile. If the preliminary investigation indicates that there is no likelihood of developing a favorable project, a report on that basis would be submitted to the Congress fulfilling the requirement of authorization for the study at a minimum expense. In conducting its work and its relationship with this committee, the Corps of Engineers will program and present costs on the basis of the total estimated cost of a full survey for each report with the understanding that some reports can be completed at a relatively small cost after preliminary determinations indicate lack of economic justification. The actual costs of many of the reports in the program, therefore, will ultimately be less than that indicated.

This section pertains to reports for navigation and allied purposes. In title II, a similar section (sec. 208) is included for reports on flood control and allied purposes.

#### SECTION 106

This section provides for reimbursement to local interests for work on 2 projects authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1954; 1 on Apalachicola Bay, Fla., and 1 in the same area on a channel across St. George Island, Fla. Because of the urgency of the work, local interests have undertaken certain parts, and the committee feels that in these cases it is entirely equitable that they be reimbursed. Other reimbursements of this nature have been authorized by the Congress in the past in connection with navigation projects.

#### SECTION 107

The project for the Dog River Cutoff in Pascagoula Harbor, Miss., was authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1950, providing for a 12-foot channel. Because of the urgency of the work, the port supervisors proceeded to dredge an 18-foot channel throughout the length of the project at a cost of \$61,000. They now desire reimbursement of the cost of providing the authorized 12-foot project within the limits of the work done, and subject to approval of the Chief of

Engineers. The committee believes that reimbursement to local interests in an amount of \$44,000 is justified. It is believed also that local interests should comply with the requirements of local cooperation in order that there be no difficulty in Federal maintenance of the project at a later date.

#### SECTION 108

The purpose of this section pertaining to the Upper Fox River, Wis., is to authorize the transfer of the Federal properties comprising the project to the State of Wisconsin. This in an old navigation project which has long been in disuse, insofar as commercial navigation is concerned. It is used extensively, however, by small pleasure craft. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1873, but only custodial maintenance has been performed since 1951. State conservation agencies have expressed an active interest in acquiring the project. The Corps of Engineers has testified on this matter and recommends the transfer. The only other course of action would be complete abandonment and this cost would be comparable to the cost of \$300,000 which would be authorized in this section. The committee feels that it is obviously desirable to follow a course of action which will result in preserving an asset that would be available to the general public. The committee understands that favorable action will be taken by the State to accept the properties.

#### SECTION 109

The committee has carefully considered the matter contained in this section. The constructed Calumet-Sag channel is 9 feet deep by 60 feet wide connecting the Illinois Waterway and the Calumet River and Lake Calumet. This channel, which was originally constructed by local interests, was incorporated into the Federal navigation system in 1930. Since that time, the United States has had the maintenance responsibility. In 1935 the construction of wider places in the channel to permit passing was authorized. The River and Harbor Act of 1946 authorized the widening to 225 feet and the extension of the channel into Indiana, terminating at East Chicago and Gary. The 1956 Appropriation Act carried funds to initiate the construction of part I. Part I is referred to as that portion from Sag Junction to Lake Calumet. The 1946 authorization provided that the Federal Government join with the railroad bridge owners in the alteration of the railroad bridges in accordance with the principles of the Truman-Hobbs Bridge Act, passed in 1940, to provide for the necessary clearances. Local interests were required to bear the cost of alterations to highway bridges in accordance with policy at that time. In 1952 the Truman-Hobbs Bridge Act was amended to include highway bridges.

The review made by the Corps of Engineers of the existing project was directed at determining if the conditions of local cooperation with respect to highway bridges should be modified in any way at this time. The present estimate of highway bridge alterations for the entire project is \$46,422,200, including \$13,202,200 for part I, \$24,120,000 for part II, and \$9,100,000 for part III. The committee thoroughly considered the pertinent question as to whether or not the project, as authorized by Congress in 1946, should stand as is; or whether the

principles of the Truman-Hobbs Act as amended in 1952 should be applied. In this deliberation, the committee noted that Federal funds have only been appropriated for initiation of construction of part I as presently authorized. It has been informed that the additional first costs to the United States which would result from the total modification of parts I, II, and III are estimated at \$40,031,000 with a corresponding reduction to local interests. Of the total of \$40,031,000, \$9,884,000 applies to part I. The committee does not feel it desirable to authorize the modification for all parts of the project at this time. The committee recognizes the importance of the Cal-Sag navigation project as a vital link for through commerce between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi-Ohio Inland Waterway system. It considers that modification of part I to accomplish that portion of the waterway for which funds have been appropriated should be made, and recommends that the highway bridge cost of \$9,884,000 in part I of the improvement be borne by the Federal Government (H. Doc. 45, 85th Cong.).

#### SECTION 110

This section would permit the transfer of the now obsolete Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal to the State of Illinois. The situation and the purpose of this section are similar to those described for the Upper Fox River in section 107. In this case legislation has been enacted by the State under which the properties can be accepted. The estimated cost of \$2 million is the equivalent of that required to place the structures in safe condition to permit complete abandonment. As with the Upper Fox River the committee feels that a course of action which will permit continued use of the facility for recreational purposes under State sponsorship is very much preferable to a course of action which would result in a needless loss of a valuable asset. The project was open to traffic in 1907 and has not been operated for navigation purposes since 1951.

#### SECTION 111

The committee notes that many communities along streams on which the Corps of Engineers is undertaking extensive improvements in the navigation facilities must relocate public facilities and structures at their own cost. Such structures and facilities usually consist of sewer outlets and water intakes located in the bed of the stream by license of the Federal Government. The committee sees no distinction between the damages suffered by a city in having to relocate such a facility and the damages sustained by any person as a result of relocating a facility which is damaged by a public works project but which is not located within the bed of the stream, and believes that if the Federal Government is to bear the cost of damages in one case, it should do so in the other.

#### SECTION 112

This section provides for survey investigations for navigation and allied purposes at various localities. A change in the previous procedures is discussed under section 105.



## SECTION 113

This section is for citation and reference purposes.

## TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

## SECTION 201

This section is the same as that which has appeared in the last several flood-control bills and continues those provisions of local cooperation which have been in effect for some time.

## SECTION 202

This section is also the same as that which has appeared in the last several flood-control acts and continues the present procedure of submitting reports to the interested States and Federal agencies prior to submission to Congress.

## SECTION 203

This section authorizes new projects, project modifications, and increased monetary authorizations for existing comprehensive basin plans. The preliminary language in this section is the same as in previous flood-control legislation. The individual items with their project document numbers, where pertinent, are listed in the following tabulation with the estimated costs, broken down by new projects and increases in authorization for previously approved projects or plans. A discussion of increased basin authorizations follows the description of individual projects after the table.

*Flood control*

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	New projects or modification	Increased basin authorizations
New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.-----	S. 59, 85th Cong.-----	\$10,480,000	-----
Narragansett Bay area, R. I. and Mass.-----	H. 230, 85th Cong.---	11,550,000	-----
Connecticut River Basin:			
Comprehensive basin plan.-----			\$24,000,000
Littleville Reservoir, Mass.-----	S. 17, 85th Cong.-----	<sup>2</sup> (5,090,000)	-----
Mad River Reservoir, Conn.-----	H. 137, 85th Cong.---	<sup>2</sup> (5,430,000)	-----
Housatonic River Basin:			
Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir, Conn.-----	H. 81, 85th Cong.---	1,960,000	-----
East Branch Naugatuck River Reservoir, Conn.-----	do.-----	1,780,000	-----
Susquehanna River Basin.-----	H. 394, 84th Cong.---	30,000,000	-----
Mohawk River, N. Y.-----	H. 172, 85th Cong.---	2,069,000	-----
Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C.-----	H. 398, 84th Cong.---	413,000	-----
Savannah River Basin, completion of Hartwell Reservoir, Ga.-----	H. 657, 78th Cong.---		44,300,000
Central and southern Florida:			
Comprehensive basin plan.-----			40,000,000
Hendry County, Fla.-----	S. 48, 85th Cong.---	3,172,000	-----
Mobile River Basin:			
Tomhighee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi.-----	H. 167, 84th Cong.---	19,311,000	-----
Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala.-----	H. 83, 85th Cong.---	1,300,000	-----
Lower Mississippi River:			
White River Backwater project, Arkansas.-----	S. 26, 85th Cong.---	2,380,000	-----
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark.-----	H. 108, 85th Cong.---	1,212,000	-----
Old and Atefalaya Rivers, La.-----	H. 478, 83d Cong.---	28,200,000	-----
St. Francis River Basin, Ark. and Mo.-----	H. 132, 81st Cong.---	35,674,000	-----
Wolf River, Tenn.-----	H. 76, 85th Cong.---	1,932,000	-----
Greenville Harbor, Miss.-----		1,799,500	-----
Bayou Cherreuil, La.-----	H. 347, 84th Cong.---	547,000	-----
Trinity River Basin, Tex., Navarro Mills Reservoir, local contribution.-----	H. 498, 83d Cong.---	590,000	-----
Red-Ouachita River Basin, Okla. and Ark.-----	H. 170, 85th Cong.---	53,235,000	-----
Texas City, Tex.-----	H. 347, 85th Cong.---	5,662,000	-----
Trinidad Dam, Purgatoire River, Colo.-----	H. 325, 84th Cong.---	16,628,000	-----

See footnotes at end of table.



*Flood control—Continued*

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	New projects or modification	Increased basin authorizations
White River Basin, Ark. and Mo.: Comprehensive basin plan.....			\$57,000,000
Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	H. 224, 85th Cong.....	\$1,791,200	
Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex.....	S. 58, 85th Cong.....	3,102,700	
Upper Mississippi River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			21,000,000
Rock and Green Rivers, Ill.....	H. 173, 85th Cong.....	6,996,000	
Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wis.....	S. 52, 84th Cong.....	6,690,000	
Mississippi River at Winona, Minn.....	H. 324, 84th Cong.....	1,620,000	
Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn.....	H. 223, 85th Cong.....	5,705,500	
Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn.....	H. 437, 84th Cong.....	1,870,000	
Saylorville Reservoir, Des Moines River, Iowa.....	S. 9, 85th Cong.....	44,500,000	
Kaskaskia River, Ill.....	H. 232, 85th Cong.....	23,000,000	
Root River at Rushford, Minn.....	H. 431, 84th Cong.....	796,000	
Great Lakes Basin: Bad River, Mellen and Odanah, Wis.....	H. 165, 84th Cong.....	917,000	
Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Mich.....	S. 53, 84th Cong.....	5,358,000	
Grand River at Lansing, Mich.....	S. 132, 84th Cong.....	9,825,000	
Saginaw River, Mich.....	H. 346, 84th Cong.....	16,085,000	
Oswego River at Auburn, N. Y.....	S. 133, 84th Cong.....	305,000	
Missouri River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			200,000,000
Payment for damages, Oahe and Fort Randall Reservoirs.....		402,000	
Sun River at Great Falls, Mont.....	H. 343, 85th Cong.....	1,405,000	
Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak.....	H. 35, 85th Cong.....	434,000	
Floyd River, Iowa.....	H. 417, 84th Cong.....	8,060,000	
Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans.....	H. 409, 84th Cong.....	850,000	
Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebr.....	S. 139, 84th Cong.....	1,214,000	
Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska.....	H. 396, 84th Cong.....	13,314,000	
Shell Creek, Nebr.....	H. 187, 85th Cong.....	2,025,000	
Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn.....	S. 141, 84th Cong.....	632,000	
Ohio River Basin: Saline River and tributaries, Illinois.....	H. 316, 84th Cong.....	5,272,000	
Upper Wabash River, Ind.....	H. 435, 84th Cong.....	45,500,000	
Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va.....	S. 122, 84th Cong.....	917,000	
Meadow River at East Rainelle, W. Va.....	S. 137, 84th Cong.....	708,000	
Tug Fork, Williamson, W. Va.....	S. —, 85th Cong.....	625,000	
Lake Chautaugua and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y.....	S. 103, 84th Cong.....	4,796,000	
West Branch of Mahoning River, Ohio.....	H. 191, 85th Cong.....	12,585,000	
Chartiers Creek at Washington, Pa.....	H. 286, 85th Cong.....	1,286,000	
Turtle Creek Basin, Pa.....	H. 390, 85th Cong.....	13,417,000	
Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pa.....	H. 166, 85th Cong.....	1,188,000	
Monroe Reservoir, Salt Creek, Ind.....	H. 192, 85th Cong.....	4,359,000	
Middle Gila River Basin, Ariz.....		1,570,000	
Sacramento River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			17,000,000
Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif.....	H. 272, 84th Cong.....	1,560,000	
Eel River, Sandy Prairie region, California.....	H. 80, 85th Cong.....	707,000	
Weber River and tributaries, Utah.....	H. 158, 84th Cong.....	520,000	
San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.....			13,000,000
Kaweah and Tulic River Basins, Calif.....			28,000,000
Los Angeles River Basin, Calif.....			44,000,000
Santa Ana River Basin, Calif.....			8,000,000
San Diequito River Basin, Calif.....	H. 288, 85th Cong.....	1,961,000	
Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin.....			112,000,000
Bruces Eddy Reservoir, Idaho.....	S. 51, 84th Cong.....	<sup>3</sup> 1,200,000	
Sammamish River Basin, Wash.....	H. 157, 84th Cong.....	825,000	
Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska.....	H. 137, 84th Cong.....	9,727,000	
Cook Inlet, Alaska.....	H. 34, 85th Cong.....	60,000	
Total, flood control.....		495,574,900	608,300,000

<sup>1</sup> H. indicates House document; S. indicates Senate document.<sup>2</sup> Amounts included in basin authorization.<sup>3</sup> Planning.

## NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASS.

(S. Doc. 59, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—The city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven, Mass., are located in Bristol County, about 50 miles south of Boston,

Mass., and about 30 miles southeast of Providence, R. I. The town of Acushnet adjoins Fairhaven on the north.

*Report authorized by.*—Public Law 71, 84th Congress, 1st session, approved June 15, 1955, and a resolution of the Senate Public Works Committee, adopted November 9, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing hurricane protection project.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for construction of an earthfill dike, about 4,430 feet long, across New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor at Palmer Island with a connecting dike and seawall at the west end about 4,200 feet long; a dike and seawalls at the head of Clark Cove about 5,920 feet long; a dike in southeast Fairhaven about 3,620 feet long; and other appurtenant works.

*Estimated cost (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).*—

Federal.....	\$15, 490, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 710, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17, 200, 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes a cash contribution of \$1,560,000.

*Local cooperation (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free of damages; accomplish relocations; maintain and operate the project with the exception of the main harbor barrier; and contribute in cash 9.1 percent of the construction cost, presently estimated as \$1,560,000, in lieu of annual maintenance and operation of the main harbor barrier.

Annual charges.....	\$691, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$987, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 4

*Remarks.*—The committee has given careful consideration to this project and is of the opinion that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$17,200,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal. Local interests are to be credited toward the 30 percent share with lands, easements, and rights-of-way and relocations required under the conditions of local cooperation. A breakdown of the costs follow:

*Estimated cost.*—

Construction.....	\$17, 050, 000
Lands, etc.....	150, 000
<b>Total construction cost.....</b>	<b>17, 200, 000</b>

*Division of estimated cost.*—

Federal (70 percent of \$17,200,000).....	\$12, 040, 000
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$17,200,000).....	<sup>1</sup> 5, 160, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17, 200, 000</b>

*Congressional authorization required.*—

Federal share of estimated cost.....	\$12, 040, 000
Non-Federal cash payment in lieu of annual maintenance.....	<sup>2</sup> —1, 560, 000
<b>Authorization in bill.....</b>	<b>\$10, 480, 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of contribution required in lieu of maintenance and operation of main harbor barrier.

<sup>2</sup> Local interests will be required to pay in cash 9.1 percent of the estimated cost of the project, presently estimated at \$1,560,000, in lieu of maintenance and operation of the main harbor barrier. This amount will be applied toward the Federal share of the estimated project cost thereby reducing the Federal amount required for appropriation. The Federal Government will, in return, maintain and operate the main harbor dam at an average annual cost presently estimated at \$55,000.

## NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I. AND MASS.

(H. Doc. 230, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

(Interim report)

*Location.*—The Narragansett Bay area includes about one-half of the total area of Rhode Island, extending northerly past Providence, the State capital, about three-fourths of the length of the State.

*Report authorized by.*—Public Law 71, 84th Congress, approved June 15, 1955.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing or authorized hurricane-tide projects.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for alleviation of storm-tide damage and loss of life in the Providence area of Narragansett Bay, R. I. and Mass., by construction of a barrier about 1,100 feet long across the Providence River at Fox Point to a grade of about 22.5 feet above mean sea level with accessory pump, sluices, cooling-water inlet facilities, and seawalls at each end with stoplog structures.

*Estimated (cost recommendations of Chief of Engineers.)*—

Federal.....	\$16, 180, 000
Non-Federal.....	320, 000
Total.....	16, 500, 000

*Local cooperation (recommendations of Chief of Engineers).*—Local interests must give assurances that they will: (a) furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) accomplish without cost to the United States all relocations of buildings, utilities, sewers, roads, and related facilities made necessary by the work; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$732, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 733, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 37

*Remarks.*—The situation regarding this project is similar to that in the New Bedford hurricane improvement which has been previously discussed. As in that case the committee has considered that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$16,500,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal. Local interests are to be credited toward the 30 percent share with lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and relocations required under the conditions of local cooperation. A breakdown of the costs follows:

*Estimated cost:*

Construction.....	\$16, 180, 000
Lands, etc.....	320, 000
Total construction cost.....	<u>\$16, 500, 000</u>

*Division of estimated cost:*

Federal (70 percent of \$16,500,000).....	\$11, 550, 000
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$16,500,000).....	4, 950, 000
Total.....	<u>\$16, 500, 000</u>

*Congressional authorization required:*

Authorization in bill.....	\$11, 550, 000
----------------------------	----------------



## LITTLEVILLE DAM AND RESERVOIR, WESTFIELD RIVER, MASS.

(S. Doc. 17, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the Middle Branch of the Westfield River in Hampshire and Hampden Counties approximately 35 miles north of Hartford, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—For the Westfield River was authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented; as a part of the comprehensive plan for flood control in the Connecticut River Basin. The project for the Westfield River includes a flood-control reservoir at Knightsville and local protection works near the mouth of the Westfield River at West Springfield.

*Plan of proposed improvement.*—Provides for a dam and reservoir on the Middle Branch of the Westfield River which would control a drainage area of about 52 square miles. It would be an earth-fill dam about 151 feet high and 1,325 feet long, with a concrete spillway. It would have a capacity of 23,600 acre-feet. The project would require acquisition of about 550 acres of land and 39 buildings, and relocation of about 3 miles of highway and 3 miles of utilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
1956 price levels.....			
Project economics (current):	\$5,090,000	0	\$5,090,000
Annual charges.....	\$230,000		
Annual benefits.....	\$210,000		
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.1		

*Local cooperation.*—None.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes that, because of the recent disastrous floods in the basin resulting in great damage, the project should be authorized in order that construction could be undertaken at an early date. The authorization for the Connecticut River Basin has been increased to include the cost of this project.

## MAD RIVER DAM AND RESERVOIR, MAD RIVER, CONN.

(H. Doc. 137, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mad River watershed is located in Litchfield County in the northwestern part of Connecticut. The site of the Mad River Dam is located in the town of Winchester, Conn., about 2.2 miles above the confluence with the Still River and about 0.3 mile northwest of the city of Winsted, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—The existing project for the Mad River was completed in October 1951. The work consisted of removing an abandoned dam and excavating an improved river channel for 4,800 feet through the center of Winsted, Conn. This project was a unit of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Connecticut River Basin.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provide for a dam and reservoir on the Mad River site in Winchester, Conn. Project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 168 feet high and 1,040 feet long with a side channel spillway.

*Estimated cost.*—June 1956, Federal, \$5,430,000; non-Federal, \$390,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands and rights-of-way necessary for construction and operation of the project and to maintain project after completion.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$212, 000
Annual benefits: Elimination of damage.....	\$263, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 2

*Remarks.*—The committee has heard testimony on this project and notes that local interests are required to furnish all land easements and rights-of-way for the reservoir. The Chief of Engineers takes the position that since the reservoir is primarily for the protection of Winsted and its function is similar to a local levee or channel modification project, lands should be a local responsibility.

The committee after careful consideration of this project is of the opinion that local interests should share in the costs of this project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers by furnishing all necessary lands and such rights-of-way including lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for relocations, and maintaining the project after completion.

#### UPPER NAUGATUCK RIVER ABOVE TORRINGTON, CONN.

##### HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. 81, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Naugatuck River, a tributary of the Housatonic, lies wholly within the western part of Connecticut. The headwaters lie about 6 miles south of the Massachusetts line in the southeast corner of the town of Norfolk. The general direction of flow is southerly to Derby where it joins the Housatonic in its tidal reach about 12.25 miles from Long Island Sound.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution, adopted September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing Corps of Engineers' flood control or local protection works in the Naugatuck River watershed above Torrington, Conn. The only authorized project in the basin is the Thomaston flood-control dam and reservoir located in the town of Thomaston, downstream from Torrington.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of two flood-control dams and reservoirs in the city of Torrington, as follows:

The Hall Meadow Brook Dam and Reservoir is located on Hall Meadow Brook 0.4 mile above its confluence with the West Branch of the Naugatuck River. The project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 55 feet high and 1,080 feet long with a spillway located in a saddle in the left abutment. The capacity of the reservoir at spillway crest elevation would be 7,200 acre-feet.

East Branch Dam and Reservoir is located on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River, 3.0 miles above its confluence with the West Branch. The project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 95 feet

high and 886 feet long with a side-channel spillway in the right abutment of the dam. The capacity of the reservoir at spillway crest elevation would be 5,150 acre-feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Hall Meadow Brook Dam and Reservoir.....	\$1,960,000	\$460,000	\$2,420,000
East Branch Dam and Reservoir.....	1,780,000	890,000	2,670,000

*Project economics.*—

	Hall Meadow Brook	East Branch
Annual charges.....	\$100,000	\$102,000
Annual benefits.....	\$244,000	\$128,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.4 to 1	1.3 to 1

*Remarks.*—Reservoir protection of Torrington is similar to that recommended for Winsted. The testimony of the Corps of Engineers indicated that these reservoirs were for the protection of Torrington and considered as local protection projects.

The committee after careful consideration of this project is of the opinion that local interests should share in the costs of this project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers by furnishing all lands and rights-of-way including lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for relocations, and maintaining the project after completion.

#### NORTH BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

(H. Doc. 394, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—North Branch Susquehanna River is in south-central New York and northeastern Pennsylvania.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, July 8, 1942, and nine other authorizations.

*Existing projects.*—Provides for 17 local protection projects and 10 flood-control reservoirs. Fifteen local protection projects have been completed, one is under construction, and planning for construction of one is in progress. Four flood-control reservoirs have been built.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Three reservoirs in the Tioga River Basin on Cowanesque River, Crooked Creek, and Tioga River. Local protection at Nichols, N. Y., and Elkland, Pa., and channel improvement at Cortland, N. Y. Channel improvements have been completed at Cincinnatus and Sherburne under the snagging and clearing authority and at Conklin-Kirkwood under section 212, 1950 Flood Control Act.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project report (1954):			
Reservoirs.....	\$82,130,000	0	\$82,130,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	2,010,000	\$250,000	2,260,000
Total.....	84,140,000	250,000	84,390,000
January 1956:			
Reservoirs.....	90,340,000	0	90,340,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	2,210,000	275,000	2,485,000
Total.....	\$92,550,000	275,000	\$92,825,000

*Local cooperation.*—Required for local protection and channel improvement projects only. Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate project; and prevent encroachments.

*Project economics.*—

	Project report	Current
Annual charges:		
Reservoirs.....	\$3,052,000	\$3,357,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	92,000	102,000
Annual benefits:		
Reservoirs.....	4,678,000	5,146,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	174,000	191,000
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Reservoirs.....	1.53	1.53
Local protection and channel improvement.....	1.88	1.88

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project. The reservoirs are considered essential to provide flood protection downstream, and the local protection projects are desirable for relieving local flood conditions. The committee has only provided partial authorization for the recommended plan.

MOHAWK RIVER, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 172, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rises in west-central New York and flows generally southeasterly 155 miles to the Hudson River at Waterford and Cohoes, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved August 11, 1939.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for flood-control improvements at South Amsterdam, Herkimer, and Rome, N. Y., by means of levees, floodwalls, channel improvements, and other appurtenant structures.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$2,069,000	\$478,000	\$2,547,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; perform all necessary reconstruction or alteration of highway bridges and street and utility changes; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain and operate the completed works.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$115,400
Annual benefits.....	\$132,200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.14

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that flooding in the Mohawk River Basin is due primarily to overflow of the river during high discharge, or to ice jams, or a combination of both, aggravated at some points by excessive tributary inflow. The benefit-to-cost ratio



for the project at Rome, N. Y., is indicated to be slightly less than unity. However, the Chief of Engineers points out, that in addition to the evaluated benefits there are certain intangible benefits, not susceptible of monetary evaluation, consisting of enhancement of the general welfare and security of the residents in the protected area. In addition, the project will improve sanitary conditions and will reduce interruptions to traffic on major highways. The committee is of the opinion that these intangible benefits, coupled with the large non-Federal participation in the project are sufficient to warrant adoption of the project by the Congress.

#### PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, N. C.

(H. Doc. 398, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The channels to be improved are directly or indirectly tributary to Pungo River. They are mainly in the eastern part of Beaufort County.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 30, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 4 existing channels: Pantego Creek, 2.3 miles, Cucklers Creek, 1.2 miles, Intercepting Canal, 5.8 miles, and Albemarle Canal, 5.9 miles a total of 15.2 miles. Channels would have depths of from 8 to 17 feet and bottom widths of from 20 to 80 feet. Two bridges require modification.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (1955).....	\$413,000	\$129,100	\$542,100
January 1956.....	413,000	129,100	542,10

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; make all necessary bridge and utility alterations; contribute in cash 17.4 percent of the construction cost, an amount presently estimated at \$86,900; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain the project after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$29,100	\$29,100
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	27,520	29,800
Improved drainage.....	16,580	17,800
Total.....	44,100	47,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.52	1.63

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that completion of this project will improve drainage from a large area of cleared farmlands. A proper local contribution is proposed.



CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT—LOCAL COOPERATION IN  
THE PART OF THE PROJECT AUTHORIZED BY FLOOD CONTROL ACT  
OF 1954

(H. Doc. No. 186, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Central and southern Florida streams.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 203, Flood Control Act of 1954.

*Existing project.*—Comprehensive project for flood control and drainage in central and southern Florida authorized in accordance with recommendations of Chief of Engineers in House Document 643, 80th Congress, in the Flood Control Act of 1954 and prior authorizations.

*Recommended cost sharing for existing project.*—The Chief of Engineers recommends:

(a) That the plan of improvement set forth in this study be established as that to be accomplished under the 1948 and 1954 authorizations for the central and southern Florida project, subject to such modifications in detail as further planning may require.

(b) That the monetary limit of \$29,152,000 in cash contribution to the entire project, contained in House Document 643, 80th Congress, be removed.

(c) That for the second phase of the project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954, non-Federal interests be required to contribute 20 percent toward the cost of contracts for construction plus supervision and administration thereof, to provide the necessary lands and relocations to bear the cost of maintenance and operation of all works except those having to do with the regulation of Lake Okeechobee, and to hold and save the Federal Government free from damages resulting from project construction and operation.

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the various cost-sharing methods considered and discussed at length in the report of the Chief of Engineers. This project is unique and of a special nature, involving flood control, drainage, water conservation and control, to be completed in two phases. The committee considers the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers to be reasonable.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, HENDRY COUNTY, WEST OF LEVEES  
1, 2, AND 3

(S. Doc. 48, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—About 10 miles southwest of Lake Okeechobee in eastern Hendry County, Fla., about 40 miles east of Fort Myers and 8 miles southwesterly of Clewiston.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted November 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Area is within the bounds of the comprehensive project Central and Southern Florida.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of canal and levee L-100, pumping station S-100, culvert S-101, and spillway S-102; enlargement of authorized borrow canals adjacent to levees 2, 3, 4 (west) and 28 (north 2.5 miles); and construction of 2.6 miles of canal west of tieback levee along southerly portion of levee 3 (south).

*Estimated cost.*—January 1955:

Federal.....	\$3, 172, 000
Non-Federal.....	1, 430, 000
Total.....	4, 602, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; assume cost of relocations and alterations; hold and save the United States free from damage; operate and maintain works after completion; contribute in cash 27.5 percent of the construction cost, an amount estimated at \$1,202,700.

*Project economics.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Annual charges.....	\$113, 500	\$145, 600	\$259, 100
Annual benefits.....	\$326, 300		
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26		

*Remarks.*—The committee recognizes the necessity for interior modifications in the central and southern Florida flood-control project, and believes the recommended work is desirable. The committee has amended the item in the bill authorizing this project by striking out the proviso on cost sharing thereby placing the cost sharing arrangements on the basis recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 48, 85th Congress.

## TOMBIGBEE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

(H. Doc. 167, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Tombigbee River and tributaries are in northeast Mississippi and northwest Alabama above juncture of Warrior River.

*Report authorized by.*—Four House Flood Control Committee resolutions, February 9, 1939, and May 2, 1939; five House River and Harbor Committee resolutions, February 1, 1939, February 2, 1939, and April 15, 1946; Senate Commerce Committee resolution, May 2, 1939.

*Existing project.*—Provides for alleviation of floods by bank clearing and cutoffs in Itawamba County for 53 miles along East Fork and along Tombigbee River and tributaries above the mouth and including Noxubee River. Project was 47 percent complete in 1940. No work has been performed since that time.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides clearing of all trees under 10 inches in diameter to 20 feet beyond top of banks, snagging, cutoffs, and enlargement from the mouths of 22 tributary streams.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$14, 445, 400	\$7, 427, 800	\$21, 873, 200
January 1956.....	14, 445, 400	7, 427, 800	21, 873, 200
Committee recommendation.....	19, 311, 000	2, 562, 800	21, 873, 200

*Local cooperation (recommendations of Chief of Engineers).—*Furnish lands, easements, right-of-way; make at their expense all road, highway bridge, and utility changes, alterations, additions, and relocations; hold and save United States free from damages; prevent future encroachments in improved channels; maintain all the works; contribute in cash \$6,338,000.

*Project economics.—*

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$1, 096, 200	\$1, 096, 200
Annual benefits:		
Damage prevented.....	924, 500	759, 100
Change in land use.....	1, 306, 900	1, 073, 100
Total.....	2, 231, 400	1, 832, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 04	1. 67

The committee received testimony on this project, with particular reference to the provisions of local cooperation. The committee considers this cash contribution recommended excessive for this area, and reduced the amount to \$1,473,000 as a part of the requirements of local cooperation. This amount is believed to be the maximum within the ability of the local interests to bear, and represents a compromise between the executive and legislative branches.

#### ALABAMA RIVER AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(H. Doc. 83, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The local protection works at Montgomery are located in the south central portion of the State of Alabama along the Alabama River, 300 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, April 28, 1936.

*Plan of improvement.*—Consists of 1,730 feet of concrete wall and 20,970 feet of earth levee, for a total length of 22,700 feet; 2 pumping stations and appurtenant structures for accommodation of drainage of the protected area.

*Estimated cost.*—Project document (January 1956):

Federal.....	\$1, 284, 000
Non-Federal.....	273, 000
Total.....	1, 557, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the improvements; make necessary changes to utilities and to existing streets; contribute in cash 12 percent of the total construction cost, currently estimated to be \$182,000 (January 1956 price levels).



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$72, 000
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damages.....	61, 000
Increased land use.....	22, 000
Total.....	83, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 15

*Remarks.*—The recommended project provides protection to an urban area, including proper accommodations for interior drainage. Its authorization at this time is considered advisable.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER—AREA ENCLOSED BY WHITE RIVER BACK-  
WATER LEVEED SYSTEM

(S. Doc. 26, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area enclosed by the White River backwater project comprises about 145,500 acres (81,000 cleared) in Phillips, Monroe, and Desha Counties, Ark., lying between the Mississippi and White Rivers immediately above the mouth of White River. The leveed area, subject to use as an emergency reservoir, is about 25 miles long with a maximum width of about 12 miles.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 23, 1949.

*Existing project.*—The Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended, provides for flood protection of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Head of Passes by means of levees, floodwalls, reservoirs, bank protection in and along the river and its tributaries and outlets, insofar as affected by backwater of the Mississippi River. The Flood Control Act approved June 15, 1936, authorized construction of the White River backwater system of levees and two drainage floodgates as an emergency reservoir. The project was about 90 percent complete as of June 30, 1955.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction and operation of a 1,500 cubic feet per second pumping plant and reinforcement of floodgates and stilling basin at the Little Island Bayou outlet structure to withstand a landside water height of 11 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—January 1956:

Federal.....	\$2, 380, 000
Non-Federal.....	
Total.....	2, 380, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and operation of the pumping plant and operation of floodgates; provide necessary drainage improvements for utilization of lands adjacent to sump area; hold and save the United States free from damages; and cooperate in formulation of plans for conservation of fish and wildlife in maintenance of sump levels.



*Project economics.*—

## Annual charges:

Interest and amortization.....	\$86, 000
Losses to wildlife resources (Report by Fish and Wildlife Service)...	78, 500
Operation and maintenance.....	57, 000

Total.....	221, 500
------------	----------

## Annual benefits:

Flood damage prevented.....	182, 400
Increased land use.....	331, 400

Total.....	513, 800
------------	----------

Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3
-------------------------	------

*Remarks.*—Since this project is a unit of the Lower Mississippi Valley project, the committee believes that the present cost-sharing applicable to that project should apply, and adopts the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

## BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS AND BAYOU MACON, ARK. AND LA.

(H. Doc. 108, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Watersheds of subject streams comprise that portion of the alluvial valley lying south and west of the main-line Arkansas-Mississippi River levees between Pine Bluff, Ark., and latitude of Jonesville, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, May 23, 1946, and Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, June 1, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Bayou Macon, Big and Colewa Creeks, Bayou Lafourche, Big Bayou, and canals 19, 43, and 81, aggregating approximately 772 miles.

*Plan of recommended modification of existing project.*—Provides for minor extensions to the existing project, including extension of canal 19, and improvement of canal 18, Black Pond Slough, Kirsh Lake canals, Fleschman's Bayou, Caney Bayou, and Rush Bayou, all in Arkansas, but finds that the construction of a control structure in Ditch Bayou for the regulation of Lake Chicot should not be undertaken by the Federal Government as a flood-control feature of the project.

*Estimated cost.*—June 1955:

Federal.....	\$1, 212, 000
Non-Federal.....	1 828, 000

Total.....	2, 040, 000
------------	-------------

<sup>1</sup> Cost of supplementary farm drainage used to compute annual charges.

*Local cooperation.*—Operate and maintain the federally constructed channels after completion and accomplish associated local drainage improvements at their own expense.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$117, 500
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damages.....	21, 600
Increased land use.....	554, 500
Total.....	576, 100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 90

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the large amount of local costs for laterals and farm drains to make the project effective, and realizes that additional large expenditures will be necessary for clearing and developing the land and for related costs. Requirements of local cooperation appear adequate, and the committee recommends authorization of the project, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers without cost sharing, with the understanding that present policies applicable to the Lower Mississippi Valley project would be maintained.

## NAVIGATION LOCK AT OLD RIVER, LA.

(Mississippi River Commission Report, March 30, 1956)

*Location.*—The lock, a feature of the Old River Control Improvement, is to be located south of the existing channel of Old River in the vicinity of the junction of the Old and Mississippi Rivers.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 780, 83d Cong. 2d sess.) (H. Doc. 478, 83d Cong.).

*Existing project.*—The lock is necessary to continue existing navigation on the 12-foot by 125-foot Atchafalaya River, Morgan City to the Mississippi River project and the authorized 9-foot by 100-foot Overton-Red River Waterway.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a lock with gravity-type walls, sector gates, and a clear chamber of 1,200 feet by 75 feet by 13 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—March 1956:

Federal.....	\$28, 200, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
Total.....	28, 200, 000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges, lock only:	
Interest and amortization.....	\$1, 069, 000
Maintenance and operation.....	213, 000
Total.....	1, 282, 000
For Old River control (including lock).....	3, 314, 000

*Annual benefits.*—There are no individual benefits to waterway transportation from the lock construction. Estimated benefits for the entire Old River control project are \$14,600,000 annually.

*Benefit-cost ratio.*—4.4 to 1.

*Remarks.*—The project for control of flows through Old River and to prevent diversion of the Mississippi River through the Atchafalaya River is under construction. The Committee believes it would be economical to construct the lock along with the other works, and recommends its full authorization.

## ST. FRANCIS RIVER, MO. AND ARK.

(H. Doc. 132, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—The St. Francis River rises in the hill section of south-east Missouri, flows generally southward for about 475 miles through southeast Missouri and Arkansas to enter the Mississippi River at mile 670 AHP, about 8 miles above Helena, Ark.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolution, February 23, 1944; and Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, July 16, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for protection of alluvial valley portion of basin by (a) west bank Mississippi River levee including lower reaches of Little River headwater diversion; (b) protection works in the St. Francis and Little River Valleys above the mouth of St. Francis Bay, consisting of the Wappapello flood-storage reservoir in Missouri; leveed main stem floodway from the hill line to the Cross County line; the Cross County ditch thence to St. Francis Bay; levee along lower reaches of Little River in Missouri, and Big Lake Floodway levees from Missouri-Arkansas State line to the mouth of Little River in Arkansas; and channel improvement of the lower reaches of Big Slough ditch and Tyronza River, Ark.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement and extension of Little River Basin headwater diversion levee; rectification and extension of drainage and levee systems in Little River floodway and Upper St. Francis River Basins and Big Slough ditch; constructing paved inlet at the head of Cross County ditch; extension of Steep Gut floodway to opposite Marianna, Ark.; construction of a closure levee between the lower end of the new floodway levee and the main line Mississippi River levee at Whitehall with provisions for a floodgate, pumping plant and appurtenances, fuse plug sections, and interior drainage rectification as required; alteration of highway and railway bridges as required.

*Estimated cost.*—July 1955:

Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> \$55, 674, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
	<hr/> 55, 674, 000

<sup>1</sup> The sum of \$20 million was previously authorized to be appropriated, and \$35,674,000 is authorized to be appropriated by this act.

*Local cooperation.*—Provides for assurance that levees will be maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 15, 1928.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$2, 731, 500
Annual benefits:	
Flood loss prevented.....	3, 688, 000
Increased land utilization.....	2, 603, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	6, 291, 000
	<hr/>
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

*Remarks.*—This item will complete the monetary authorization for this project, and is believed essential because of recent floods in this basin.



WOLF RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI, FOR  
FLOOD CONTROL

(H. Doc. 76, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Wolf River rises in the hill areas of Tippah County, Miss., flows generally northwesterly about 117 miles and empties into the Mississippi River at mile 732.6 within the corporate limits of Memphis, Tenn.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, March 5, 1952.

*Existing project.*—The Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended, provides for flood protection of the alluvial valley. Applicable features relating to Wolf River are main stem levees on west bank of the Mississippi River and Memphis Harbor project. The River and Harbor Act, approved August 30, 1935, provides for a channel 9 feet deep and 250 to 200 feet wide from the mount to North Second Street, thence 125 feet wide to Hindman Ferry Road, a distance of about 5½ miles. The Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, provides flood protection for industrial Memphis by floodwalls, levees, revetments and drainage structures, and extends for about 9 miles along Wolf River.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for realinement and enlargement of river channel as follows: an average depth of 18 feet with 65-foot bottom width between miles 38 and 16; average depth of 24 feet by 70-foot width between miles 16 and 3.5, and an average depth varying from 25 to 35 feet by 100-foot width through a new diversion channel between mile 3.5 and the Mississippi River. An embankment with a crest width of 40 feet at elevation 230 mean sea level, 2,100 feet long, and having protected side slopes 1 on 3 will close the existing channel below the point of diversion. The lower 3 miles of the tributary Fletcher Creek channel will be realined and enlarged to an average depth of 12 feet with 10-foot bottom width.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (1955).....	\$1,872,000	\$1,061,000	\$2,933,000
February 1956.....	1,932,000	1,095,000	3,027,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate works after completion; provide necessary alterations to bridges and abutments; provide necessary interceptor sewer and abatement measures to eliminate pollution below the channel closure at mile 3.2; provide a cash contribution equal to 19 percent of the initial cost of other items, an amount presently estimated at \$453,000; agree to elimination of navigation improvements provided in existing project above mile 3; and construct 50 percent of local drainage improvements recommended by United States Department of Agriculture.



*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$117, 800	\$121, 600
Annual benefits:		
Flood damage prevented.....	48, 600	43, 500
Reduced dredging cost.....	24, 000	24, 800
Land enhancement.....	79, 400	77, 200
Total.....	152, 000	145, 500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 29	1. 20

*Remarks.*—The Non-Federal costs on this project appear adequate and its connection with the Memphis Harbor project makes it desirable. Additional flood protection will be provided in and adjacent to a large metropolitan area.

## GREENVILLE HARBOR, MISS.

(Report of the President, Mississippi River Commission, April 26, 1957)

*Location.*—Greenville, Miss., is located on the left bank of the Mississippi River, between miles 530 and 535.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted June 12, 1954.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an adequate connecting channel to the Mississippi River and harbor channel enlargement utilizing the spoil material to provide a contiguous harbor and port area for such appurtenant works as would be required to realize the greater benefit from the use of water transportation.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 799, 500
Non-Federal.....	383, 500
Total.....	2, 183, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; construct and operate adequate terminal and transfer facilities; maintain without cost to the United States all works, except harbor and connecting channels, after completion; establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use, growth, and free development of the harbor facilities, and to limit occupancy of the port area to industries whose activities are integrated to water transportation; and, hold and save the United States free from damage due to the construction works.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$116, 000
Annual benefits.....	592, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 1

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that there is a pressing need for improved navigation facilities to serve the expanding requirements of the Greenville, Miss., area. It believes that the present and prospective tonnage and savings in transportation costs resulting from the improvement are sufficient to justify authorization by the Congress

and accordingly has included this item in the bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers. It is noted that the non-Federal cost is for dredging below 15 feet depth to provide fill for port area, and excludes \$715,000 for items included under local cooperation. Under the language adopted by the Committee the initial Federal cost will be \$2,183,000, with \$383,500 reimbursed by local interests at a later date.

#### BAYOU CHEVREUIL, LA.

(H. Doc. 347, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bayou Chevreuil, La., is located between the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, in parts of Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and Bayou Lafourche Parishes.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, and River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The comprehensive plan of improvement consists of about 34 miles of Federal channel improvement of Bayous Chevreuil, Citamon and Verrett as a major drainage outlet and about 45 miles of lateral canals to be constructed by local interests.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document January 1953.....	\$627,000	\$945,000	\$1,572,000
January 1, 1956.....	547,000	822,000	1,369,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all rights-of-way and easements necessary for construction; make alterations in utilities; construct approximately 45 miles of lateral canals; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain the completed project in operating condition and free of obstructing vegetation; and make a cash contribution toward the Federal improvement of 29 percent of the actual cost of construction work for which the United States is responsible, an amount presently estimated to be \$234,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Jan. 1, 1956
Annual charges.....	\$76,700	\$69,600
Annual benefits:		
Flood damages prevented.....	<sup>1</sup> 48,000	63,000
Loss to fish and wildlife.....	<sup>1</sup> —8,000	—10,000
Land enhancement.....	<sup>1</sup> 71,000	92,000
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 111,000	145,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.45	2.08

<sup>1</sup> Based on projected prices.

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that due to the urgent need for drainage facilities in the Bayou Chevreuil area, the State of Louisiana has contracted for and has underway a substantial part of the channel enlargement planned for the Federal project, amounting to about half

of the total volume of dredging contemplated. The committee feels that the local interests should be given credit for all work accomplished by them on the Federal project as part of the requirement for a cash contribution of 29 percent. Accordingly, the committee has included language in the bill to accomplish this.

RICHLAND, CHAMBERS, AND CEDAR CREEKS, TEX. (NAVARRO MILLS RESERVOIR)

(H. Doc. 498, 83d Cong.)

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for a flood control and water conservation reservoir located on Richland Creek about 60 miles above the confluence of Richland Creek with the Trinity River.

*Project authorization.*—Authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954.

*Estimated costs.*—

Federal.....	\$5, 180, 000
Non-Federal.....	2, 920, 000
Total.....	8, 100, 000

*Local cooperation.*—In accordance with the provisions of the 1954 authorization act local interests are required to pay an amount equal to 25 percent of the total cost of the project for conservation storage, presently estimated at \$2,028,000 and pay an amount equal to 11 percent of the total cost of the project based on land enhancement benefits, presently estimated at \$890,000.

*Remarks.*—The committee considers the payment of \$890,000 by local interests for land enhancement benefits unjustified in view of the treatment given similar projects in the bill and accordingly has included language in this legislation reducing the land enhancement contribution to \$300,000.

MILLWOOD RESERVOIR, ARK., AND ALTERNATE RESERVOIR SYSTEM, OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS, LITTLE RIVER, TRIBUTARY OF RED RIVER

(H. Doc. 170, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Little River rises in southeast Oklahoma and flows into Red River near Fulton, Ark., in the southwestern part of that State.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Denison Dam (Lake Texoma); project for flood control on Red River below Denison (Boswell, Hugo, Millwood, Texarkana, Ferrells Bridge, Mooringsport, Black Bayou, Wallace Lake, Bodeau, and Cooper Reservoirs; levees and bank stabilization on Red River below Denison Dam; and local protection projects); and project for navigation, 9-foot channel from Mississippi River to Shreveport.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—That the authorized Red River below Denison Dam project be modified by the reduction of the flood-control storage capacity of the authorized Millwood Reservoir on Little River by about 25 percent and by the addition of 6 reservoirs for flood control and water supply in the Little River Basin above Millwood Reservoir was further modified to provide an additional 150,000 acre-feet for water supply.



*Local cooperation (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).*—Local interests will obtain all necessary water rights and contract to pay the costs allocated to water supply within the economic life of the project, but in no event to exceed 50 years after project is first available for the storage of water for any purpose; and provided further that, for the 6 upstream reservoirs, local interests give assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will for each reservoir (a) obtain all necessary water rights; (b) prior to the construction agree to pay, beginning when space is used for water supply and not later than 15 years from the time storage is available for any purpose, the costs allocated to water supply, such costs to be repaid within the economic life of the project but in no event more than 50 years after project is first available for the storage of water for any purpose; (c) contribute in cash toward the flood-control first costs an amount varying for each reservoir and averaging 3.9 percent, as shown in the report of the district engineer, the total for the 6 reservoirs being presently estimated at \$2,281,000; and provided further that, pending assignment of space to actual use for water supply, the total storage in any of the 6 upstream reservoirs may be used for flood control.

*Estimated cost (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).*—

Total cost of modified Millwood and upstream reservoirs.....	\$103, 035, 000
Less cash contribution by local interests.....	—2, 281, 000

Total Federal cost of construction at this time.....	100, 754, 000
Less total cost of presently authorized Millwood Reservoir.....	—49, 800, 000

Additional Federal authorization which would be required..	50, 954, 000
--	--------------

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$4, 336, 700
Annual benefits.....	\$6, 369, 300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 47

*Remarks.*—The committee, after careful consideration, has deleted the provision which would authorize Sherwood Reservoir, thus bringing the project to be authorized into accord with that recommended by the Chief of Engineers. The committee considers that the cash contribution of \$2,281,000 for land enhancement is not a practical or equitable charge to non-Federal interests and has eliminated this feature as a requirement of local cooperation. The additional Federal authorization required based upon this action is as follows:

Total cost of modified Millwood and upstream reservoirs.....	\$103, 035, 000
Less total cost of presently authorized Millwood Reservoir.....	—49, 800, 000

Additional Federal authorization in bill.....	53, 235, 000
---	--------------

The action by the committee represents a compromise between the executive and legislative branches. In addition, the committee has included language in the bill authorizing the inclusion of penstocks in the proposed dams above Millwood in order that power installations may be constructed when warranted and authorized by the Congress, and eliminated the provision that costs allocated to hydroelectric power and water supply purposes be on the incremental method of allocation.



## TEXAS CITY, TEX.

(H. Doc. 347, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Texas City is located on the southwest shore of Galveston Bay about 9 miles northwest of Galveston, Tex.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 30, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no Federal project for flood control in the area.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Enlargement of the existing flood wall to 16 feet on the bay side of Texas City and construction of new wall from existing seawall to and through Monsanto Chemical Co. area. Construction of a new levee to 18-foot elevation along the east, south, and west side of the industrial area to high ground in La Marque. Construction of a levee to 18-foot elevation northward from the existing levee along the shore of Galveston Bay, Dickinson Bay and Bayou to the Galveston County Water Co. reservoir. Also construction of a navigation opening at Moses Lake, necessary stoplog opening for railroads and highways, two pumping plants for interior drainage and other required drain structures.

*Estimated cost (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).—*

Federal.....	\$6, 166, 000
Non-Federal.....	2, 123, 000
Total.....	8, 289, 000

*Local cooperation (recommendations of Chief of Engineers).*—Local interests furnish assurances that they will (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages; (c) make all changes, alterations to, or relocations of any buildings and utilities made necessary by the work; (d) maintain and operate the works after completion; (e) contribute in cash, or items of work of equal value acceptable to the Chief of Engineers, a total sum equal to 16 percent of the construction cost, presently estimated at \$1,153,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$334, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 453, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 4

*Remarks.*—The situation regarding this project is similar to that in the New England hurricane improvements which have been previously discussed. As in those cases, the Committee has considered that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$8,089,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal. Local interests are to be credited toward the 30-percent share with lands, easements, and rights-of-way and relocations under the requirements of local cooperation. A breakdown of costs follows:

*Estimated cost.*—

Construction.....	\$7, 119, 000
Lands, etc.....	<sup>1</sup> 970, 000
Total construction cost.....	8, 089, 000

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$200,000 to be contributed by local interests for the additional cost of ramps in lieu of closure structures in accordance with their desires.

*Division of estimated cost.—*

Federal (70 percent of \$8,089,000).....	\$5, 662, 300
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$8,089,000).....	2, 426, 700
Total.....	8, 089, 000

*Congressional authorization required.*—Authorization in bill, \$5,662,300.

## TRINIDAD DAM, PURGATOIRE RIVER, COLO.

(H. Doc. 325, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Purgatoire River about 4 miles above Trinidad, Colo.

*Report authorized by.*—House of Representatives common flood control resolution, March 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—The local protection project on Purgatoire River at Trinidad, Colo., was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1944. This project has not been constructed and will not be necessary if the Trinidad Dam is constructed.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—An earth fill dam 5,930 feet long with a maximum height of 208 feet. Reservoir capacity would be 140,700 acre-feet at top of flood control pool, of which 39,000 would be allocated to sediment, 55,000 to irrigation, and 46,700 to flood control.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1952).....	<sup>1</sup> \$16, 628, 000	\$372, 000	\$17, 000, 000
January 1956.....	<sup>1</sup> 16, 628, 000	372, 000	17, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$8,732,000 to be reimbursed by irrigators in 70 years.

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute 4.5 percent of that portion of first cost allocated to flood control. Maintained channel of Purgatoire River through Trinidad. Agree to repay the first cost allocated to irrigation, established as 51 percent of the total cost; contribute toward annual operation and maintenance amount equal to 54 percent of project operation and maintenance.

*Project economies.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$552, 000	\$552, 000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	249, 000	249, 000
Increased land use.....	26, 000	26, 000
Irrigation.....	290, 000	290, 000
Fish and wildlife.....	13, 000	13, 000
Recreation.....	12, 000	12, 000
Total.....	590, 000	590, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 07	1. 07

*Remarks.*—After study of the recommendations in House Document 325, 84th Congress, the committee concludes that in view of the flood threat and hazard to human life at Trinidad, Colo., the project should be authorized. The committee believes that the repayment period should be reviewed prior to completion of the project or during the irrigation development period.

#### MARKHAM FERRY RESERVOIR, OKLA.

Construction of the Markham Ferry Reservoir, on Grand River in Oklahoma, by the Grand River Dam Authority, an agency of the State of Oklahoma, was authorized by Public Law 476, approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), with Federal contribution for the flood-control storage provided herein. The committee recommends an amendment that would permit provision of additional flood-control storage or changing pool elevations in the reservoir, or both. The amendment would not involve any additional Federal funds, and any change in pool elevations would require approval of the Chief of Engineers.

#### PECOS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CARLSBAD, N. MEX., AND VICINITY

(H. Doc. 224, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The city of Carlsbad is on the right bank of the Pecos River in southeastern New Mexico. Report concerns flood discharges of the Pecos River and its tributaries in the vicinity of Carlsbad.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938.

*Existing project.*—No authorized Corps of Engineers project at Carlsbad.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of about 1.7 miles of floodway along Dark Canyon, enlargement of 1 mile of channel along the Pecos River, and construction of 3.6 miles of channel and embankment to form a floodway for the conveyance of flood flows from Ocotillo Hills and Hackberry Draw above Carlsbad to the Dark Canyon Floodway.

*Estimated cost.*—Report (June 1956):

Federal.....	\$1, 791, 200
Non-Federal.....	729, 700
Total.....	2, 520, 900

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; acquire easements for flood zoning purposes; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works; make any alterations to existing improvements, other than railroads; and make a cash contribution of 13.3 percent of the actual cost incurred in constructing that portion of the Dark Canyon Floodway to be undertaken by the Federal Government, an amount presently estimated at \$274,500.

*Project economics.*—Survey report (June 1956):

Annual charges.....	\$96, 580
Annual benefits:	
Flood damages prevented.....	72, 620
Land enhancement.....	37, 560
Total.....	110, 180
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 14

*Remarks.*—The committee has reduced the amount of the Federal share as contained in the bill from \$2,066,000 to \$1,791,200, thus bringing the apportionment of cost in accord with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers.

## RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, SOCORRO, N. MEX., AND VICINITY

(S. Doc. 58, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The city of Socorro is on the right bank of the Rio Grande in central New Mexico. Report concerned principally with flood discharges of the tributary, intermittent streams which rise in the Magdalena Mountains to the west.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution adopted September 8, 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The Socorro diversion channel project would consist of three major elements: a modification of the existing Matanza diversion; a diversion channel above Socorro extending 3.92 miles; and an outfall channel extending from the diversion channel 1.32 miles to the Rio Grande.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$3, 102, 700
Non-Federal.....	273, 000
Total.....	3, 375, 700

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works; make any necessary alterations to existing improvements, other than railroads and improvements constructed and maintained by the United States; and make a cash contribution of 1.6 percent of the actual cost incurred in constructing that portion of the project to be undertaken by the United States, an amount presently estimated at \$49,400.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$134, 030
Annual benefits:	
Prevention of flood damages.....	160, 500
Land enhancement.....	5, 600
Total.....	166, 100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 24



*Remarks.*—The committee has reduced the amount of the Federal share as contained in the bill from \$3,152,000 to \$3,102,700, thus bringing the apportionment of cost in accord with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers.

#### ROCK AND GREEN RIVERS, ILL.

(H. Doc. 173, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rock River enters the Mississippi River downstream from Rock Island, Ill. Green River is a tributary of Rock River, entering that stream at mile 13.0 above the latter's mouth. The lower Rock River is defined as that reach between the Government dam, mile 4.6, and Lyndon, Ill., mile 52.2.

*Report authorized.*—Senate Committee on Public Works, April 20, 1948, and House Committee on Public Works, April 20, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for construction of 9 miles of levee along left bank of Rock River to provide flood protection for Penny Slough levee and drainage district. The project was completed in January 1940.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for the construction of new levees, enlargement of some existing levees, and modification or relocation of existing structures affected by levee construction or flood requirements at the following locations along the lower Rock River: area 1, Carbon Cliff to Canoe Creek; area 2, Canoe Creek to Rock Creek; area 3, Rock Creek to Lyndon; area 4, near Spring Hill to Prophetstown; and area 5, Penny Slough drainage and levee district.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal <sup>1</sup>	Total
Project document.....	\$6,996,000	\$1,321,900	\$8,317,900

<sup>1</sup> Includes local cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works after completion; bear the costs of all relocations, except those in connection with railroad bridges and approaches; make a cash contribution as a share in the first cost of the construction based on land-enhancement benefits. The amounts to be a percentage of the total construction cost of each project, exclusive of the costs of lands and relocations to be borne by local interests as follows: area 1, 2.4 percent; area 2, 2.0 percent; area 3, 2.5 percent; area 4, 1.7 percent; and area 5, 0 percent; and agree to take all available legal means to discourage unreasonable encroachments on the floodway after completion of the project.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$337,348
Annual benefits.....	763,115
Benefit-cost ratio, 2.26 to 1.	

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the proposed improvements will prevent damages against floods having a frequency of once in 50 years. Agricultural land, towns, railroads, and highways located in the areas to be protected will be benefited by the proposed improve-

ments. It is noted that the projects have benefit-to-cost ratios of 1.2 to 3.8.

#### EAU GALLE RIVER AT SPRING VALLEY, WIS.

(S. Doc. 52, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In west central Wisconsin and tributary to Chippewa River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, October 28, 1941.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a retarding reservoir with an uncontrolled discharge conduit and a concrete spillway chute at mile 30.3 immediately upstream from Spring Valley, channel improvement on Eau Galle River from the dam to a point below Spring Valley, and remedial works on the lower reaches of Mines and Burghardt Creeks, two small tributaries of the Eau Galle River at Spring Valley. Reservoir capacity 25,100 acre-feet below spillway crest. Dam is earth-fill structure with maximum height of 96 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (August 1948).....	\$5,083,700	\$419,200	\$5,502,900
Current (January 1956).....	6,690,000	544,700	7,234,700

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for channel improvements and reservoirs; hold and save the United States free from damages; make all necessary highway, bridge, and utility alterations; maintain all channel improvement works; prevent encroachment in flood channels; and regulate construction of bridges and other structures crossing channels.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$225,900	\$266,500
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$240,240	\$273,480
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.06	1.03

*Remarks.*—This basin is largely rural in character but subject to flash floods. The committee notes that local interests will furnish lands for the reservoir. Flood protection is needed at Spring Valley.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT WINONA, MINN.

(H. Doc. 324, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In southeastern Minnesota on right bank of Mississippi River 725.5 miles above mouth of Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolutions, September 18, 1944.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for raising and strengthening about 32,700 feet of existing dike and levees; and constructing about 4,000 feet of new levee, 2 pumping stations, and related interior drainage works.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (May 1953).....	\$1,404,800	<sup>1</sup> \$36,800	\$1,441,600
January 1956.....	1,620,000	<sup>1</sup> 39,600	1,659,600

<sup>1</sup> Non-Federal costs are relatively low because of prior acquisition of lands and rights-of-way for the existing dikes and levees.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the improvements (except improvements to lock and dam No. 5A dike); make changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges including approaches; obtain legal control over pondage areas and prevent encroachment; contribute in cash 0.8 percent of Federal cost (\$11,600 at time of report and \$13,100 based on January 1956 price levels).

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$56,780	\$65,360
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	75,230	78,990
Land enhancement.....	1,260	1,320
Total.....	76,490	80,310
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.35	1.23

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the city of Winona alone has expended \$211,500 to protect the area since the severe floods of 1951 and 1952 and that a large part of this work will be incorporated in the Federal project.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. PAUL AND SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.  
(INTERIM REPORT)

(H. Doc. 223, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mississippi River Basin above St. Paul contains about 36,800 square miles, most of which are in central and southern Minnesota. The area under consideration extends along the Mississippi River between miles 843 and 832 above the mouth of the Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted September 18, 1944.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal flood-control improvements in the reach of the river under consideration.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for local protection works on the right bank of the Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn., by constructing about 10,000 feet of earth levee and 2,850 feet of concrete floodwall between river miles 840.2



and 838.3 at St. Paul and raising, strengthening, and extending the existing levee at South St. Paul by constructing about 9,360 feet of levee enlargement and extension and 3,670 feet of concrete floodwall between river miles 834.5 and 832.6, together with the necessary closure structures, interior drainage facilities, pumping stations, and appurtenant works at both localities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	St. Paul	South St. Paul
Federal.....	\$3, 137, 800	\$2, 567, 700
Non-Federal.....	641, 700	124, 500
Total.....	3, 779, 500	2, 691, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must give assurances that they will: (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the improvements; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; (c) maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; (d) make at their own expense all necessary changes to utilities and highway bridges including approaches; and (e) furnish in cash or equivalent construction work a contribution equal to 14.3 percent of the gross Federal first cost of the improvements at St. Paul and 1.89 percent of that at South St. Paul, such contributions being presently estimated at \$525,200 and \$49,500, respectively, and provided further that improvement at either locality may be undertaken independently of the other whenever funds for that purpose are available and the prescribed local cooperation has been provided.

*Project economics.*—

	St. Paul	South St. Paul
Annual charges.....	\$146, 540	\$107, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$162, 190	\$124, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.11	1.17

MINNESOTA RIVER, MINN., AT MANKATO AND NORTH MANKATO, MINN.

(H. Doc. 437, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In south central Minnesota on the Minnesota River about 105 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 22, 1936.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of about 2 miles of river channel; raising, strengthening, and extending existing levees in Mankato and North Mankato to obtain a flood barrier totaling about 5 miles in length; and construction of appropriate interior drainage works and certain related features.



*Estimated cost.*—Project report (January 1956):

Federal.....	\$1, 870, 000
Non-Federal.....	157, 000
Total.....	2, 027, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provides lands, easements, and rights-of-way, hold and save United States free from damages; maintain and operate works after completion; make necessary changes to utilities, highway; and highway bridges; obtain legal control of ponding areas and prevent encroachment; furnish pumps from existing pumping station; and contribute in cash or equivalent work an amount equal to 1.9 percent of Federal gross first costs, presently estimated at \$36,000 (January 1956); remove at their own expense the remaining portion of the concrete dam near the mouth of Blue Earth River.

*Project economics.*—Project report:

Annual charges.....	\$81, 800
Annual benefits:	
Flood control.....	121, 100
Land enhancement.....	3, 700
Total.....	124, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 53

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the cities of Mankato and North Mankato have expended \$209,000 for levees and appurtenant works since the damaging floods of 1951. This work only affords partial protection. The recommended construction is needed for adequate protection and is amply justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio.

REVIEW REPORT FOR FLOOD CONTROL, DES MOINES RIVER, IOWA,  
INTERIM REPORT

(S. Doc. 9, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Des Moines River rises in southwestern Minnesota and flows southwesterly across the State of Iowa to a junction with the Mississippi River at a point just downstream from Keokuk, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce, July 10, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Authorized, but not constructed, Federal improvements for flood control in the Des Moines River Basin consist of levees and related local protection works at the city of Des Moines, Iowa, and Red Rock Reservoir on the Des Moines River between the cities of Des Moines and Ottumwa, Iowa.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construct the Saylorville Dam and Reservoir on the Des Moines River, 11 miles upstream from city of Des Moines. The Saylorville Dam would be an earthen dam 6,000 feet long and 125 feet maximum height and would provide for a reservoir with 75,000 acre-feet conservation storage and 525,000 acre-feet of flood-control storage. The recommended Saylorville Reservoir would supplement the flood-control storage of the authorized Red Rock Reservoir to decapitate flood crests below Red Rock Reservoir on the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers; and also, acting in conjunction with the authorized local protection works at Des Moines to provide a high degree of flood protection to that city.

*Estimated cost.*—Proposed Saylorville Reservoir:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (July 1952).....	\$40,554,000	None	\$40,554,000
July 1955.....	44,453,000	None	44,453,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.*Project economics.*—

	Project document	July 1955
Annual charges, proposed Saylorville Reservoir.....	\$1,669,999	\$1,824,948
Annual benefits: <sup>1</sup>		
Elimination of damages.....	1,419,350	1,670,955
Increased crop yield enhancement.....	3,200	2,370
Recreation.....	228,000	228,000
Fish and wildlife.....	31,810	31,810
Reservoir land rentals.....	21,300	21,300
Low water flow regulation.....	92,200	100,225
Total.....	1,795,860	2,054,660
Benefit-cost ratio Saylorville Reservoir and Des Moines local protection (following Red Rock Reservoir) <sup>1</sup> .....	1.06	1.11
Total system <sup>2</sup> .....	1.11	1.14

<sup>1</sup> The report considers Saylorville Reservoir and the authorized Des Moines local protection to be inter-related functionally, and they are therefore presented as a unit for benefit determination.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the authorized projects of Red Rock Reservoir and Des Moines local protection, together with the recommended Saylorville Reservoir operating as a system.

## KASKASKIA RIVER, ILL.

(H. Doc. 232, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Shelbyville Dam is on the Kaskaskia River, about one-half mile upstream from Shelbyville, Ill., about 222 miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia River.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of earth dam across the valley floor, with reinforced concrete spillway, controlled tainter gates, and with service outlet works housed in spillway structure, and necessary levees, including a local protection project at New Athen, Ill.

*Estimated cost.*—Under current prices, the cost is estimated at \$22,071,000, which has been rounded to \$23 million.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, maintain after completion and hold and save the United States free from damages, in connection with the levee projects. Make contributions for recreation and water supply in the Shelbyville Reservoir when such storage is provided and properly allocated, the amounts to be determined at a later date.

*Project economics (January 1954).*—

Annual charges.....	\$881,265
Annual benefits.....	1,208,500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.37

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this project amply justified and that contributions for conservation storage can be worked out later

if made available to specific beneficiaries. The committee is aware that the Carlyle Reservoir is under construction, and that several levee units have been previously authorized. It does not believe that the recommended cost sharing should be applied retroactively to these projects. Local interests have agreed to make a contribution for water supply purposes. Flood protection in the valley is urgently needed, and authorization of the project is recommended. The committee understands that the presently authorized plan for the Kaskaskia Basin, including the Carlyle Reservoir, would not be adequate without the Shelbyville Reservoir.

ROOT RIVER, MINN., AT RUSHFORD, MINN.

(H. Doc. 431, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rushford is located in southeastern Minnesota at the confluence of Rush Creek and Root River about 35 miles above the junction of the latter stream with the Mississippi River.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, August 28, 1937.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for about 2½ miles of levees along Root River and Rush Creek and about 1 mile of channel enlargement through the city, raising of 2 highway bridges and a footbridge at Rushford, and appropriate interior drainage facilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project report (July 1954).....	\$735,600	\$109,700	\$845,300
January 1956.....	796,000	115,200	911,200

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate works after completion; make necessary changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges; furnish two existing sewage pumps; and obtain legal control over pondage areas and prevent encroachment.

*Project economics.*—

	Project report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$32,810	\$35,120
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$37,960	\$38,840
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.16	1.11

*Remarks.*—The plan of improvement as recommended by the Chief of Engineers will provide much needed flood protection for Rushford and is economically justified.

BAD RIVER, WIS., MELLEN AND ODANAH AND VICINITIES

(H. Doc. 165, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In north central Wisconsin and tributary to Lake Superior.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, and Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, April 6, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for 2,000 feet of widened, deepened, and paved channel through developed area above Soo Line bridge at Mellen with 6,800 second-feet capacity (80 percent of project design flood) and for 7,300 feet of improved channel through the undeveloped area below Soo Line bridge with 4,000 second-feet capacity; and evacuation of flood plain at Odanah (involves 102 buildings) exclusive of 9 Indian school buildings which would be raised above standard project flood stage.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Mellen:			
Project document (1953 price levels).....	\$326,800	\$9,100	\$335,900
January 1956.....	390,000	10,000	400,000
Odanah:			
Project document.....	435,000	1,000	436,000
January 1956.....	527,000	5,600	532,600

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain the improvements. In addition, at Mellen, prevent encroachments on rights-of-way and channel, and make changes to highway bridge approaches and utilities; and at Odanah, prevent construction within flood plain and alter utilities at Indian school.

*Project economics.*—

	Mellen		Odanah	
	Project document	January 1956	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$12,855	\$15,120	\$15,870	\$19,300
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$22,200	\$23,780	\$27,010	\$28,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.73	1.57	1.70	1.48

*Remarks.*—Mellen and Odanah are small towns but flood damages have been extensive, the project has a high economic ratio, and its authorization is recommended by the committee.

#### KALAMAZOO RIVER, MICH., AT KALAMAZOO

(S. Doc. 53, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Kalamazoo River is located in the southern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and has a total length of about 185 miles from the headwaters to the mouth at Lake Michigan. The city of Kalamazoo is at mile 75.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, adopted June 24, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a total of about 10 miles of channel improvement of Kalamazoo River above, through and below the city of Kalamazoo, about 8,000 feet of channel improvement of Portage Creek (a tributary of Kalamazoo River) and a low flow control dam below the city of Kalamazoo to maintain the existing low water stage through the city.



*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (April 1955).....	\$4, 871, 000	\$709, 000	\$5, 580, 000
January 1956.....	5, 358, 000	780, 000	6, 138, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Usual minimum requirements and prevent encroachments, make necessary utility alterations, raise all buildings and roadways in the disposal areas to meet proposed grades, make a cash contribution equivalent to 5 percent of the first cost of Federal construction, presently estimated at \$282,800; and provided further that no Federal construction shall be initiated until pollution abatement measures at Kalamazoo, satisfactory to the State of Michigan, have been undertaken by local interests.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$217, 000	\$238, 000
Annual benefits:		
Elimination of damages.....	233, 500	256, 800
Increased land use.....	29, 000	31, 900
Total.....	262, 500	288, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.21	1.21

*Remarks.*—Kalamazoo is subject to severe floods from Kalamazoo River and Portage Creek, residential and industrial property and public parks are inundated causing extensive damages. The committee considers the project economically feasible.

## GRAND RIVER AT LANSING, MICH., AND VICINITY

(S. Doc. No. 132, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Lansing is located on the upper Grand River in south central Michigan. The river drains an area of 1,230 square miles at Lansing and a total area of 5,572 square miles at Grand Haven where it joins Lake Michigan. Red Cedar River, one of the larger tributaries, flows through East Lansing and joins the Grand River in downtown Lansing.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement of Red Cedar River channel from Upper College Dam in East Lansing to the mouth, a distance of about 5 miles, including the cleaning and straightening of Sycamore Creek within Lansing city limits; construction of a diversion channel for Grand River, bypassing Lansing, and extending about 6 miles from Millett to Delta Mills with appurtenant works, including a diversion dam on Grand River; and enlargement of Grand River channel from the confluence of Red Cedar River downstream a distance of about 6 miles. The plan also provides for highway and railroad adjustments, including new bridges, and utility alterations, to conform to the improved channels.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (summer 1954).....	\$9,097,000	\$2,869,000	\$11,966,000
Revised estimate (January 1956).....	9,825,000	3,098,000	12,923,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate project after completion; prescribe and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the improved channels; construct new highway bridges and crossings and make all necessary changes to streets, highway bridges and approaches, and utilities; and contribute 2.9 percent of the cost of the Federal work, presently estimated at \$293,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$459,400	\$496,010
Annual benefits:		
Flood damages prevented.....	535,500	578,300
Increased use of land.....	45,400	49,000
Total.....	580,900	627,300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.27	1.27

## SAGINAW RIVER, MICH.

(H. Doc. 346, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Saginaw River Basin, comprising some 6,260 square miles is located in the east central portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution, Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted April 19, 1946.

*Existing projects.*—None for flood control.

*Plan of improvements.*—Provides for protective works at Frankenthuth, Vassar, Flint, Corunna, Owosso, Midland, and Shiawassee Flats (a large agricultural area immediately south of the city of Saginaw) and for major drainage improvements at Sanilac Flats (Middle and South Branches, Cass River).

*Estimated cost.*—

Locality	Document (June 1953)			January 1956		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sanilac Flats:						
Middle Branch.....	\$200,300	\$190,710	\$381,010	\$227,200	\$218,600	\$445,800
South Branch.....	781,100	663,180	1,444,280	892,500	754,000	1,646,500
Vassar.....	1,113,220	44,800	1,158,020	1,270,000	51,000	1,321,000
Frankenthuth.....	137,300	29,400	166,700	156,500	33,500	190,000
Flint.....	1,643,650	560,900	2,204,550	1,873,800	639,400	2,513,200
Corunna.....	26,400	23,600	50,000	30,100	26,900	57,000
Owosso.....	232,300	69,000	301,300	264,800	78,700	343,500
Midland.....	1,076,150	80,950	1,157,100	1,226,900	92,200	1,319,100
Shiawassee Flats.....	8,897,300	2,127,700	11,025,000	10,143,200	2,425,600	12,568,800
Total.....	14,107,720	3,790,240	17,897,960	16,085,000	4,319,900	20,404,900

*Local cooperation.*—Usual requirements with respect to flood control portions of the improvement to furnish lands and easements, hold and save the United States free from damages, and maintain and operate after construction, and to provide cash contributions of \$164,600 for Middle Branch, Cass River; \$547,000 for South Branch, Cass River; \$18,900 for Flint; \$25,000 for Midland and \$380,900 for Shiawassee Flats, accomplish non-Federal construction in accordance with the various plans of improvement and establish a joint fish and wildlife and flood control system of lateral reservoir regulation for Shiawassee Flats.

*Project economics.*—

Locality	Annual charges	Document annual benefits		Benefit-cost ratio	Annual charges	Annual benefits		Benefit-cost ratio
		Dam-ages	Increased land use			Dam-ages	Increased land use	
Sanilac Flats:								
Middle Branch.....	\$18, 130	\$2, 400	\$414, 600	3. 60	\$20, 700	\$2, 200	\$377, 300	3. 02
South Branch.....	65, 200	23, 800	706, 100	3. 00	74, 400	21, 700	642, 600	2. 52
Vassar.....	43, 330	56, 200	-----	1. 30	49, 440	64, 000	-----	1. 30
Frankenmuth.....	6, 880	10, 400	-----	1. 51	7, 850	11, 900	-----	1. 51
Flint.....	86, 180	192, 000	1, 800	2. 25	98, 220	195, 800	1, 900	2. 01
Corunna.....	2, 260	3, 300	-----	1. 46	2, 580	3, 400	-----	1. 32
Owosso.....	13, 130	18, 200	-----	1. 39	14, 970	18, 600	-----	1. 24
Midland.....	45, 710	62, 500	3, 200	1. 44	52, 000	63, 800	3, 300	1. 29
Shiawassee Flats.....	443, 000	310, 300	1 187, 900	1. 12	505, 000	341, 900	2 216, 900	1. 11
Total.....	723, 820	679, 100	1, 313, 600	1. 97	825, 160	723, 300	1, 242, 000	1. 76

<sup>1</sup> Includes fish and wildlife benefits of \$152,700.

<sup>2</sup> Includes fish and wildlife benefits of \$183,200.

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the Bureau of the Budget has requested that the letter of the Secretary of the Army transmitting the report to the Congress should contain proposed authorizing language stating the maximum amount of the costs allocated to fish and wildlife in the Shiawassee Flats project which should be borne by the Federal Government. The committee also notes that authorization of the Saginaw River project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report will accomplish the desired allocation. The committee has considered the Saginaw River project at length. It considers that the project for Saginaw River as recommended by the Chief of Engineers including the dual purpose improvement for Shiawassee Flats is a worthy project which will yield benefits in excess of costs.

#### OWASCO OUTLET AT AUBURN, N. Y.

(S. Doc. 133, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Auburn is located 25 miles west of Syracuse on Owasco outlet, 1½ miles north of the foot of Owasco Lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 18, 1951.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for widening and deepening Owasco outlet between Owasco Lake and a dam 1½ miles downstream and for rehabilitation of outlet works in the dam.



*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (May 1955).....	\$291,000	\$59,000	\$350,000
Revised (January 1956).....	304,600	61,700	366,300

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil dispersal area; hold and save the United States free from damages; operate and maintain the work; rehabilitate dam; make necessary bridge and utility alterations; prevent encroachments on channels and on storage area in Owasco Lake.

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$14,100	\$14,600
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages.....	\$20,000	\$20,900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4	1.4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the relatively high economic ratio for this project, the degree of local cooperation, and recommends its authorization.

## MISSOURI RIVER DAMAGE PAYMENTS

*Plan of improvement.*—Payment of damages to certain property owners as a result of the construction and operation of the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams.

*Estimated cost.*—\$402,000.

*Remarks.*—The committee feels that although there is some question regarding the legal liability of the Federal Government in this case, there is undoubtedly an obligation inequity on the part of the Government to pay these claims. The committee has accordingly included language in the bill authorizing such payment.

## SUN RIVER AT GREAT FALLS, MONT.

(H. Doc. 343, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sun River drains 2,300 square miles on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in west-central Montana and joins the Missouri River at Great Falls.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal improvements for flood control.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Provides for improvement of Sun River, Mont., for local flood protection at Great Falls, by means of levees about 8 miles long, interception ditches about 3.75 miles long, channel rectification, and appurtenant works.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1,405,000
Non-Federal.....	715,000
Total.....	2,120,000



*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; perform without cost to the United States, all necessary removal or alteration of existing buildings and other improvements and all necessary alterations to bridges and approaches (except railroad), roads, streets, sewers, and other utilities; zone the unleveed portion of the flood channel through the damage area; maintain and operate; and contribute in cash 2.16 percent of the actual construction cost of all items of work to be provided by the United States, a contribution currently estimated at \$31,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$77, 600
Annual benefits.....	\$119, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 54

CANNONBALL RIVER AT MOTT, N. DAK.

(H. Doc. 35, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Cannonball River Basin lies in the southwestern part of North Dakota and extends into the northern part of South Dakota. Mott, N. Dak., is located about 200 miles above the mouth of the river.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted March 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for levees on the right and left banks, totaling about 8,200 feet and 2,550 feet, respectively; improvement of 3,000 feet of channel through the city of Mott; removal and relocation of one bridge and provision of drainage structures and pumping facilities and appurtenances as required.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$434, 000	\$254, 000	\$688, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; remove and relocate buildings, utilities, streets, roads, bridges; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction works; maintain and operate all works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; and prescribe and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the ponding areas and the improved channel.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$26, 100
Annual benefits.....	\$31, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 22

*Remarks.*—The committee is informed that the most severe damage in the Cannonball River Basin has occurred at Mott, N. Dak., where 27 blocks are subject to flooding. The flood of April 1950, the largest of record, damaged about 97 residences, 40 businesses, and 9 farms in Mott and the adjacent area.

## FLOYD RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, IOWA

(H. Doc. 417, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Floyd River is located in northwest Iowa and is a left bank tributary of the Missouri River, joining the latter at Sioux City, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution March 29, 1944.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing Corps of Engineers flood-control projects affecting the Floyd River. Sioux City in cooperation with the WPA, accomplished channel and levee improvements consisting of enlarging, straightening, and providing a reinforced concrete lining for approximately 1 mile of channel above the mouth and constructing levees for approximately 5.5 miles.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Straighten and enlarge unlined portion of existing channel to upper limit of project and construct earth levees along each bank; rebuild parts of concrete-lined portion of existing channel; construct an auxiliary riprapped partial diversion channel; and alter existing bridges and provide new ones where necessary.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1955).....	\$7,653,000	<sup>1</sup> \$3,455,000	\$11,108,000
January 1956.....	8,060,000	<sup>1</sup> 3,640,000	11,700,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including rights-of-way for temporary ponding of interior drainage or provision of pumps to remove interior drainage over the levees; make necessary highway and highway bridge and utility alterations; remove buildings and other structures from within the rights-of-way limits; and maintain and operate all works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. In addition, local interests would also be required to provide in cash 0.84 percent of the total Federal first cost of the project (currently estimated to be \$67,700) as recognition of the enhancement of land values which will result from construction of the project.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$441,000	\$464,500
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	768,400	783,700
Increased land use.....	22,000	22,500
Total.....	790,400	806,200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.79	1.74

*Remarks.*—After study of the report on this project, and testimony given in hearings, the committee concluded that provision of flood protection at Sioux City is needed to prevent further loss of human life and that the project should be authorized.

## BLACK VERMILLION RIVER AT FRANKFORT, KANS.

(H. Doc. 409, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Frankfort, Kans., is about 35 miles north of Manhattan, Kans., on the right bank of Black Vermillion River, a tributary of Big Blue River.

*Report authorized by.*—House of Representatives Committee on Public Works resolution, September 29, 1949.

*Existing project.*—None for flood control. The Tuttle Creek Reservoir at full flood-control pool will extend upstream to just below Frankfort. The backwater effect on the recommended project is negligible.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—About 10,000 linear feet of levee along east, south, and west sides of low-lying part of Frankfort, providing 3 feet of freeboard above the design flow of 43,000 cubic feet per second; channel improvements include about 1,500 feet on Little Timber Creek and about 8,100 feet on Black Vermillion River; bridge alterations of Missouri Pacific Railroad over Little Timber Creek and Union Pacific Railroad, State Highway No. 99, and State Highway No. 9 over Black Vermillion River; gated drainage outlets through levee; and sanitary sewage pumping facilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1954).....	\$770,000	\$125,000	\$895,000
January 1956.....	850,000	140,000	990,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction of project; rights-of-way for temporary ponding of interior drainage; hold and save the United States free from damages; perform all necessary highway alterations including raising of bridges and any necessary utility alterations other than storm and sanitary sewer lines; and maintain and operate the works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project Economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$35,200	\$38,600
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages.....	\$72,450	\$74,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.06	1.94

*Remarks.*—This small town is subject to severe and frequent floods which cause extensive damage. The committee notes the high economic ratio and believes its authorization is warranted.

## GERING AND MITCHELL VALLEYS, NEBR.

(S. Doc. 139, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gering and Mitchell Valleys are located in western extremity of the Nebraska Panhandle near Scottsbluff, Nebr.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution October 8, 1948.



*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of four small detention reservoirs at the mouths of canyons in Gering Valley, enlargement of the lower reaches of the Gering drain with adjacent low levees, grade-stabilization structures in the drain, reconstruction of the Ostenberg chute, and alteration of 1 railroad bridge and 2 county road bridges.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (March 1953).....	\$1,056,000	\$48,500	\$1,104,500
January 1956.....	1,214,000	56,000	1,270,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for all work, including dams and reservoirs; maintain and operate all work after completion; accomplish new highway bridge construction and alterations except raising, which would be done at Federal expense, and all relocations required. Also, undertake complementary program consisting of lining approximately 2 miles of Fort Laramie Irrigation Canal with asphaltic membrane, improvement of 5 miles of lateral canals with steel and concrete pipe, improvement of existing irrigation and cropping practices, and establishment of willow growth in drains to prevent erosion damage.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$42,500	\$48,800
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	68,900	72,100
Reduction of erosion damages.....	13,800	14,500
Reduction of scour damages, irrigation structures.....	2,900	3,000
Total.....	85,600	89,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.01	1.84

*Remarks.*—The units of this project are similar to those prosecuted under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and the requirements of local cooperation are similar.

#### SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NEBRASKA

(H. Doc. 396, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Salt Creek Basin comprises an area of about 1,627 square miles in southeastern Nebraska tributary to the Platte River. Salt Creek having a total length of about 52 miles, rises in the southern part of the basin in 2 branches, Olive Branch and Hickman Branch which join near Roca, Nebr., to form the main stem. Wahoo Creek which drains an area of about 475 square miles is the largest tributary.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution, June 21, 1944.



*Existing project.*—No existing Federal projects for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—A system of 12 reservoirs; and channel improvements or channel improvements and levees on Olive Branch, on Hickman Branch, at 3 locations on Salt Creek (1 of which is through Lincoln), on Wahoo Creek, and on lower reaches of major tributaries of Wahoo Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (December 1954).....	\$12,683,000	<sup>1</sup> \$1,593,000	\$14,276,000
January 1956.....	13,314,000	<sup>1</sup> 1,686,200	15,000,200

<sup>1</sup> Includes cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the levee and channel improvements and perform all highway, highway bridge, and utility alterations required therefor, except raising and underpinning existing bridges; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the levee and channel improvements and the permanent pools for fish and wildlife conservation in the reservoirs, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; assume all costs related to utilization of the permanent pools for recreational purposes, and insure public access to the pools; and pay an amount equal to 4.3 percent of the Federal cost of construction of the channel improvement and levee project through Lincoln, currently estimated at \$86,200, which represents the appropriate local share of project costs attributable to higher utilization of property.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$583,500	\$614,000
Annual benefits.....	\$935,800	\$966,200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.60	1.57

*Remarks.*—As a result of a study of this report and testimony given in hearings, the committee concluded that the plan of improvement proposed is acceptable to all interested parties and should be authorized.

#### SHELL CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, NEBRASKA

(H. Doc. 187, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Shell Creek is located in the east central part of Nebraska and is a left bank tributary of the Platte River with the confluence near Schuyler, Nebr.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution, November 15, 1945, and Senate Commerce Committee resolution, November 5, 1945.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Channel cleaning, enlargement and straightening; intermittent low levees along Shell Creek and lower reaches of major tributaries; and three detention basins on Shell Creek for temporary storage to reduce peak discharge of floods.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1953)-----	\$1,763,000	\$448,000	\$2,211,000
Revised (January 1956)-----	2,025,000	515,000	2,540,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including rights-of-way for temporary pondage of interior drainage; hold and save the United States free from damage, make necessary highway, highway bridge, and utility alterations; maintain channel and levee features of the project; maintain and operate project and renew detention basins.

*Project economics*—

	Project document	Revised
Annual charges-----	\$137,800	\$158,200
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages-----	\$217,100	\$216,100
Benefit-cost ratio-----	1.58	1.37

#### RUFFY BROOK AND LOST RIVER, MINN.

(S. Doc. 141, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In northwestern Minnesota on streams tributary to Clearwater River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, August 16, 1949.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an enlarged and straightened channel in the lower 5 miles of Ruffy Brook and in the middle 23-mile reach on Lost River.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Ruffy Brook:			
Survey report (July 1952)-----	\$98,700	\$64,500	\$163,200
Current (January 1956)-----	104,900	73,400	178,300
Lost River:			
Survey report (July 1952)-----	507,000	410,400	917,400
Current (January 1956)-----	527,300	445,200	972,500

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain the improvements; make necessary changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges including approaches; furnish in cash or equivalent work 15.3 and 32.3 percent of the gross Federal first costs for Ruffy Brook and Lost River, respectively, estimated at \$26,600 and \$262,100 (January 1956 price levels).

*Project economics.*—

	Ruffy Brook		Lost River	
	Survey report	Current	Survey report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$7,310	\$7,890	\$38,740	\$40,720
Annual benefits:				
Flood control.....	5,010	4,810	31,350	30,765
Drainage.....	5,670	5,420	163,940	156,725
Total.....	10,680	10,230	195,290	187,490
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.46	1.30	5.04	4.65

*Remarks.*—The favorable economic ratio and the testimony presented at the hearing indicated the urgency and need for early authorization of this project.

## SALINE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ILLINOIS

(H. Doc. 316, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Saline River lies in southeastern Illinois and is tributary to the Ohio River at a point about 114 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, March 9, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for local flood protection at Harrisburg, Ill., by means of levees, walls, pumping plants, and appurtenant works. Project was completed in 1951.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for clearing and enlargement of the channel of Saline River between mile 17.2 and mile 27.1, of the lower 31.0 miles of the North Fork Channel, and of the lower 12.2 miles of the Middle Fork Channel; and for clearing and cleaning of the lower 14.2 miles of the South Fork Channel.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$4,756,000	\$1,214,000	\$5,970,000
January 1956.....	5,272,000	1,346,000	6,618,000

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute a part of the cost of construction to be performed by the United States; provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; replace highway bridges and make required utility alterations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain the works after completion; contribute in cash \$840,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$258,000	\$236,000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	230,100	257,700
Increased land use.....	115,100	128,900
Total.....	345,200	386,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.34	1.35



*Remarks.*—These channel improvements are believed essential to provide flood protection in the basin. The committee has retained the local cash contribution recommended by the chief of engineers and the Bureau of the Budget, as it considers such contribution justified.

WABASH RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES AT AND ABOVE WHITE RIVER, IND.

(House Doc. 435, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Wabash River rises near Celina, Ohio, flows northwesterly 67 miles to Huntington, Ind., thence southwesterly 312 miles to the confluence with White River, its principal tributary, and continues southwesterly to the Ohio River. It drains 33,100 square miles in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, of which 16,440 lie above White River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolution, May 23, 1946; Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, May 9, 1949.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 23 local flood-protection projects and 1 reservoir in area above White River. The Delphi, Lyford, Gill Township, and Brevoort local projects are either complete or essentially complete. One is under construction at Vincennes and pre-construction planning has been initiated for the Niblack project. Of the remaining 17 local protection projects, 3—Logansport, Peru, and Wabash—are in the Logansport-Huntington reach of the Wabash River, the area of principal concern in the interim report. Pre-construction planning is in progress for Mansfield Reservoir on tributary Raccoon Creek.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for 3 flood-control reservoirs—Mississinewa at mile 7.1 Mississinewa River, Salamonie at mile 3.5 Salamonie River, and Huntington at mile 411.4 Wabash River. Gross capacities are 365,490, 238,700, and 154,170 acre-feet, respectively.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$42,010,000	\$425,000	\$42,435,000
January 1956.....	45,463,000	460,000	<sup>1</sup> 45,923,000

<sup>1</sup> Mississinewa, \$19,469,000; Salamonie, \$13,646,000; Huntington, \$12,808,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide 1 percent of the first cost of the improvements, currently estimated at \$460,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$1,630,000	\$1,764,000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	2,615,000	2,381,500
Higher land use.....	45,700	50,300
Total.....	2,210,700	2,431,800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4	1.4



*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the plan of improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers for the upper Wabash River will materially reduce both rural and urban flood damages along that stream from Huntington, Ind., to the downstream limits of Logansport, Ind.

#### BRUSH CREEK AT PRINCETON, W. VA.

(S. Doc. 122, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Brush Creek Basin lies in Mercer County, in southern West Virginia. It is part of the Kanawha River drainage area. Princeton is located near the center of the basin.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, June 1, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for flood control at Princeton, W. Va.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 17,900 feet of channel of Brush Creek and lower 2,500 feet of channel of Christian Fork, and clearing and snagging of lower 1,500 feet of channel of Gladly Fork; and includes railroad, railroad bridge, highway, highway bridge, sewer, and utility construction and alteration.

*Estimated cost.*—Project document:

Federal.....	\$917, 000
Non-Federal.....	360, 500
Total.....	1, 277, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion; bear the cost of highway, highway bridge, sewer, and utility alterations; bear the cost of railroad alterations except for the bridge crossings provided by the United States; contribute 3 percent of the cost of the construction work for which the United States is responsible; and take action necessary to restrict residential construction in the flood plain. The cash contribution is currently estimated at \$28,500.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$49, 000
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damage.....	82, 000
Increased land use.....	6, 400
Total.....	88, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 80

*Remarks.*—Information presented to the committee indicates the need for this project. The high benefit-cost ratio is noted.

#### MEADOW RIVER AT EAST RAINELLE, W. VA.

(S. Doc. 137, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Meadow River Basin lies in Greenbrier, Fayette, Nicholas, and Summers Counties in southeastern West Virginia. It is part of the Kanawha River drainage basin, East Rainelle is located at the mouth of Sewell Creek, 30.3 miles above the mouth of Meadow River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, March 9, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 2.5 miles of the channel of Meadow River below Sewell Creek, improvement of the lower 5,450 feet of the channel of Sewell Creek, improvement of the lower 3,230 feet of the channel of Boggs Creek, and clearing and snagging of 500 feet of the channels of Sewell and Boggs Creeks upstream from the above-cited improvements; and includes provision for a new highway bridge at the Boggs Creek crossing of United States Route 60 and limited sewer and utility relocations.

*Estimated cost.*—Report prices same as current prices.

Federal.....	\$708, 000
Non-Federal.....	115, 500
Total.....	823, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Provides without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion, bear the cost of necessary highway bridge and sewer and utility adjustments; and take action necessary to restrict residential construction in the flood plain.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$32, 000
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damage.....	\$67, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 1

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this project to be of an emergency nature, and recommends its early authorization.

WILLIAMSON, W. VA.

(S. Doc. —, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va., is on the right-descending bank of Tug Fork of Big Sandy River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, April 21, 1954; House Committee on Public Works, resolution, July 29, 1954; section 103, Rivers and Harbors Act approved September 3, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project at Williamson.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for protection of Williamson through construction of concrete walls approximately one-half foot higher than the maximum flood of record and provision of a pumping plant to remove internal drainage. The wall would be approximately 2,700 feet long with an average height of approximately 3 feet. Some sewer and utility modifications would be required.

*Estimated cost (March 1957).*—

Federal.....	\$625, 000
Non-Federal.....	40, 000
Total.....	665, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free

from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$26, 450
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damage.....	\$32, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 20

*Remarks.*—Recent floods inundated this city three times, causing extensive damages. The committee feels that the project should be constructed at an early date and accordingly has included language in the bill authorizing such construction.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA AND CHADAKOIN RIVER, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

(S. Doc. 103, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Lake Chautauqua is at the head of Chadakoin River in the Allegheny River Basin in southwestern New York. Jamestown is situated on Chadakoin River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, June 17, 1942.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of channel of Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y., between Boat Landing Bridge and Warner Dam, and seasonal regulation of Lake Chautauqua elevations by operation of Warner Dam. Construction has not been initiated.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for diversion of floodwaters to Lake Erie via divide cut and Little Chautauqua and Chautauqua Creeks; enlargement of Chadakoin River between Boat Landing Bridge and Warner Dam; and repair of Warner Dam. Project will reduce flood damages at Jamestown and permit maintenance of optimum lake levels.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$4, 331, 000	\$823, 000	\$5, 154, 000
January 1956.....	4, 796, 000	911, 000	5, 707, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; bear the expense of all necessary highway, utility, and sewer alterations, and necessary repairs to Warner Dam; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion; and establish and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the lake and streams involved.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$233, 000	\$258, 000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage (net).....	275, 000	305, 000
Reduction of damage due to low lake levels.....	23, 000	25, 000
Total.....	298, 000	330, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 28	1. 28



## WEST BRANCH MAHONING RIVER RESERVOIR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 191, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Mahoning River rises near Alliance, Ohio, flows through the heavily populated and industrialized areas of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, and joins the Shenango River at New Castle, Pa., to form the Beaver River. The Beaver flows into the Ohio River, 25 miles below Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, adopted March 10, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Provides for the Berlin and Mosquito Creek reservoirs for flood-control and allied purposes.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Dam and reservoir on the West Branch about 10 miles above the mouth for flood control and low flow regulation.

*Estimated cost.*—\$12,585,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Local cooperation will be required on the basis of pollution control, industrial water supply and temperature control, and land enhancement benefits provided by the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$506, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$672, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 33

*Remarks.*—The committee heard extensive testimony on this project. It notes the flood-control benefits of \$424,100, and benefits from low-flow regulation of \$247,900, and that local interests have agreed to contribute \$6,242,000, or almost 50 percent of the cost of the project. The project has been officially approved by the State of Ohio. The committee believes the project needed for the benefits to the entire valley, believes it economically feasible, and does not consider the project as a part of the proposed Ohio River-Lake Erie Canal.

## CHARTIERS CREEK AT WASHINGTON, PA.

(H. Doc. 286, 85th Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—Chartiers Creek drains about 277 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania and joins the Ohio River at McKees Rocks, immediately below Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—Committee on Public Works resolution adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—Chartiers Creek drains about 277 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania and joins the Ohio River at McKees Rocks, immediately below Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of Chartiers Creek for flood control at the city of Washington and adjoining Canton Township, Pa., by enlargement and straightening of the channel for a distance of 1.7 miles downstream from the Hayes Avenue Bridge, with appurtenant works.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 286, 000
Non-Federal.....	254, 000
Total.....	1, 540, 000



*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, including among other things the occasional impoundment of floodwaters during major floods associated with the proposed deflection dike; maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; bear the cost of new highway bridges, street adjustments, and utility changes required for the project; and prescribe and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachments on the improved channel.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges-----	\$58, 000
Annual benefits-----	\$72, 000
Benefit-cost ratio-----	1. 24

TURTLE CREEK BASIN, PA.

(H. Doc. 390, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Turtle Creek drains 147 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania. The stream rises near Belmont, Pa., flows westerly, and empties into pool 2 of the Monongahela River near mile 12, a few miles upstream from Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committees on Public Works of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, adopted September 20, 1950, and December 14, 1950, respectively.

*Existing project.*—A dam and reservoir for flood control, industrial water supply, and pollution abatement, was authorized for the Turtle Creek Basin by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The site of the dam would be on Turtle Creek about 2 miles above the junction of Brush Creek, would control runoff from a drainage area of 54 square miles, or 37 percent of the drainage area, with a gross storage of 29,600 acre-feet, having a present estimated cost of \$17,600,000. Many improvements for flood control have been made by various State and local agencies along the lower reaches of Turtle Creek, some of which have been beneficial and others harmful from a flood-control standpoint.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for channel enlargement and protection in the lower 6 miles of Turtle Creek and for 1 mile above the mouth of Thompson Run, and for revocation of the existing authorization for the Turtle Creek Reservoir.

*Estimated costs (based on January 1957 prices.)*—

Federal-----	\$13, 417, 000
Non-Federal-----	1, 696, 000
Total-----	15, 123, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; bear the cost of all changes, alterations, additions to, or relocations of any roadways, highway bridges, and utilities made necessary by the work; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction of the project; establish channel limit lines conforming to the improvement and prevent encroachment on the channels so bounded; and maintain and operate all works after completion of each usable element thereof.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$635, 000
Annual flood-protection benefits.....	\$1, 458, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

*Benefits.*—The occurrence of the maximum flood of record on Turtle Creek in October 1954 indicated the desirability for a greater degree of flood protection than would be provided by the authorized Turtle Creek Reservoir, and extensive and costly developments have occurred in the reservoir area since its authorization which renders the reservoir infeasible. The principal area subject to flooding consists of about 513 acres along the lower reaches of Turtle Creek and its tributaries. The total population of this lower area is about 60,000. Although permanent residents of the flood area number only about 3,000, in excess of 30,000 industrial and commercial employees are affected by work stoppages in this heavily industrialized section. The average annual direct flood damage in the area is estimated at \$1,295,000. The proposed improvements would eliminate these flood losses, perpetuate values in the area, prevent possible migration of industry and business from the area, and improve the sanitation and general welfare of the area.

## SANDY LICK CREEK AT BROOKVILLE, PA.

(H. Doc. 166, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—North Fork Creek and Sandy Lick Creek form Redbank Creek at Brookville, located in Jefferson County, Pa.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, July 29, 1955.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of existing stream channels of North Fork, Sandy Lick, and Redbank Creeks to provide maximum practicable degree of protection against a flood magnitude of that of March 1936. The project includes channel excavation, a drop structure on the North Fork and treatment of the confluence of North Fork and Sandy Lick Creeks to form a smooth junction of flow and removal of a chain of piers and small islands in Redbank Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—Project:

Federal.....	\$1, 188, 000
Non-Federal.....	300, 000
Total.....	1, 488, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests would be required to furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way and hold and save the United States free from damage and make necessary utility changes; maintain and operate the project after completion.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$50, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$67, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 34

*Remarks.*—The channels of all three creeks at Brookville are inadequate to carry the flood flows originating above the town. Severe flood damage occurs to industrial, commercial, and residential areas along the banks of the streams. The committee is of the opinion that early authorization of the improvements is extremely desirable.

## MONROE RESERVOIR, SALT CREEK, IND.

(H. Doc. 192, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Salt Creek is one of the smaller streams in the White River Basin. It lies in south-central Indiana, is about 95 miles long, and joins the East Fork of the White River about 5 miles southwest of Bedford, Ind.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Senate Public Works Committee adopted July 30, 1954, and resolution of the House Public Works Committee adopted April 20, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of the Monroe Dam at mile 25.6 on Salt Creek, having a total storage capacity of 446,000 acre-feet, of which 260,000 acre-feet are for flood-control storage and 186,500 acre-feet are for low-flow regulation and silt storage.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$4, 350, 000	\$5, 141, 000	\$9, 500, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to give assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will contribute in cash 54.1 percent of the total first cost of the project, and that such payment presently estimated at \$5,141,000 (July 1956 prices) be paid either in a lump sum prior to commencement of construction, or in installments prior to commencement of pertinent items, in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers, the final allocation to be made after the actual costs have been determined.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$376, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$901, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 4

*Remarks.*—The item authorizing construction of the Monroe Reservoir, Ind., was included in the bill by a Senate floor amendment. Inasmuch as no description was included in the Senate committee report, a detailed analysis has been included in this report to acquaint the membership with the project. The committee notes that the reservoir at the Monroe site will provide flood protection in the Wabash River Basin, will effect estimated reductions in the flood stages in the Ohio and Mississippi River Basins, and will provide low-flow regulation for increased industrial use. The project will also provide other features such as increased water for agriculture, a degree of pollution abatement, and potential use for recreation, although these types of benefits are not evaluated. The committee notes the very high benefit-cost ratio of 2.4 and accordingly recommends adoption of the project.

## GILA RIVER BASIN, ARIZONA

(Chief of Engineers Report dated June 10, 1958)

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for channel improvements consisting of a cleared floodway along the Gila River for 78 miles from the



upstream end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and 16 miles from San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> \$1, 570, 000
Non-Federal.....	200, 000
Total.....	1, 770, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes cost to be repaid by local interests.

*Allocation of construction cost.*—

Federal: Flood control.....	\$708, 000
Non-Federal: Water conservation.....	<sup>1</sup> 862, 000
Total.....	1, 570, 000

<sup>1</sup> Reimbursable without interest in 40 equal annual payments of \$21,550.

*Economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$112, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$324, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 9

*Local cooperation.*—

Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; maintain and operate improvements; keep channel free from encroachment; repay 54.9 percent of construction cost in 40 equal annual payments without interest; hold United States free from damages; and adjust water rights claims.

*Remarks.*—The committee is of the opinion that in view of the water-conservation benefits to be realized by local interests there is ample justification for requiring local people to repay the United States for that part of the project construction allocated to water conservation, where they can be properly identified, equitably assessed, and are able to pay for such storage or conservation benefits.

SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIF., CHICO LANDING TO RED BLUFF

(H. Doc. 272, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sacramento River rises in the Trinity Mountains near the Oregon border and discharges into the Pacific Ocean through San Francisco Bay. Distance along the river from Chico Landing to Red Bluff is about 52 miles. Distance from Keswick Dam to Red Bluff is 57 miles.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, September 25, 1945; Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, June 1, 1948; and Flood Control Act, May 17, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Elements of the Sacramento River major and minor tributaries project, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, are located on certain tributaries in this reach of the river. The Sacramento River old project, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1917, 1928, and 1941, and the River and Harbor Act of 1937, provides for a system of levees, channel improvements, and bypass channels in the reach below Chico Landing.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Extension of the existing Sacramento River flood-control project upstream to Keswick Dam for



purposes of zoning the area between the dam and Chico Landing, and extension and modification of the flood-control project by the construction of bank protection and incidental channel improvements along Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$1,360,000	\$31,000	\$1,391,000
Current (January 1956).....	1,560,000	36,000	1,596,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain the bank protection works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$71,000	\$81,500
Annual benefits:		
Reduction in erosion damage.....	15,000	10,000
Reduction in deposition damage.....	86,400	90,000
Total.....	101,400	100,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.43	1.23

#### SANDY PRAIRIE AREA, EEL RIVER, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 80, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Eel River is tributary to the Pacific Ocean near Fontuna and drains an area of about 3,630 square miles in northwestern California.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, July 29, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Flood Control Act of 1936 authorized 2 miles of low levees near the mouth of Eel River to prevent a cutoff and about 1 mile of retards in the lower 15 miles to prevent bank caving. No work has been done on this project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for levee protection of the Sandy Prairie area near Fortuna, Calif., from a point near the railroad and highway crossing of Van Duzen River downstream on the right bank about 18,000 feet with suitable riprapped protection for about 5,700 feet of the river side of this levee. Protection is contemplated for a levee grade 3 feet above that of the 1955 flood. The proposal also includes provision of an internal-drainage structure.

*Estimated cost.*—Current.

Federal.....	\$670,000
Non-Federal.....	238,000
Total.....	908,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way and hold and save the United States free from damage and make necessary utility changes; maintain and

operate the project after completion; and contribute toward the construction of the project, 22.5 percent of the total cost of construction presently estimated at \$194,000.

*Project economics.*—Current:

Annual charges.....	\$40, 800
Annual benefits.....	\$46, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 14

WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

(H. Doc. 158, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Weber River rises in the Uinta Mountains in eastern Utah and flows northwesterly about 135 miles through the Wasatch Mountains to Great Salt Lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938.

*Existing project.*—No projects for flood control have been authorized or constructed by the Corps of Engineers. A multiple-purpose project, currently under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation, involves several reservoirs to be operated in part for flood control.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of approximately 5 miles of levee, bank protection where required, approximately 12 miles of clearing and snagging, channel improvement in the city of Ogden, and removal of 2 diversion dams in Ogden. This work will supplement flood control obtainable from the multiple-purpose reservoirs of the Bureau of Reclamation's Weber Basin project.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1954).....	\$470, 000	\$105, 000	\$575, 000
Current (January 1956).....	520, 000	115, 000	635, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; make necessary road, bridge, and utility relocations; remove the Hooper and Plain City Dams from the Weber River when no longer needed; maintain the improved channel and preserve or restore and thereafter maintain all other channels downstream from the existing and authorized reservoirs to the capacities prevailing in 1952.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$41, 000	\$46, 000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	58, 000	58, 000
Increased land use.....	2, 000	2, 000
Total.....	60, 000	60, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 45	1. 30

*Remarks.*—The committee was informed that floods from Weber and Ogden Rivers inundate 1,200 acres in Ogden, flood transcontinental railroads and highways, and large agricultural areas. Flood damages are extensive, and the committee believes that authorization of the project is fully warranted.

SAN DIEGUITO RIVER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 288, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Dieguito River drains 347 square miles in San Diego County, Calif., and empties into the Pacific Ocean near Del Mar, about 95 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal improvements for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Participation by the United States in the cost of a multiple-purpose dam to be constructed by local interests at the Hodges site, mile 13 on San Dieguito River, Calif., The reservoir would have a storage capacity of 375,000 acre-feet, of which 85,000 acre-feet would be reserved for flood control.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 961, 000
Non-Federal.....	18, 339, 000
Total.....	20, 300, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Federal participation is subject to the conditions that local interests finance, construct, operate, and maintain the project, and furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) operate the project for flood control in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, (b) hold and save the United States free from damages, and (c) prescribe and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachment on the channel between the dam and ocean.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$771, 200
Annual benefits.....	\$882, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 14

BRUCES EDDY DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO

(S. Doc. 51, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On North Fork Clearwater River 1.9 miles above its confluence with Clearwater River which is 41 miles upstream from Lewiston, Idaho.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution, October 5, 1951.

*Existing project.*—None specifically authorized in this location but proposed project would form a valuable addition to the main control plan for Columbia River.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—An earthen-core rockfill dam, 570 feet in effective height creating a reservoir of 1,433,000 acre-feet of usable storage with a total power installation of 240,000 kilowatts.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$122,935,000	0	\$122,935,000
January 1956.....	122,650,000	0	122,650,000

*Local cooperation.*—No capital investment required: Local interests must operate and maintain log-passing facilities.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$5,209,000	\$6,042,000
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	1,725,600	1,747,000
Navigation.....	537,000	537,000
Power.....	8,175,000	8,175,000
Recreation.....	45,000	36,000
Total.....	10,482,600	10,495,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.01 to 1	1.74 to 1

*Remarks.*—The committee heard extensive testimony on this project. It is believed amply justified and is needed to supplement other flood-control reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin. The authorization is intended by the committee as a complete Federal multiple-purpose project. Since some doubts were expressed as to its effects on fish and wildlife, the committee has limited authorization to the preparation of detailed plans, with the understanding that construction will not be undertaken until further authorization is provided by the Congress.

#### SAMMAMISH RIVER, WASH.

(H. Doc. 157, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sammamish River has its origin in Sammamish Lake and flows northwesterly 15 miles to Lake Washington which discharges into Puget Sound through the Lake Washington ship canal. Sammamish Lake is located about 11 miles east of Seattle, Wash.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution, May 2, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a major drainage improvement by enlarging the Sammamish River channel from Sammamish Lake to Lake Washington. Depths would be increased an average of 3 feet, and widths would be increased from an average of about 15 feet to a range of 20 to 40 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$825,000	\$404,000	\$1,229,000
January 1956.....	825,000	404,000	1,229,000



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; assume maintenance of completed channel; make necessary alterations to highway, foot, and farm bridges; contribute at least 21 percent of first cost of items usually performed by Federal Government, estimated currently at \$220,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$49,800	\$49,800
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	51,300	49,400
Increased net agricultural returns.....	52,200	49,200
Total.....	103,500	98,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.08	1.98

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and the large amount of local cash contribution. Its authorization is believed warranted.

#### FAIRBANKS FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECT, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 137, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Fairbanks, in central Alaska, lies along both banks of the Chena River and is 3 miles from the Tanana River some 10 miles above the confluence of Chena River and Tanana River. Ladd Air Force Base is located adjacent to Fairbanks on the east.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 11 of the Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, and the Flood Control Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—Waters flowing into the Chena River from the Tanana River above Fairbanks were diverted back to the Tanana River by a dike about 3 miles long. Construction was completed in 1945. Total expenditures were \$557,000.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for earth fill dam, control works, a 200-foot bottom-width diversion channel 5.2 miles long, and a levee 12 miles long and approximately 8 feet high to divert flood flows from Chena River into the Tanana River above Fairbanks.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1951).....	\$7,652,000	\$659,000	\$8,311,000
Current (January 1956).....	9,727,000	840,000	10,567,000

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute \$30,000 annually toward the maintenance and operation costs of the flood-control improvements, furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way at an estimated cost of \$470,000, and make a cash contribution of 3.5 percent of the total cost of the project presently estimated to be \$370,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal.....	\$326, 000	\$414, 500
Non-Federal.....	53, 800	60, 500
Total.....	379, 800	475, 000
Annual benefits: Reduction and prevention of flood damages.....	607, 600	772, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 60	1. 63

*Remarks.*—The committee is aware that Fairbanks is the only large city in central Alaska, and also the only developed area in the Tanana River Basin. Ladd Air Force Base is located adjacent to the city. Large areas of Fairbanks are frequently inundated by floods of Tanana River and Chena Slough. Authorization of the project is desirable.

## COOK INLET, ALASKA (FLOOD CONTROL)

(H. Doc. 34, 85th Cong.)

## TALKEETNA FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ALASKA

*Location.*—The town of Talkeetna is located on the east bank of the Talkeetna River approximately 2,000 feet above the confluence of the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for stabilization of 1,500 feet of river bank along the north limit of the town of Talkeetna.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1956).....	\$64, 900	0	\$64, 900

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain all works after completion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$4, 550
Annual benefits.....	\$6, 260
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 38

INCREASES IN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS FOR  
COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN PLANS

Congress, in the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938, approved comprehensive plans for the development of many of the river basins throughout the Nation in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power development, and other allied water uses. Al-

though the approval extended to the entire plan in each case, the authorization of funds was limited to the anticipated appropriations for the next several years. In subsequent acts, Congress approved plans for additional river basins and also increased the monetary authorizations for those basins previously authorized to the extent needed to provide for appropriations. It has been customary to include increases in authorizations, where needed, in each of the omnibus bills.

The committee requested the Chief of Engineers to analyze each comprehensive river basin plan that was subject to a monetary limitation with a view to determining which plans would require additional monetary authorization. In order to arrive at a figure it is necessary to consider the interval between this bill and the next omnibus bill, which has been assumed as 3 years. Making an allowance for the time required in the normal budgeting processes, this means that the total of the balance of authorization now available in each basin plus the additional authorization recommended should be sufficient to cover possible appropriations through the fiscal year 1960.

The river basin plans requiring additional monetary authorizations and the amounts are as follows:

*Comprehensive river basin plans*

[Estimates rounded to nearest million]

[In millions of dollars]

River basin	Estimated cost	Available monetary authorization	Appropriations through fiscal year 1957	Estimated additional appropriations, fiscal years 1958-60	Additional authorization recommended by committee
Connecticut.....	184	73	43	43	24
Hartwell Reservoir, Savannah River..	94.3	50	14	80.3	44.3
Central and southern Florida.....	120	43	38	45	40
White.....	333	169	150	76	57
Upper Mississippi.....	354	44	37	28	21
Missouri.....	1,816	839	713	317	200
Sacramento.....	127	19	3	33	17
San Joaquin.....	79	16	11	18	13
Kaweah and Tule.....	33	5	4	29	28
Los Angeles.....	380	210	193	61	44
Santa Ana.....	54	36	30	9	8
Columbia.....	1,663	463	392	183	112
Total additional authorization recommended by committee.....					608.3

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the basin authorization requirements are based upon anticipated appropriations through fiscal year 1960. It should be understood that in view of the delay in enacting omnibus legislation shortages may possibly occur in some basins in the next year or so even though the amounts in the bill are made available. This will necessitate early consideration of additional amounts of authorization in the near future.

SECTION 204

This section would authorize Federal participation, to the extent of flood-control benefits only, in the proposed multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California. This kind of participation does not set a prece-



dent since similar authorizations have been granted before, notably in connection with Cherry Valley Reservoir in California and Markham Ferry in Oklahoma. The committee has been careful to include in the authorizing language safeguards which will protect the interest of the United States. These principal safeguards are:

(a) The actual amount of Federal contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California and shall be subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army of economic justification for the flood-control allocation.

(b) Prior to the Federal contribution an agreement must be reached between the Federal Government and the State, assuring that the reservoir will be operated so as to produce the flood-control benefits upon which the allocation is predicated.

(c) Operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with existing law, which is similar to other dams not under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers but having flood-control benefits for which operating rules are prescribed.

(d) The rate of contribution on an annual basis during the construction period shall not exceed an amount which reflects the relative value of the flood-control portion in comparison to the total cost.

(e) The authority is limited to 4 years, and if construction is not undertaken within that period, the authority shall cease.

The committee has amended the bill to provide that the finding by the Secretary of the Army of economic justification for the flood-control allocation shall also be approved by the President. The Bureau of the Budget furnished the committee the estimate of cost of \$50 million for the flood-control allocation. The inclusion of flood control in the project is believed necessary, and the committee is cognizant of the partnership arrangements with the State.

## SECTION 205

This section of the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Army to reconvey to the former owners certain land previously acquired for the Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas. This action is required because during acquisition of land for these projects the policy was changed when the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior in October 1953 adopted a joint acquisition policy under which easements are acquired in some lands instead of fee title.

Since there is no authority for the Secretary of the Army to reconvey lands he has acquired it is necessary that authorization be granted specifically by Congress. This section is consistent with similar authorization for reconveyances enacted in connection with the Jim Woodruff Dam and Reservoir project, Georgia and Florida, and the Demopolis lock and dam project, Alabama.

Provision has been made in the section to avoid hardship upon subsequent adjacent owners whose interest might be otherwise adversely affected by reconveyance of land.

It is the intention of the committee that, in administering the reconveyances authorized in section 205, no land shall be subject to reconveyance in the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project below the level of 529 feet, nor in the Grapevine Reservoir project below the level of 560 feet elevation.



It is further the intention of the committee that facilities for public recreation shall not be adversely affected by any reconveyance under this section. Public access to the reservoirs shall be protected at all points where now available, and existing public roads for ingress and egress shall not be adversely affected by reconveyances.

#### SECTION 206

This is the customary section providing for authorizations for surveys at various localities. It is similar to the corresponding section 112 in title I and the remarks made there apply to this section. The modification of the procedure in eliminating preliminary examination reports with respect to flood-control projects is covered in section 208.

#### SECTION 207

This section provides the customary increase in basin authorization for the portion of the comprehensive Missouri River Basin plan under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. This is the same item as was contained in the 1956 bill and covers the same general 3-year period as used for the increased basin authorizations for the Corps of Engineers. Prior authorizations since the adoption of the plan amount to \$200 million in the Flood Control Act of 1944, \$150 million in the act of 1946, and \$200 million in the act of 1950, a total of \$550 million. Although, as is true with the basins of the Corps of Engineers, there have been some changes in the estimated appropriations and in the program rate since the figures of last year, the total increased authorizations in this report, including the one in this section, are considered by the committee to be adequate at this time.

#### SECTION 208

This section permits the elimination of preliminary examinations for flood control in the same manner that section 105 does for navigation reports.

#### SECTION 209

This provides that title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958."

### TITLE III

This title provides authority for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to include storage for immediate and future water supply in Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects on a basis which will permit the Federal Government and local interests to share equitably in the benefits of multiple-purpose construction. This title also provides that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by these agencies.

The committee believes that title III prescribes a sound division of water-supply responsibility between the Federal Government and States and local interests by declaring it to be the policy of Congress

to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, and multiple-purpose projects.

The committee considers title III to be one of the most important parts of the bill because of the increasingly acute water shortages which are developing not only in the more arid sections of the country but also in humid areas.

The committee believes that title III provides a framework within which the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation may proceed to develop the best overall use of water resources in river basins in the service of water supply and other needs. While it is true that water supply storage may be provided under certain conditions under existing law, title III makes possible provision of water-supply storage in reservoirs where it is apparent that there will be a future demand for such storage but where the demand is not pressing at the time of construction. Arrangements are made for deferral of initial repayment of costs allocated to water-supply storage until storage is first used for this purpose and for final repayment of such costs within the life of the project and not to exceed 50 years from the date of first use for water supply. An interest-free period of up to 10 years will be allowed. The interest of the Federal Government is protected by the requirement that prior to initiation of construction or modification of a project including water-supply provisions State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on a basis permitting sharing of the benefits of multiple-purpose construction between all authorized project purposes, and the requirement that in the case of water-supply storage for future demands State or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for use such storage on a basis permitting paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the times specified.

It is the intention of the committee that where possible, without interference with the purpose of existing plans or projects under construction, the agencies should approve capacity allocations for municipal and industrial water supplies.

Where such municipal and industrial water supply is being delivered under existing contracts, there is no intention of the committee to cause interference with such arrangements. In cases where contracts have not been entered into or where the actual delivery of water has not begun, it is intended that contracts may be made or modified in accordance with the provisions of title III.

It is the intention of the committee that the application of the portion of title III dealing with future water supplies would be as follows:

(1) It is expected that when a portion of such capacity is first utilized then repayment for that portion will be started and repaid within the life of the project but not to exceed 50 years.

(2) The portion of such capacity which is allocated to future use or demands would require no payments for 10 years. After 10 years interest payments would be made and repayment of principal would not be required until the reserved future capacity is first used. When

use is first made of any portion of the capacity reserved for future use, then payment would be made on both the interest and principal component. The total cost allocated to future water supply would be repaid within a period not to exceed 50 years, including the 10-year interest-free period.

### INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF SENATOR RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

In general, this is an excellent bill, which authorizes many useful and urgently needed projects for development of our precious water resources.

However, I do want to voice a protest against the procedure involved in the authorization of \$1,200,000 in planning funds for the Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho.

This project has never been authorized for construction by Congress and the President. Why should planning funds be voted for a project which may never be built?

There is just as much logic and reason, for example, to provide planning funds for the proposed Hells Canyon project as for Bruces Eddy. Hells Canyon has never been authorized because of opposition to its construction by private power companies, despite recommendation of Hells Canyon in the 308 Report of the Corps of Engineers. Bruces Eddy has never been authorized because of opposition to its construction by conservation and outdoor groups, despite the fact that this project also has been recommended by the Corps of Engineers. The two situations are not greatly different from this standpoint. Both projects are controversial, albeit for different reasons.

The Senate will be setting a perilous precedent if it decides to authorize \$1,200,000 in planning funds for a dam and reservoir not authorized for construction.

Congressional policy for sound fiscal management will be jeopardized by the practice of permitting the appropriation of large sums for preparation of detailed plans for the myriad projects which have been investigated but not authorized by Congress. This procedure for providing funds for Bruces Eddy Dam in advance of full project authorization is most unusual. I think it unwise for the Senate to embark on such a policy because it opens floodgates for funding innumerable projects which never have been authorized and which may never be authorized.

I want to summarize, only very briefly, the reasons why leading outdoor and conservation organizations in our Nation have opposed construction of the Bruces Eddy project on the Clearwater River, which is the heart of one of the last great virgin wilderness realms within the limits of continental United States. I have hiked and ridden through these solitudes many times, so I do not speak of these scenic resources only from vicarious knowledge or contact.

Bruces Eddy Reservoir would flood out 49 miles of the Clearwater River in the heart of one of America's finest scenic outdoor areas. The Clearwater drainage provides wintering grounds for the Nation's largest remaining elk herd. Possibly the Clearwater elk herd can be sustained by careful game management. If dams are built thou-



sands of acres of low valley ranges, winter feeding grounds for the elk, will be flooded out.

The Clearwater also is a major spawning ground for migratory steelhead and the source of angling for thousands of trout fishermen. The Bruce's Eddy Dam would form a permanent barrier between migrant fish and any upstream spawning grounds at the source of the North Fork of the Clearwater.

In Congress, we often hear appeals for consideration of the rights of States to determine policies for use of water resources within their boundaries. The Senate should know that the Idaho State Fish and Game Department, after a 4-year study, has concluded that dams should not be built at the Bruce's Eddy and Penny Cliffs sites on the Clearwater because of fish and wildlife values at stake. Two teams of Idaho State game biologists—one studying effects on big game and the other on fish—came up early this year with the same principal recommendation: The dams should not be built.

I object to the authorization of funds to provide detailed plans for Bruce's Eddy Dam because it represents poor fiscal policy and bad wildlife management practices, especially in view of the recommendations made by experts in this field.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER.

JUNE 13, 1958.





Calendar No. 1744

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S. 3910**

[Report No. 1710]

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 27, 1958

Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. CASE of South Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Works

JUNE 14, 1958

Reported by Mr. CHAVEZ, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

---

**A BILL**

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3                   **TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS**

4       SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of  
5       rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood  
6       control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and author-  
7       ized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of  
8       the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in  
9       accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions rec-  
10      ommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective



1 reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the pro-  
2 visions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved  
3 March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth  
4 Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects  
5 authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth  
6 with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of  
7 improvement for navigation or flood control and for irriga-  
8 tion and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein  
9 set forth in full:

#### 10 NAVIGATION

11 *Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377,*  
12 *Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400;*

13 Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
14 bered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$1,100,000;

16 Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
17 bered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
18 \$720,000;

19 East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts:  
20 House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
21 at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

22 Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document  
23 Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
24 of \$2,300,000;

25 New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document

1   Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
2   of \$1,678,000;

3       Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House  
4   Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
5   mated cost of \$28,161,000;

6       Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered  
7   159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8   \$110,000;

9       Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Num-  
10   bered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11   \$78,000;

12       Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Num-  
13   bered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14   \$24,447,000;

15       Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287,  
16   Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

17       Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Docu-  
18   ment Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
19   cost of \$1,197,000;

20       Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida:  
21   House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
22   maintenance;

23       Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document  
24   Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
25   of \$6,683,000;

1      Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered  
2      75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

3      Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Num-  
4      bered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

5      Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered  
6      82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

7      Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate  
8      Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
9      mated cost of \$48,000;

10      Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document  
11      Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
12      of \$413,000;

13      Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas:  
14      House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
15      an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

16      Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House  
17      Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
18      estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

19      Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House  
20      Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
21      mated cost of \$6,272,000;

22      Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La  
23      Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-  
24      fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;



1 Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered  
2 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
3 \$317,000;

4 Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minne-  
5 apolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts:  
6 House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
7 at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

8 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor:  
9 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
10 at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

11 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor:  
12 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
13 at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

14 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough:  
15 House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at  
16 an estimated cost of \$241,000;

17 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages:  
18 House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
19 at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

20 Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and  
21 Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered  
22 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

23 Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Min-  
24 neapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in

1 the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis,  
2 Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth  
3 Congress;

4 Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Num-  
5 bered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6 \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended  
7 five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated  
8 additional cost of \$5,000;

9 Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
10 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

11 Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Num-  
12 bered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$66,000;

14 Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered  
15 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

16 Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered  
17 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

18 Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
19 bered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20 \$66,000;

21 Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document  
22 Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Fed-  
23 eral cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall  
24 contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;

1 Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document  
2 Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

3 Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Docu-  
4 ment Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
5 cost of \$101,500;

6 Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
7 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,-  
8 927,000;

9 Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436,  
10 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

11 Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Num-  
12 bered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$1,938,000;

14 Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House  
15 Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
16 mated cost of \$1,612,000;

17 Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document  
18 Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$19,800,000;

20 Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered  
21 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,-  
22 693,100;

23 Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document



1 Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
2 cost of \$387,000;

3 Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document  
4 Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$83,700;

6 Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Docu-  
7 ment Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
8 mated cost of \$1,394,000;

9 Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Num-  
10 bered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$372,000;

12 Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered  
13 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14 \$19,000;

15 Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House  
16 Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
17 mated cost of \$5,199,200;

18 San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Num-  
19 bered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20 \$6,476,800;

21 BEACH EROSION

22 State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven  
23 Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth  
24 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

1 Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River  
2 to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-  
3 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

4 Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House  
5 Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
6 estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

7 Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat  
8 Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Con-  
9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

10 Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick  
11 Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-  
12 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

13 Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South  
14 Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

16 Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered  
17 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

18 Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
19 bered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20 \$50,000;

21 Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House  
22 Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
23 estimated cost of \$114,000;

1 Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Docu-  
2 ment Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
3 mated cost of \$404,000;

4 Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered  
5 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

6 Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Num-  
7 bered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$516,000;

9 San Diego County, California: House Document Num-  
10 bered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$289,000;

12 Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai,  
13 Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432,  
14 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

15 SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby  
16 authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by  
17 them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section  
18 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies  
19 which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the  
20 work which may have been done on these projects is ap-  
21 proved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance  
22 with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That  
23 such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations appli-  
24 cable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take



1 precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for  
2 improvements.

3 SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of  
4 local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers  
5 Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March  
6 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for  
7 maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation  
8 and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal  
9 for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31,  
10 1958.

11 SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehen-  
12 sive project to provide for control and progressive eradication  
13 of the water-hyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious  
14 aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary  
15 streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the  
16 States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
17 Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined  
18 interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture,  
19 fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related pur-  
20 poses, including continued research for development of the  
21 most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated  
22 additional cost for the expanded program over that now  
23 underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which  
24 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be

1 borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently  
2 estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered  
3 by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secre-  
4 tary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State  
5 agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engi-  
6 neers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-  
7 fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold  
8 and save the United States free from claims that may occur  
9 from such operations and participate to the extent of 30  
10 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project  
12 shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority  
13 basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and  
14 the availability of local funds.

15 SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys  
16 authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control  
17 Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause  
18 investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes  
19 to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary  
21 examination reports shall no longer be required to be  
22 prepared.

23 SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
24 Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954  
25 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of

1 Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-  
2 second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
3 Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by  
4 the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the  
5 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
6 ment Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby  
7 modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 reimburse local interests for such work as they may have  
9 done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be ap-  
10 proved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
11 done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act  
12 of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon  
13 the reduction in the amount of material which will have to  
14 be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as  
15 Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appro-  
17 priations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence  
18 over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

19 SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor,  
20 Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and  
21 Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to  
24 provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local  
25 interests for such work as they may have done on this



1 project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the  
2 project, over and above any items required as a part of the  
3 local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be  
4 approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
5 done in accordance with project modification adopted in said  
6 Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the  
7 sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimburse-  
8 ment shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall  
9 not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements  
10 of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimburse-  
11 ment to local interests shall be made until they have met  
12 all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommenda-  
13 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
14 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

15 SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appur-  
16 tenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis-  
17 consin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions  
18 of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right,  
19 title, and interest of the United States to any portion of  
20 the said property may, regardless of any other provision of  
21 law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be  
22 advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin  
23 offers to take over said property under the terms and condi-  
24 tions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is  
25 hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State,

1 without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and  
2 interest of the United States in said property, and the United  
3 States shall thereafter have no further obligations with  
4 respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of  
5 the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsi-  
6 bility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be ex-  
7 pended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
8 administered by the Department of the Army toward the  
9 work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable  
10 for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of  
11 Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the  
12 duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to  
13 the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the  
14 property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer  
15 within two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
16 said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions  
17 of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may  
18 be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided fur-*  
19 *ther,* That, after acceptance of said property by the State of  
20 Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power  
21 Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable  
22 waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River,  
23 Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf  
24 River.

25 SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and

1 Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag  
2 navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act  
3 of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the  
4 recommendations in House Document Numbered 45,  
5 Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing high-  
6 way bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at  
7 an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

8 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is  
9 authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the  
10 fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as  
11 Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam con-  
12 structed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls,  
13 Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage  
14 rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which  
15 the United States has rights or easements used for the  
16 purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal  
17 project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which  
18 lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred  
19 to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of  
20 Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the  
21 continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian  
22 owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such ac-  
23 quisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of  
24 donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain,  
25 or otherwise.



1       (b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
2 out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
3 administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the  
4 canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing  
5 the same in proper condition for public recreational use other  
6 than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the  
7 repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam  
8 across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining  
9 walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam  
10 structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the  
11 canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the  
12 construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of  
13 culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and  
14 improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United  
15 States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain;  
16 the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or  
17 flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work  
18 as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable  
19 to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than  
20 through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of  
21 equipment, building, and other structures, which are desig-  
22 nated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for  
23 such use. The work of repair and modification shall be per-  
24 formed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion

1   thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion  
2   to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and  
3   modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the  
4   land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall  
5   not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of  
6   Engineers and the responsible State representative of the  
7   agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include  
8   assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the  
9   conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United  
10   States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the  
11   United States shall have no further obligation with respect  
12   to the canal.

13       (c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of  
14   any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge  
15   over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to  
16   convey to said corporation, at any time before the convey-  
17   ance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in sub-  
18   section (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of  
19   the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery  
20   of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete  
21   release and discharge of the United States from all further  
22   obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also  
23   provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill,  
24   the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit  
25   the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall

1 require adequate provision for culverts and other structures  
2 allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary  
3 drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate  
4 road crossings.

5 (d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
6 and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of  
7 this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois,  
8 by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secre-  
9 tary may deem appropriate, without further consideration.  
10 the property of the canal; and to execute such other docu-  
11 ments and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary  
12 and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State  
13 of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and  
14 to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the  
15 State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such  
16 quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi  
17 Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal  
18 for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

19 (e) In the execution of the provisions of this section,  
20 the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements  
21 with the duly authorized representatives of the State of  
22 Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification  
23 of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

24 (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the  
25 sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.



1        SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or recon-  
2        struction of any navigation, flood control, or related water  
3        development project under the direction of the Secretary of  
4        the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any struc-  
5        ture or facility owned by an agency of government and uti-  
6        lized in the performance of a governmental function should  
7        be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to  
8        meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both;  
9        or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its  
10       safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers  
11       to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the  
12       Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the  
13       public interest, enter into a contract providing for the pay-  
14       ment from appropriations made for the construction or main-  
15       tenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such  
16       remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum repre-  
17       senting the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this  
18       section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or  
19       future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a  
20       policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to  
21       assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions  
22       of this section may be applied to projects hereafter author-  
23       ized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as  
24       of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation  
25       servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied



1 to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navi-  
2 gable waters of the United States.

3 SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
4 ized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the follow-  
5 ing named localities and subject to all applicable provisions  
6 of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

7 Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

8 Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

9 Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

10 Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

11 Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor,  
12 Long Island Sound, New York.

13 Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as  
14 White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

15 Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro,  
16 Delaware.

17 Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware,  
18 and Virginna, with a view to elimination of the water chest-  
19 nut (*Trapa Natans*).

20 Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and  
21 Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Mary-  
22 land, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and  
23 continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

24 Currioman Bay, Virginia.

25 Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

1       Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

2       Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot  
3 navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

4       Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

5       Frenchman Creek, Florida.

6       Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and  
7 in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present  
8 and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view  
9 of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for  
10 commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

11       Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North  
12 Bay, Florida.

13       Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida,  
14 into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

15       Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa  
16 Bay, Florida.

17       Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the  
18 feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

19       Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewa-  
20 hitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep  
21 and one hundred feet wide.

22       Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol  
23 and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

24       Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

25       Trinity River, Texas.

1 Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navi-  
2 gation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South  
3 Dakota-Nebraska.

4 Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in  
5 Lake Michigan.

6 Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash  
7 River, Minnesota.

8 Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with  
9 a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which  
10 should be granted toward recommended beach erosion con-  
11 trol measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without re-  
12 gard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion  
13 control.

14 Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining  
15 the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity  
16 without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to  
17 beach erosion control.

18 SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor  
19 Act of 1958".

## 20 TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

21 SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,  
22 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Con-  
23 gress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June  
24 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Con-  
25 gress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except



1 that for any channel improvement or channel rectification  
2 project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said  
3 Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as  
4 otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization  
5 for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local  
6 cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which  
7 local interests are notified in writing by the Department of  
8 the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless  
9 said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satis-  
10 factory to the Secretary of the Army that the required co-  
11 operation will be furnished.

12 SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of De-  
13 cember 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-  
14 eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect  
15 to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein  
16 set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works  
17 of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irri-  
18 gation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein  
19 set forth in full.

20 SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the  
21 benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-  
22 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized  
23 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the  
24 Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-  
25 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter



designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:

*Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*,

That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*,

That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET,

MASSACHUSETTS

The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$10,948,000: *Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project presently

1 estimated at \$4,692,000, plus the capitalized value of annual  
 2 maintenance, presently estimated at \$1,560,000 at an esti-  
 3 mated Federal cost of \$10,480,000, and at an estimated  
 4 Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 an-  
 5 nually: *Provided, That in lieu of the local cooperation recom-*  
 6 *mended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate*  
 7 *Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, local inter-*  
 8 *ests contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project,*  
 9 *said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$5,160,000*  
 10 *plus the capitalized value of annual maintenance and opera-*  
 11 *tion for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at*  
 12 *\$1,560,000, and in addition, hold and save the United*  
 13 *States free from damages due to the construction works,*  
 14 *and maintain and operate all the works except the main*  
 15 *harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regula-*  
 16 *tions prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.*

17 NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND

18 MASSACHUSETTS

19 The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narra-  
 20 gansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby  
 21 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
 22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
 23 bered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
 24 \$11,550,000: *Provided, That local interests contribute 30*  
 25 *per centum of the first cost of the project presently estimated*

1 ~~at \$4,950,000~~ *Provided, That in lieu of the local coopera-*  
 2 *tion recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in*  
 3 *House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local*  
 4 *interests contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the*  
 5 *project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at*  
 6 *\$4,950,000, and in addition hold and save the United States*  
 7 *free from damages due to the construction works, and main-*  
 8 *tain and operate the improvements after completion in accord-*  
 9 *ance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the*  
 10 *Army.*

#### 11 CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

12 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
 13 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for  
 14 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecti-  
 15 cut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938,  
 16 as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Con-  
 17 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to  
 18 include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the  
 19 Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substan-  
 20 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
 21 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-  
 22 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

23 The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on  
 24 the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby  
 25 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-



1 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
2 bered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
3 \$5,430,000.

4 HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

5 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
6 Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut,  
7 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
8 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
9 ment Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
10 cost of \$1,960,000.

11 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
12 the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington,  
13 Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
14 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
15 House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
16 an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

17 SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

18 The project for flood protection on the North Branch of  
19 the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is  
20 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
21 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
22 ment Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is  
23 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000  
24 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

## PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

## SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657, Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control  
2 and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved  
3 in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-  
4 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified *as*  
5 *recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document*  
6 *Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and to include the*  
7 following items:

8       The project for canals, levees, water control structures  
9 on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and con-  
10 servation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in  
11 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
12 neers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-  
13 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

14                                   MOBILE RIVER BASIN

15               (Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

16       The project for flood control and related purposes on the  
17 Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama,  
18 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recom-  
19 mendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published  
20 as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Con-  
21 gress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided, That*  
22 *in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the*  
23 *recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests*  
24 *contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000*  
25 *in addition to other items of local cooperation.*



1       The project for flood protection on the Alabama River  
2 at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially  
3 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
4 Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth  
5 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

6                   LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

7       The project for flood control and improvement of the  
8 lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May  
9 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modi-  
10 fied and expanded to include the following items and the  
11 authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

12       (a) Modification of the White River Backwater project,  
13 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
14 tion of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
15 bered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over  
16 that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and  
17 \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Sec-  
18 retary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drain-  
19 age District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such  
20 permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the  
21 United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the  
22 Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the  
23 construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

24       (b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement  
25 in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin,

1 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
2 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
3 bered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
4 \$1,212,000.

5 (c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum  
6 of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement  
7 for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a naviga-  
8 tion lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

9 (d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of  
10 \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in  
11 the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May  
12 17, 1950.

13 (e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and  
14 tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the  
15 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
16 ment Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
17 cost of \$1,932,000.

18 (f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, sub-  
19 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
20 Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an  
21 estimated cost of \$2,530,000: *Provided*, That the amount to  
22 be contributed by local interests shall not be in excess of 12  
23 per centum of the cost of construction, the amount of 12 per-  
24 centum being presently estimated at \$358,000 at an esti-

1 mated cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging twelve feet deep plus  
2 three feet overdepth and one-half of the seventeen feet addi-  
3 tional depth: *Provided, That the cost for dredging the re-*  
4 *maining one-half of the additional seventeen feet depth, esti-*  
5 *mated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal*  
6 *Government by the local interests in forty annual payments.*

7 The project for flood protection and related purposes  
8 on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-  
9 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
10 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347,  
11 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000:  
12 *Provided, That work already performed by local interests*  
13 *on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan*  
14 *as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited*  
15 *to the cash contribution required of local interests.*

16 TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

17 Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report  
18 of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect  
19 to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland  
20 Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Con-  
21 trol Act of 1954, local interests shall ~~not~~ be required to pay  
22 ~~any portion of~~ \$300,000 as the total cost of the project  
23 attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization  
24 of the downstream valley lands.



## RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

~~(1) The Sherwood Reservoir on Mountain Fork River is authorized in addition to the six other reservoirs upstream from the Millwood Reservoir, recommended by the Chief of Engineers.~~

~~(2) In the case of such reservoirs, the basis for determining the cost allocated to hydroelectric power and water supply purposes shall be the incremental method of allocation whereby the cost allocated to power and water supply should be limited to the cost of adding power and water as purposes in the project, and all flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.~~

*(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.*

*(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future*

1 *power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be*  
 2 *constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.*

### 3 GULF OF MEXICO

4 The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston  
 5 Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby  
 6 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
 7 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
 8 bered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
 9 ~~\$5,802,000: *Provided, That local interests contribute 30 per*~~  
 10 ~~centum of the first cost of the project presently estimated~~  
 11 ~~at \$2,487,000 at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000:~~  
 12 *Provided, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended*  
 13 *in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document*  
 14 *Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests con-*  
 15 *tribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, such 30*  
 16 *per centum being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, plus, at*  
 17 *their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu*  
 18 *of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000, and,*  
 19 *in addition, hold and save the United States free from dam-*  
 20 *ages due to the construction work, and maintain and operate*  
 21 *all the works after completion.*

### 22 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River,  
 24 Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance

1 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
2 House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
3 at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

4 The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
5 for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the  
6 Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Author-  
7 ity, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved  
8 July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after  
9 "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following:  
10 "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both  
11 as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".

#### 12 WHITE RIVER BASIN

13 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
14 authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the  
15 comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in  
16 the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by  
17 subsequent Acts of Congress, ~~and such comprehensive plan~~  
18 ~~is hereby modified to provide for the preparation of detailed~~  
19 ~~plans for power in conjunction with flood control at the~~  
20 ~~Lone Rock Reservoir and for the preparation of detailed~~  
21 ~~plans for Gilbert Reservoir for flood control, power genera-~~  
22 ~~tion, and other purposes as recommended by the District~~  
23 ~~Engineer in House Document Numbered 499, Eighty-third~~  
24 Congress.



## PECOS RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of ~~\$2,066,000~~ \$1,791,000.

## RIO GRANDE BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of ~~\$3,152,000~~ \$3,102,700.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in

1 House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
2 an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

3 The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at  
4 Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially  
5 in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
6 neers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth  
7 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
9 at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
10 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
11 neers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth  
12 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

13 The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
14 at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby  
15 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
16 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
17 bered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
18 \$5,705,500.

19 The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River  
20 at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby author-  
21 ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers  
22 in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
23 at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

24 The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des  
25 Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in

1 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
2 neers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Con-  
3 gress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That,  
4 if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall  
5 be in accord with title III of this Act.

6 The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby  
7 authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of  
8 Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth  
9 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

10 The project for flood protection on the Root River at  
11 Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as  
12 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
13 Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
14 of \$796,000.

#### 15 GREAT LAKES BASIN

16 The project for flood protection on the Bad River at  
17 Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized sub-  
18 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
19 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165,  
20 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

21 The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River  
22 at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially  
23 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
24 Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth  
25 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.



1       The project for flood protection on the Grand River,  
2 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
3 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
4 Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
5 estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

6       The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River,  
7 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
8 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
9 Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
10 estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

11       The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tribu-  
12 tary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby  
13 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
14 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
15 bered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
16 \$305,000.

17                               MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

18       In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
19 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for  
20 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri  
21 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as  
22 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress:  
23 *Provided, That,* with respect to any power attributable to  
24 any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of  
25 Engineers, the construction of which has not been started,

1 a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined  
2 by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as  
3 may be required from time to time to meet loads under  
4 contract made within this reservation, shall be made avail-  
5 able for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

6 The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps  
7 of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the  
8 construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, con-  
9 forming to applicable standards of the South Dakota De-  
10 partment of Health, to replace certain existing water or  
11 sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School,  
12 Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for  
13 treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not  
14 exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota,  
15 sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities  
16 not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South  
17 Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the  
18 Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engi-  
19 neers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the  
20 Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota,  
21 as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000,  
22 under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second  
23 Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is  
24 authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the  
25 provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated

1 for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and  
2 Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

3 The project for flood protection on the Sun River at  
4 Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially  
5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
6 Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth  
7 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Cannonball  
9 River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substan-  
10 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
11 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth  
12 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

13 The project for flood protection on the Floyd River,  
14 Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended  
15 by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered  
16 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
17 \$8,060,000.

18 The project for flood protection on the Black Vermil-  
19 lion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized sub-  
20 stantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
21 House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
22 at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

23 The project for flood protection in the Gering and  
24 Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substan-  
25 tially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate



1 Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
2 estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

3 The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tribu-  
4 taries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recom-  
5 mended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
6 bered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
7 \$13,314,000.

8 The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Ne-  
9 braska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with  
10 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
11 Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
12 mated cost of \$2,025,000.

#### 13 RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

14 The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and  
15 Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
16 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
17 neers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth  
18 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

#### 19 OHIO RIVER BASIN

20 The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois,  
21 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
22 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report  
23 published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth  
24 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

25 The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries,

1 Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
2 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
3 Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
4 estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

5 The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at  
6 Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially  
7 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of En-  
8 gineers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth  
9 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

10 The project for flood protection on Meadow River at  
11 East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substan-  
12 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
13 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-  
14 fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

15 *The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big*  
16 *Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby*  
17 *authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-*  
18 *tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-*  
19 *bered —, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of*  
20 *\$625,000.*

21 The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua  
22 and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby  
23 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
24 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-

bered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.

The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

*The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.*

The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

The general comprehensive plan for flood control and



1 other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to pro-  
2 vide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6,  
3 on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance  
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
5 Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### 7 GILA RIVER BASIN

8 The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila  
9 River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of  
10 the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report  
11 of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated  
12 December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future  
13 development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed  
14 study and specific authorization; and the channel improve-  
15 ment work recommended by the District Engineer in  
16 paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an  
17 estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condi-  
18 tion that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the  
19 Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary  
20 lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and  
21 operate the channel improvements in accordance with regu-  
22 lations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at  
23 an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the  
24 flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of

1 Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth  
2 of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from  
3 encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free  
4 from all damages arising from construction and operation  
5 of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting  
6 from construction, operation, and maintenance of the im-  
7 provements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits  
8 in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir,  
9 the channel improvements herein authorized and the up-  
10 stream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating  
11 unit in the economic evaluation: *Provided further*, *That in*  
12 *the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the*  
13 *Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting*  
14 *from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly*  
15 *determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the*  
16 *Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such*  
17 *organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost*  
18 *of the work properly allocable to such organizations: And*  
19 *provided further*, *That such repayment shall be under terms*  
20 *and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior*  
21 *and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the*  
22 *ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the*  
23 *Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding*  
24 *repayments and other obligations.*

## SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

1

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for  
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
5 Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented  
6 by subsequent Acts of Congress.

7 The project for flood protection on the Sacramento  
8 River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby  
9 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
10 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
11 bered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$1,560,000.

## EEL RIVER BASIN

13

14 The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the  
15 Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized sub-  
16 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
17 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80,  
18 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

## WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

19

20 The project for flood protection on the Weber River and  
21 tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in  
22 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
23 neers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth  
24 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.



## SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.

## LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

2       The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is  
3 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the rec-  
4 ommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
5 Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
6 of \$1,961,000.

## COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

8 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
9 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for  
10 the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia  
11 River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, au-  
12 thorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and  
13 subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control  
14 Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

15 In carrying out the review of House Document Num-  
16 bered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other  
17 reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant  
18 to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the  
19 United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than  
21 those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

22       The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy  
23   Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater  
24   River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recom-  
25   mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document

1   Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized  
2   at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

3                   SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

4       The project for flood protection and related purposes  
5   on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby author-  
6   ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engi-  
7   neers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth  
8   Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

9                   TERRITORY OF ALASKA

10      The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fair-  
11   banks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
12   ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers  
13   in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
14   at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

15      The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska  
16   (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
17   ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
18   House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an  
19   estimated cost of \$60,000.

20      SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control  
21   accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and  
22   Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River  
23   by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be  
24   appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construc-  
25   tion cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such



1 contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the  
2 Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to  
3 a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the  
4 President, of economic justification for allocation of the  
5 amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the  
6 Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the  
7 monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department  
8 of the Army and the State of California shall have entered  
9 into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville  
10 Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control bene-  
11 fits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and  
12 such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accord-  
13 ance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pur-  
14 suant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act  
15 of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds  
16 appropriated under this authorization shall be administered  
17 by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure  
18 that the annual Federal contribution during the project con-  
19 struction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual  
20 expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the  
21 total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the  
22 dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless con-  
23 struction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken  
24 within four years from the date of enactment of this Act,

1 the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein  
2 shall expire.

3 SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the  
4 lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grape-  
5 vine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney  
6 Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to  
7 a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the  
8 real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the  
9 Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is  
10 authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to  
11 the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that  
12 such land is not required for public purposes, including public  
13 recreational use, and he shall have received an application  
14 for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the  
15 following limitations:

16 (1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty  
17 days after the last date that notice of the proposed re-  
18 conveyance has been published by the Secretary in a  
19 local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by  
20 the former owner and the Secretary from a present  
21 record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir  
22 made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety  
23 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary  
24 of such notice of objection, the present record owner

1 of land and the former owner involved indicate to the  
2 Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning  
3 the reconveyance.

4 (2) If no agreement is reached between the present  
5 record owner of land and the former owner within ninety  
6 days after notice of objection has been filed with the  
7 former owner and the Secretary, the land made available  
8 for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall  
9 be reported to the Administrator of General Services for  
10 disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and  
11 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63  
12 Stat. 377).

13 (3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United  
14 States Government by the city of Dallas in connection  
15 with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be  
16 subject to revestment of title to private owners, but  
17 shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the  
18 instrument or instruments of conveyance which trans-  
19 ferred the title to the United States Government.

20 (b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or in-  
21 terests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given  
22 notice, in such manner (including publication) as regula-  
23 tions prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests,  
24 and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance  
25 of such land or interests from such former owner in such



1 form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application  
2 shall be made within a period of ninety days following the  
3 date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secre-  
4 tary may waive this requirement.

5 (c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this  
6 section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and  
7 reservations (including a reservation to the United States  
8 of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in  
9 the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be  
10 reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such  
11 reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reser-  
12 voir projects designated in this section.

13 (d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be  
14 sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal  
15 to the price for which the land was acquired by the United  
16 States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value  
17 thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the  
18 United States (the Government shall receive no payment  
19 as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the  
20 construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection  
21 (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof  
22 resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions,  
23 and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject,  
24 and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United  
25 States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary

1 markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance  
2 shall be borne by the grantee.

3 (e) The requirements of this section shall not be ap-  
4 plicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or inter-  
5 est therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall  
6 certify that notice has been given to the former owner of  
7 such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that  
8 no qualified applicant has made timely application for the  
9 reconveyance of such land or interest.

10 (f) As used in this section the term "former owner"  
11 means the person from whom any land, or interests therein,  
12 was acquired by the United States, or if such person is de-  
13 ceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children  
14 or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of  
15 land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such  
16 land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded  
17 on the deed records of the respective county in which such  
18 land is located.

19 (g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any au-  
20 thority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or  
21 employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer  
22 or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under  
23 rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

24 (h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this

1 Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States  
2 as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (i) This section shall terminate three years after the  
4 date of its enactment.

5 SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
6 ized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied  
7 purposes, including channel and major drainage improve-  
8 ments, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal  
9 effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engi-  
10 neers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Terri-  
11 torial possessions, which include the following-named  
12 localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports  
13 made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supple-  
14 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless  
15 authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army  
16 may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made  
17 and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review  
18 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or  
19 economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Govern-  
20 ment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project  
21 for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned  
22 in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have  
23 been adopted by law:

24 Short Sands section of York Beach, York County,  
25 Maine.



1 Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New  
2 Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
3 improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack  
4 River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill  
5 Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in  
6 Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and  
7 Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

8 Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

9 Mills Creek, Florida.

10 Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the  
11 Saint Johns River.

12 Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian  
13 River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island,  
14 and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

15 Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of pro-  
16 tecting Salt Bayou Road.

17 San Felipi Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del  
18 Rio, Texas.

19 El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

20 Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort  
21 Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

22 Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New  
23 Mexico.

24 Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to  
25 utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for

1 purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of  
2 natural lake levels.

3 Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning  
4 Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

5 Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity  
6 of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

7 Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and  
8 Kansas.

9 Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity  
10 of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet  
11 River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any  
12 areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain  
13 directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and  
14 major drainage problems.

15 All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit  
16 River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

17 Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to  
18 cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

19 Pescadero Creek, California.

20 Soquel Creek, California.

21 San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

22 Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.

23 Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.

24 Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco,  
25 California.

1 Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.

2 Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Cali-  
3 fornia.

4 Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County,  
5 California.

6 Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
7 County, California.

8 Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
9 County, California.

10 Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control,  
11 navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied  
12 purposes.

13 Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

14 SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there  
15 is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of  
16 \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive  
17 plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved  
18 December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-  
19 eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by  
20 subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in  
21 the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said  
22 plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

23 SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and  
24 surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood  
25 control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed



1 to cause investigations and reports for flood control and  
2 allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the  
3 Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that  
4 preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required  
5 to be prepared.

6 SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the “Flood Control  
7 Act of 1958”.

### 8 TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

9 SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to the policy of  
10 the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the  
11 States and local interests in developing water supplies for  
12 domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that  
13 the Federal Government should participate and cooperate  
14 with States and local interests in developing such water sup-  
15 plies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and  
16 operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or  
17 multiple purpose projects.

18 (b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section,  
19 it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any  
20 reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be  
21 planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engi-  
22 neers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for  
23 present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal  
24 or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be  
25 taken into account in estimating the economic value of the

1 entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modi-  
 2 fication of any project including water supply provisions is  
 3 initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the  
 4 cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized pur-  
 5 poses served by the project shall share equitably in the bene-  
 6 fits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the  
 7 Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as  
 8 the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30  
 9 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be  
 10 allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local  
 11 interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract  
 12 for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within  
 13 a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allo-  
 14 cated to water supply within the life of the project: *And*  
 15 *provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction  
 16 costs, including interest during construction, allocated to  
 17 water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project,  
 18 but in no event to exceed ~~sixty~~ *fifty* years after the project  
 19 is first used for the storage of water for water supply pur-  
 20 poses, except that (1) no payment need be made with  
 21 respect to storage for future water supply until such supply  
 22 is first used, ~~(2) with respect to repayment of cost allocated~~  
 23 ~~to such future water supply such sixty years shall not com-~~  
 24 ~~mence until such supply is first used, but shall not extend~~  
 25 ~~beyond sixty years after the project is first used for the~~  
 26 ~~storage of water for water supply purposes, and (3) (2)~~

1 no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply  
2 is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period  
3 exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes of  
4 computing interest during construction and interest on the  
5 unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the  
6 Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which con-  
7 struction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average  
8 interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding  
9 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor  
10 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.  
11 The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to  
12 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior  
13 shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions  
14 of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187)  
15 relating to the same subject.

16 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed  
17 to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the  
18 Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended  
19 and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Recla-  
20 mation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390), ~~nor shall any storage~~  
21 ~~provided under the provisions of this section be operated in~~  
22 ~~such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the~~  
23 ~~water.~~

24 (d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore au-  
25 thorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage



1 as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect  
 2 the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed,  
 3 planned, or constructed, or which would involve major struc-  
 4 tural or operational changes shall be made only upon the  
 5 approval of Congress as now provided by law.

6 *SEC. 302. Title III of this Act may be cited as the*  
 7 *“Water Supply Act of 1958”.*

Calendar No. 1744

85TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**S. 3910**

[Report No. 1710]

## **A BILL**

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KERR and Mr. CASE of South Dakota

MAY 27, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Public Works

JUNE 14, 1958

Reported with amendments







85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12955

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1958

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee introduced the following bill; which was referred to  
the Committee on Public Works

---

## A BILL

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain  
public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood  
control, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3               TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

4       SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of  
5       rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood  
6       control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and author-  
7       ized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of  
8       the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in  
9       accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions rec-

1 ommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective  
2 reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions  
3 of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March  
4 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth Congress,  
5 first session), shall govern with respect to projects author-  
6 ized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with  
7 respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improve-  
8 ment for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and  
9 purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth  
10 in full:

#### 11 NAVIGATION

12 Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377,  
13 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400.

14 Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
15 bered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
16 \$1,100,000;

17 Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
18 bered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$720,000;

20 East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts:  
21 House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
22 at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

23 Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document  
24 Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
25 of \$2,300,000;

1 New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document  
2 Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
3 of \$1,678,000;

4 Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House  
5 Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$28,161,000;

7 Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered  
8 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
9 \$110,000;

10 Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Num-  
11 bered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$78,000;

13 Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Num-  
14 bered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$24,447,000;

16 Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287,  
17 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

18 Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Docu-  
19 ment Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
20 cost of \$1,197,000;

21 Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida:  
22 House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress  
23 maintenance;

24 Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document



1   Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
2   of \$6,683,000;

3       Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered  
4   75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

5       Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Num-  
6   bered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

7       Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered  
8   82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

9       Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate  
10   Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
11   mated cost of \$48,000;

12       Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document  
13   Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
14   of \$413,000;

15       Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas:  
16   House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
17   an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

18       Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House  
19   Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
20   estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

21       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House  
22   Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
23   mated cost of \$6,272,000;

24       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La

1 Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-  
2 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

3 Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered  
4 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$317,000;

6 Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minne-  
7 apolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts:  
8 House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
9 at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

10 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor:  
11 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
12 at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

13 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor:  
14 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
15 at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

16 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough:  
17 House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at  
18 an estimated cost of \$241,000;

19 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages:  
20 House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
21 at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

22 Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and  
23 Lock and Dam Number 26: Senate Document Numbered  
24 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

1 Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Min-  
2 neapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in  
3 the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis,  
4 Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth  
5 Congress;

6 Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Num-  
7 bered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended  
9 five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated  
10 additional cost of \$5,000;

11 Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
12 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

13 Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Num-  
14 bered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$66,000;

16 Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered  
17 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

18 Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered  
19 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

20 Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
21 bered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
22 \$66,000;

23 Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document  
24 Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Fed-



eral cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project;

Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;

Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;

Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;

Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;

Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;

1 Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document  
2 Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
3 cost of \$387,000;

4 Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document  
5 Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6 \$83,700;

7 Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document  
8 Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
9 cost of \$1,394,000;

10 Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Num-  
11 bered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$372,000;

13 Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered  
14 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,-  
15 000;

16 Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House  
17 Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
18 mated cost of \$5,199,200;

19 San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Num-  
20 bered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$6,476,800;

22 BEACH EROSION

23 State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven  
24 Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth  
25 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

1       Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River  
2 to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-  
3 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

4       Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House Docu-  
5 ment Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$2,724,000;

7       Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat  
8 Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Con-  
9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

10       Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummoek to Fenwick Is-  
11 land, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-  
12 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

13       Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South  
14 Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered  
15 342, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,-  
16 500;

17       Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered  
18 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

19       Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
20 bered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$50,000;

22       Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House Doc-  
23 ument Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
24 mated cost of \$114,000;



1        Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Docu-  
2        ment Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
3        mated cost of \$404,000;

4        Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered  
5        282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

6        Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Num-  
7        bered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8        \$516,000;

9        San Diego County, California: House Document Num-  
10       bered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11       \$289,000;

12       Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai,  
13       Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432,  
14       Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

15       SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby  
16       authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by  
17       them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section  
18       101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies  
19       which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the  
20       work which may have been done on these projects is ap-  
21       proved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance  
22       with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That  
23       such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations appli-  
24       cable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take

1 precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for  
2 improvements.

3 SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of  
4 local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers  
5 Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March  
6 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for  
7 maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation  
8 and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal  
9 for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31,  
10 1958.

11 SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehen-  
12 sive project to provide for control and progressive eradication  
13 of the water-hyacinth, alligator weed, and other obnoxious  
14 aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary  
15 streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the  
16 States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
17 Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined  
18 interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture,  
19 fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related pur-  
20 poses, including continued research for development of the  
21 most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated  
22 additional cost for the expanded program over that now  
23 underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which  
24 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be

1 borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently  
2 estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered  
3 by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secre-  
4 tary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State  
5 agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engi-  
6 neers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-  
7 fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold  
8 and save the United States free from claims that may occur  
9 from such operations and participate to the extent of 30  
10 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project  
12 shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority  
13 basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and  
14 the availability of local funds.

15 SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys  
16 authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control  
17 Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause  
18 investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes  
19 to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary  
21 examination reports shall no longer be required to be  
22 prepared.

23 SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
24 Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954  
25 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of



1 Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-  
2 second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
3 Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by  
4 the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the  
5 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
6 ment Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby  
7 modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 reimburse local interests for such work as they may have  
9 done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be ap-  
10 proved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
11 done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act  
12 of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon  
13 the reduction in the amount of material which will have to  
14 be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as  
15 Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appro-  
17 priations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence  
18 over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

19 SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor,  
20 Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and  
21 Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to  
24 provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local  
25 interests for such work as they may have done on this

1 project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the  
2 project, over and above any items required as a part of the  
3 local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be  
4 approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
5 done in accordance with project modification adopted in said  
6 Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the  
7 sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimburse-  
8 ment shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not  
9 not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements  
10 of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimburse-  
11 ment to local interests shall be made until they have met  
12 all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommenda-  
13 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
14 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

15 SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appur-  
16 tenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis-  
17 consin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions  
18 of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right,  
19 title, and interest of the United States to any portion of  
20 the said property may, regardless of any other provision of  
21 law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be  
22 advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin  
23 offers to take over said property under the terms and condi-  
24 tions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is  
25 hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State,

1 without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and  
2 interest of the United States in said property, and the United  
3 States shall thereafter have no further obligations with  
4 respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of  
5 the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsi-  
6 bility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be ex-  
7 pended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
8 administered by the Department of the Army toward the  
9 work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable  
10 for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of  
11 Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the  
12 duly authorized representatives of the States with respect to  
13 the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the  
14 property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer  
15 within two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
16 said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions  
17 of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may  
18 be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided fur-*  
19 *ther,* That, after acceptance of said property by the State of  
20 Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power  
21 Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable  
22 waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River,  
23 Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf  
24 River.

25       SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and

1 Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag  
2 navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act  
3 of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the  
4 recommendations in House Document Numbered 45,  
5 Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing high-  
6 way bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an  
7 estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

8 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is  
9 authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the  
10 fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as  
11 Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam con-  
12 structed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls,  
13 Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage  
14 rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which  
15 the United States has rights or easements used for the pur-  
16 pose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal  
17 project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which  
18 lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred  
19 to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of  
20 Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the  
21 continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian  
22 owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acqui-  
23 sition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of  
24 donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain,  
25 or otherwise.



1       (b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
2 out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions ad-  
3 ministered by the Department of the Army, to cause the  
4 canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing  
5 the same in proper condition for public recreational use other  
6 than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the  
7 repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam  
8 across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining  
9 walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam  
10 structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the  
11 canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the  
12 construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of  
13 culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and  
14 improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United  
15 States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain;  
16 the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or  
17 flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work  
18 as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable  
19 to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than  
20 through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of  
21 equipment, buildings, and other structures, which are desig-  
22 nated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for  
23 such use. The work of repair and modification shall be per-  
24 formed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion

1 thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion  
2 to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and  
3 modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the  
4 land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall  
5 not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of  
6 Engineers and the responsible State representative of the  
7 agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include  
8 assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the  
9 conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United  
10 States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the  
11 United States shall have no further obligation with respect  
12 to the canal.

13 (c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of  
14 any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge  
15 over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to  
16 convey to said corporation, at any time before the convey-  
17 ance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in sub-  
18 section (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of  
19 the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery  
20 of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete  
21 release and discharge of the United States from all further  
22 obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also  
23 provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill,  
24 the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit  
25 the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall

1 require adequate provision for culverts and other structures  
2 allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary  
3 drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate  
4 road crossings.

5 (d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
6 and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of  
7 this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois,  
8 by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secre-  
9 tary may deem appropriate, without further consideration,  
10 the property of the canal; and to execute such other docu-  
11 ments and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary  
12 and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State  
13 of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and  
14 to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the  
15 State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such  
16 quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi  
17 Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal  
18 for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

19 (e) In the execution of the provisions of this section,  
20 the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements  
21 with the duly authorized representatives of the State of  
22 Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification  
23 of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

24 (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the  
25 sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.



1        SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or re-  
2 construction of any navigation, flood control, or related water  
3 development project under the direction of the Secretary of  
4 the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any struc-  
5 ture or facility owned by an agency of government and uti-  
6 lized in the performance of a governmental function should be  
7 protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to  
8 meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both;  
9 or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its  
10 safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers  
11 to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the  
12 Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the  
13 public interest, enter into a contract providing for the pay-  
14 ment from appropriations made for the construction or main-  
15 tenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such  
16 remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum repre-  
17 senting the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this  
18 section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or  
19 future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a  
20 policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to  
21 assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions  
22 of this section may be applied to projects hereafter author-  
23 ized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as  
24 of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation  
25 servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied



1 to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navi-  
2 gable waters of the United States.

3 SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
4 ized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the follow-  
5 ing named localities and subject to all applicable provisions  
6 of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

7 Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

8 Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

9 Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

10 Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

11 Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Cham-  
12 plain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability  
13 of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with  
14 due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint  
15 Lawrence River in Canada.

16 Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor,  
17 Long Island Sound, New York.

18 Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as  
19 White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

20 Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro,  
21 Delaware.

22 Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware,  
23 and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chest-  
24 nut (*Trapa Natans*).

25 Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and

1 Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Mary-  
 2 land, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and  
 3 continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

4 Currioman Bay, Virginia.

5 Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

6 Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

7 Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot  
 8 navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

9 Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

10 Frenchman Creek, Florida.

11 Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and  
 12 in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present  
 13 and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view  
 14 of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for  
 15 commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

16 Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North  
 17 Bay, Florida.

18 Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida,  
 19 into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

20 Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa  
 21 Bay, Florida.

22 Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the  
 23 feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

24 Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewa-

1   hitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep  
2   and one hundred feet wide.

3       Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol  
4   and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

5       Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

6       Trinity River, Texas .

7       Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navi-  
8   gation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South  
9   Dakota-Nebraska.

10       Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in  
11   Lake Michigan.

12       Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash  
13   River, Minnesota.

14       Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with  
15   a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which  
16   should be granted toward recommended beach erosion con-  
17   trol measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without re-  
18   gard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion  
19   control.

20       Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining  
21   the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity  
22   without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to  
23   beach erosion control.

1        SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor  
2 Act of 1958".

3                    TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

4        SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,  
5 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Con-  
6 gress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June  
7 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Con-  
8 gress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except  
9 that for any channel improvement or channel rectification  
10 project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said  
11 Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as  
12 otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization  
13 for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local  
14 cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which  
15 local interests are notified in writing by the Department of  
16 the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless  
17 said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satis-  
18 factory to the Secretary of the Army that the required co-  
19 operation will be furnished.

20        SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of De-  
21 cember 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-  
22 eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to  
23 projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein



1 set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works  
2 of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irri-  
3 gation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein  
4 set forth in full.

5 SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the  
6 benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-  
7 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized  
8 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the  
9 Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-  
10 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter  
11 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:  
12 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-  
13 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized  
14 in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or here-  
15 after made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inau-  
16 guration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the  
17 projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously  
18 and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budg-  
19 etary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks  
20 and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in  
21 the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in  
22 any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the De-

1 partment of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the  
2 Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and  
3 the Federal Power Commission.

4 NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET,

5 MASSACHUSETTS

6 The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bed-  
7 ford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
10 bered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost  
11 of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of main-  
12 tenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That  
13 in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of  
14 the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per  
16 centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum  
17 being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value  
18 of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the  
19 capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for  
20 the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000;  
21 (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due  
22 to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate  
23 all the works except the main harbor barrier after com-  
24 pletion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the  
25 Secretary of the Army.

## 1 NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND

## 2 MASSACHUSETTS

3 The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narra-  
4 gansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby  
5 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
6 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
7 bered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal  
8 cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local  
9 cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of  
10 Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth  
11 Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of  
12 the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being pres-  
13 ently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands,  
14 easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United  
15 States free from damages due to the construction works;  
16 and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after com-  
17 pletion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the  
18 Secretary of the Army.

## 19 CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

20 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
21 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for  
22 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecti-  
23 cut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938,  
24 as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Con-  
25 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to



1 include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the  
2 Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substan-  
3 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
4 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-  
5 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

6 The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on  
7 the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
10 bered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$5,430,000.

12 HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
14 Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut,  
15 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
17 ment Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
18 cost of \$1,960,000.

19 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
20 the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington,  
21 Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
22 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
23 House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
24 an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.



## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

## PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

## SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved

1 in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May  
2 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of  
3 Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657,  
4 Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$44,300,000.

6 CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

7 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
8 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for  
9 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control  
10 and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved  
11 in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-  
12 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as  
13 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
14 Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and is further modi-  
15 fied to include the following:

16 The project for canals, levees, water control structures  
17 on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conserva-  
18 tion areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in  
19 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-  
21 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000: *Provided,*  
22 That cost sharing for the works herein authorized shall be  
23 on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in  
24 the Flood Control Act of 1954.

## MOBILE RIVER BASIN

(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

## LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project,



1 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recom menda-  
2 tion of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
3 bered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over  
4 that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and  
5 \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Sec-  
6 retary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drain-  
7 age District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such  
8 permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the  
9 United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the  
10 Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the  
11 construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

12 (b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement  
13 in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin,  
14 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
15 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
16 bered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
17 \$1,212,000.

18 (c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum  
19 of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement  
20 for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a naviga-  
21 tion lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

22 (d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of  
23 \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in  
24 the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May  
25 17, 1950.



(e) The project for flood protection on Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated cost of \$2,530,000.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

#### TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay

1 \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to in-  
2 crease in net returns from higher utilization of the down-  
3 stream valley lands.

4 RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

5 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,  
6 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,  
7 Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act  
8 of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in  
9 addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially  
10 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
11 Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth  
12 Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs,  
13 Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

14 (1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits  
15 shall be nonreimbursable.

16 (2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future  
17 power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be  
18 constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

19 GULF OF MEXICO

20 The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston  
21 Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby  
22 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
23 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
24 bered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal  
25 cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local

1 cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engi-  
2 neers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth  
3 Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of  
4 the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being  
5 presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of  
6 lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their  
7 option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of  
8 closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold  
9 and save the United States free from damages due to the  
10 construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the  
11 works after completion.

#### 12 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River,  
14 Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
16 Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
17 estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

18 The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
19 for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the  
20 Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Author-  
21 ity, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved  
22 July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after  
23 "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following:  
24 "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both,  
25 as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".



## WHITE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir.

## PECOS RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,200.

## RIO GRANDE BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper



1 Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28,  
2 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
3 Congress.

4 The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green  
5 Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
6 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
7 House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
8 an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

9 The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at  
10 Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially  
11 in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
12 neers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth  
13 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

14 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
15 at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
16 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
17 neers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth  
18 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

19 The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
20 at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby  
21 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
24 \$5,705,500.

25 The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River

1 at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby author-  
2 ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers  
3 in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
4 at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

5 The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des  
6 Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in  
7 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
8 neers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Con-  
9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That  
10 if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall  
11 be in accord with title III of this Act.

12 The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby  
13 authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of  
14 Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth  
15 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

16 The project for flood protection on the Root River at  
17 Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as  
18 recommended by the Chief of Engineers, in House Document  
19 Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
20 of \$796,000.

21 GREAT LAKES BASIN

22 The project for flood protection on the Bad River at  
23 Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized sub-  
24 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

1 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165,  
2 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

3 The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River  
4 at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially  
5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
6 Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth  
7 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Grand River,  
9 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
10 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
11 Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
12 estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

13 The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River,  
14 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
16 House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
17 at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

18 The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tribu-  
19 tary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby  
20 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
21 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
22 bered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
23 \$305,000.



## MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

1  
2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for  
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri  
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as  
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress:  
7 *Provided*, That with respect to any power attributable to  
8 any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of  
9 Engineers, the construction of which has not been started,  
10 a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined  
11 by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as  
12 may be required from time to time to meet loads under  
13 contract made within this reservation, shall be made avail-  
14 able for use in the State where such dam is constructed:  
15 *Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be  
16 inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood  
17 Control Act of 1944.

18 The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps  
19 of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the  
20 construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, con-  
21 forming to applicable standards of the South Dakota De-  
22 partment of Health, to replace certain existing water or  
23 sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School,  
24 Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for  
25 treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not



1 exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota,  
2 sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities  
3 not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South  
4 Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the  
5 Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engi-  
6 neers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the  
7 Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota,  
8 as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000,  
9 under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second  
10 Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is  
11 authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the  
12 provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated  
13 for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and  
14 Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

15       The project for flood protection on the Sun River at  
16 Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially  
17 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
18 Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth  
19 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

20       The project for flood protection on the Cannonball  
21 River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substan-  
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
23 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth  
24 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

25       The project for flood protection on the Floyd River,

1 Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended  
2 by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered  
3 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
4 \$8,060,000.

5 The project for flood protection on the Black Vermil-  
6 lion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized sub-  
7 stantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
8 House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
9 at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

10 The project for flood protection in the Gering and  
11 Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substan-  
12 tially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
13 Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
14 estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

15 The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tribu-  
16 taries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recom-  
17 mended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
18 bered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$13,314,000.

20 The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Ne-  
21 braska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with  
22 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
23 Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
24 mated cost of \$2,025,000.

## RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

## OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,917,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash, the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-

1 neers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth  
2 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

3 The project for flood protection on Meadow River at  
4 East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substan-  
5 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
6 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-  
7 fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Tug Fork of Big  
9 Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby au-  
10 thorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
11 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
12 bered 105, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$625,000.

14 The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua  
15 and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby  
16 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
17 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
18 bered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$4,796,000.

20 The project for flood protection on the West Branch of  
21 the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substan-  
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
23 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-  
24 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

25 The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at



1 and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby  
2 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
3 dations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
4 bered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$1,286,000.

6 The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek  
7 at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substan-  
8 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
9 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-  
10 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

11 The project for flood control, and other purposes, in the  
12 Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized sub-  
13 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
14 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

16 The general comprehensive plan for flood control and  
17 other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to pro-  
18 vide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6,  
19 on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance  
20 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
21 Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
22 mated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### 23 SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

24 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
25 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
2 Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented  
3 by subsequent Acts of Congress.

4 The project for flood protection on the Sacramento  
5 River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby  
6 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
7 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
8 bered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
9 \$1,560,000.

10 EEL RIVER BASIN

11 The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the  
12 Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized sub-  
13 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
14 Chief of Engineers, in House Document Numbered 80,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

16 WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

17 The project for flood protection on the Weber River and  
18 tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in  
19 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth  
21 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

22 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

23 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
24 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in  
2 the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supple-  
3 mented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

4 KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

5 In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of  
6 the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22,  
7 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
8 Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,-  
9 000,000.

10 LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for  
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
14 Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by  
15 subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

17 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
18 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the  
19 prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act  
20 of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subse-  
21 quent Acts of Congress.

22 SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is  
24 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the rec-

1 ommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
2 Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
3 of \$1,961,000.

#### 4 COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for  
7 the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia  
8 River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, author-  
9 ized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and sub-  
10 sequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts  
11 of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

12 In carrying out the review of House Document Num-  
13 bered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other  
14 reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant  
15 to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the  
16 United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of  
17 Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less  
18 than those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

19 The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy  
20 Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater  
21 River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recom-  
22 mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
23 Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized  
24 at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.



## SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.

SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the

1 Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to  
2 a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the  
3 President, of economic justification for allocation of the  
4 amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the  
5 Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the  
6 monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department  
7 of the Army and the State of California shall have entered  
8 into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville  
9 Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control bene-  
10 fits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and  
11 such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accord-  
12 ance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pur-  
13 suant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act  
14 of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds  
15 appropriated under this authorization shall be administered  
16 by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure  
17 that the annual Federal contribution during the project con-  
18 struction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual  
19 expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the  
20 total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the  
21 dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless con-  
22 struction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken  
23 within four years from the date of enactment of this Act,  
24 the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein  
25 shall expire.

1        SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the  
2 lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grape-  
3 vine Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney  
4 Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to  
5 a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the  
6 real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the  
7 Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is  
8 authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to  
9 the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that  
10 such land is not required for public purposes, including public  
11 recreational use, and he shall have received an application  
12 for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the  
13 following limitations:

14            (1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty  
15 days after the last date that notice of the proposed re-  
16 conveyance has been published by the Secretary in a  
17 local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by  
18 the former owner and the Secretary from a present  
19 record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir  
20 made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety  
21 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary  
22 of such notice of objection, the present record owner  
23 of land and the former owner involved indicate to the  
24 Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning  
25 the reconveyance.

1           (2) If no agreement is reached between the present  
2 record owner of land and the former owner within ninety  
3 days after notice of objection has been filed with the  
4 former owner and the Secretary, the land made available  
5 for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall  
6 be reported to the Administrator of General Services for  
7 disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and  
8 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63  
9 Stat. 377).

10           (3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United  
11 States Government by the city of Dallas in connection  
12 with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be  
13 subject to revestment of title to private owners, but  
14 shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the  
15 instrument or instruments of conveyance which trans-  
16 ferred the title to the United States Government.

17           (b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or in-  
18 terests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given  
19 notice, in such manner (including publication) as regula-  
20 tions prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests,  
21 and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance  
22 of such land or interests from such former owner in such  
23 form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application



1 shall be made within a period of ninety days following the  
2 date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secre-  
3 tary may waive this requirement.

4 (c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this  
5 section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and  
6 reservations (including a reservation to the United States  
7 of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in  
8 the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be  
9 reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such  
10 reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reser-  
11 voir projects designated in this section.

12 (d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be  
13 sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal  
14 to the price for which the land was acquired by the United  
15 States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value  
16 thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the  
17 United States (the Government shall receive no payment  
18 as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the  
19 construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection  
20 (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof  
21 resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions,  
22 and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject,  
23 and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United

1 States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary  
2 markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance  
3 shall be borne by the grantee.

4 (e) The requirements of this section shall not be ap-  
5 plicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest  
6 therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall  
7 certify that notice has been given to the former owner of  
8 such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that  
9 no qualified applicant has made timely application for the  
10 reconveyance of such land or interest.

11 (f) As used in this section the term "former owner"  
12 means the person from whom any land, or interests therein,  
13 was acquired by the United States, or if such person is de-  
14 ceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children,  
15 or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of  
16 land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such  
17 land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded  
18 on the deed records of the respective county in which such  
19 land is located.

20 (g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any au-  
21 thority conferred upon him by this section to any officer or  
22 employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer  
23 or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under  
24 rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

25 (h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this

1 Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States  
2 as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (i) This section shall terminate three years after the  
4 date of its enactment.

5 SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
6 ized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied  
7 purposes, including channel and major drainage improve-  
8 ments, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal  
9 effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engi-  
10 neers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Terri-  
11 torial possessions, which include the following-named  
12 localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports  
13 made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supple-  
14 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless  
15 authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army  
16 may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made  
17 and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review  
18 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or  
19 economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Govern-  
20 ment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project  
21 for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned  
22 in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have  
23 been adopted by law:

24 Short Sands section of York Beach, York County,  
25 Maine.

1 Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New  
2 Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
3 improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack  
4 River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill  
5 Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in  
6 Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and  
7 Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

8 Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

9 Mills Creek, Florida.

10 Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the  
11 Saint Johns River.

12 Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian  
13 River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island,  
14 and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

15 Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of pro-  
16 tecting Salt Bayou Road.

17 San Felipi Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del  
18 Rio, Texas.

19 El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

20 Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort  
21 Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

22 Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to  
23 utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for  
24 purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of  
25 natural lake levels.



1 Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning  
2 Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

3 Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity  
4 of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

5 Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and  
6 Kansas.

7 Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity  
8 of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet  
9 River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any  
10 areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain  
11 directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and  
12 major drainage problems.

13 All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit  
14 River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

15 Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to  
16 cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

17 Pescadero Creek, California.

18 Soquel Creek, California.

19 San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

20 Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.

21 Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.

22 Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco,  
23 California.

24 Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.

1 Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Cali-  
2 fornia.

3 Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County,  
4 California.

5 Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
6 County, California.

7 Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
8 County, California.

9 Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control,  
10 navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied pur-  
11 poses.

12 Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

13 SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there  
14 is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,-  
15 000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan  
16 adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved December 22,  
17 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as  
18 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress,  
19 for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be  
20 undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

21 SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and sur-  
22 veys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood con-  
23 trol Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to  
24 cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied  
25 purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief

1 of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that prelimi-  
2 nary examination reports shall no longer be required to  
3 be prepared.

4 SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control  
5 Act of 1958".

### 6 TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

7 SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of  
8 the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the  
9 States and local interests in developing water supplies for  
10 domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that  
11 the Federal Government should participate and cooperate  
12 with States and local interests in developing such water sup-  
13 plies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and  
14 operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or  
15 multiple purpose projects.

16 (b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section,  
17 it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any  
18 reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be  
19 planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engi-  
20 neers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for  
21 present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal  
22 or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be  
23 taken into account in estimating the economic value of the  
24 entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modi-  
25 fication of any project including water supply provisions is

1 initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the  
2 cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized pur-  
3 poses served by the project shall share equitably in the bene-  
4 fits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the  
5 Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as  
6 the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30  
7 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be  
8 allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local  
9 interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract  
10 for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within  
11 a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allo-  
12 cated to water supply within the life of the project: *And*  
13 *provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction  
14 costs, including interest during construction, allocated to  
15 water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project,  
16 but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is  
17 first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes,  
18 except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to  
19 storage for future water supply until such supply is first used,  
20 and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until  
21 such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free  
22 period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes  
23 of computing interest during construction and interest on  
24 the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of  
25 the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which



1 construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average  
2 interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding  
3 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor  
4 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.  
5 The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to  
6 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior  
7 shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions  
8 of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187)  
9 relating to the same subject.

10 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed  
11 to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the  
12 Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended  
13 and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclama-  
14 tion Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390), nor shall any storage pro-  
15 vided under the provisions of this section be operated in such  
16 manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water.

17 (d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore au-  
18 thorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage  
19 as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect  
20 the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed,  
21 planned, or constructed, or which would involve major struc-  
22 tural or operational changes shall be made only upon the  
23 approval of Congress as now provided by law.

24 SEC. 302. Title III may be cited as the "Water Supply  
25 Act of 1958".

---

## A BILL

---

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

---

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee

---

JUNE 16, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Public Works







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1958  
For actions of June 17, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 99

## CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	1,10	
Civil defense.....	11	
Commodity loans.....	31	
Corn.....	16,31	
Cotton.....	29,31	
Dairy industry.....	25,31	
Defense mobilization....	11	
Disaster relief.....	32	
Economic conditions.....	23	Livestock.....32
Education.....	26	Marketing facilities.....5
Electrification.....	18	Meatpackers.....33
Farm program.....	31	Natural resources.....12
Feed grains.....	30,31,32	Pay raise.....2
Flood control.....	4,8	Price supports.....31
Foreign aid.....	19,24	Public Law 480.....31
Foreign trade.....	21	Public works.....4,8
Forestry.....	9	Reclamation.....13,18
4-H Clubs.....	22	Reorganization.....11
Lands.....	28,31	Research.....15
		Rice.....31
		Roads.....3
		School milk.....31
		Small business.....6
		Statehood.....20
		Supergrades.....1
		Taxation.....14
		Textiles.....27
		Transportation.....7,14
		Vegetables.....17
		Wool.....31

**HIGHLIGHTS:** Both Houses cleared for President: Commerce appropriation bill. General Government matters appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on pay bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill for study of outdoor recreation resources. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sens. Wiley and Thye introduced and Sen. Wiley discussed bill to liberalize program for distribution of surplus feed grains in disaster areas. Rep. Poage explained feed grain provisions of omnibus farm bill.

## HOUSE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. The Senate agreed to amendments authorizing 10 additional supergrades each for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10402-403, 10353-5
- 2. PAY RAISE.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10400-402
- 3. ROADS.** The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12776, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 23 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Highways." p. D555
- 4. PUBLIC WORKS.** The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12955, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects (H. Rept. 1894). p. 10425

5. **MARKETING FACILITIES.** Rep. Bolling called up, but later withdrew, a Rules Committee resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. pp. 10414-415
6. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report on problems of small business financing (H. Rept. 1889). p. 10425
7. **TRANSPORTATION.** Received a Clinton Co., Pa., citizens resolution urging support for legislation to improve the national transportation system. p. 10425

SENATE

8. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Passed with amendments, 75 to 1, S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. pp. 10381-97
9. **FORESTRY.** Agreed to the House amendments to S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreational resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10325-6  
Sen. Morse inserted the resolutions of the National Parks Ass'n trustees, supporting enactment of the wilderness bill, opposing dam construction or road building into the Gila Wilderness Area, urging the Forest Service and the National Park Service to discuss protection of the Northern Cascades region of Wash. as a national park, endorsing H. R. 12281, to transfer Forest Service and National Park lands at the El Portal area of Yosemite Park, and supporting the redesignation of the Bridger Primitive Area, Wyo., as a wilderness area. p. 10324
10. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses acted on amendments to H. R. 10589, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10357, 10403  
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1719). p. 10294
11. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported adversely S. Res. 297, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, to merge the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration (S. Rept. 1717). This action would approve the plan. p. 10294
12. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following measures:
  - S. Res. 248, to authorize joint hearings by the Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on the relationship of water resource development programs of the U. S., the Soviet Union, and Communist China;
  - S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made; and
  - S. Res. 225, to extend until Jan. 31, 1959, the time for submission of a study of strategic raw materials resources of the Eastern hemisphere. p. D553
13. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a rehabilitation and betterment proposal in Rogue River Irrigation District, Ore. p. D553



RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION  
CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL  
PROJECTS

---

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
ON

H. R. 12955

A BILL AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR,  
AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON  
RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR NAVIGATION, FLOOD CON-  
TROL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES



JUNE 17, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House  
on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY, New York, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. FALLON, Maryland	J. HARRY MCGREGOR, Ohio
CLIFFORD DAVIS, Tennessee	JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, New Jersey
JOHN A. BLATNIK, Minnesota	RUSSELL V. MACK, Washington
ROBERT E. JONES, Alabama	HUBERT B. SCUDDER, California
FRANK E. SMITH, Mississippi	MYRON V. GEORGE, Kansas
JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, Illinois	GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio
T. A. THOMPSON, Louisiana	GARDNER R. WITHROW, Wisconsin
IRIS FAIRCLOTH BLITCH, Georgia	WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Florida
JIM WRIGHT, Texas	JOHN F. BALDWIN, Jr., California
W. R. HULL, Jr., Missouri	FRED SCHWENGEL, Iowa
KENNETH J. GRAY, Illinois	S. WALTER STAUFFER, Pennsylvania
FRANK M. CLARK, Pennsylvania	EMMET F. BYRNE, Illinois
PAUL G. ROGERS, Florida	EDWIN B. DOOLEY, New York
ED EDMONDSON, Oklahoma	WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
JOE M. KILGORE, Texas	HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York
JOHN J. McFALL, California	
CHARLES H. (CHARLIE) BROWN, Missouri	

---

JOSEPH R. BRENNAN, *Engineer-Consultant*

MARGARET R. BEITER, *Chief Clerk*

RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, *Chief Counsel*

ROBERT F. MCCONNELL, *Counsel*

---

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

JOHN A. BLATNIK, Minnesota, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. FALLON, Maryland	JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, New Jersey
CLIFFORD DAVIS, Tennessee	HUBERT B. SCUDDER, California
IRIS FAIRCLOTH BLITCH, Georgia	WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Florida
W. R. HULL, Jr., Missouri	GARDNER R. WITHROW, Wisconsin
KENNETH J. GRAY, Illinois	EMMET F. BYRNE, Illinois
PAUL G. ROGERS, Florida	EDWIN B. DOOLEY, New York
JOE M. KILGORE, Texas	WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
JOHN J. McFALL, California	HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York
CHARLES H. (CHARLIE) BROWN, Missouri	

---

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

CLIFFORD DAVIS, Tennessee, *Chairman*

FRANK E. SMITH, Mississippi	RUSSELL V. MACK, Washington
ROBERT E. JONES, Alabama	GARDNER R. WITHROW, Wisconsin
T. A. THOMPSON, Louisiana	JOHN F. BALDWIN, Jr., California
JIM WRIGHT, Texas	FRED SCHWENGEL, Iowa
W. R. HULL, Jr., Missouri	MYRON V. GEORGE, Kansas
KENNETH J. GRAY, Illinois	S. WALTER STAUFFER, Pennsylvania
FRANK M. CLARK, Pennsylvania	EMMET F. BYRNE, Illinois
PAUL G. ROGERS, Florida	HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York



# INDEX

## PROJECT OR ITEM

### A

#### Page

Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala.....	83
Algiers lock, Louisiana.....	67
Alton, Ill.....	28
Anaheim Bay, Calif.....	71
Apalachicola Bay, St. George Island, Fla.....	68
Apalachicola River, Chipola Cutoff, Fla.....	71
Apalachicola River, Bristol-Blountstown, Fla.....	71
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.....	132
Asbury Park, to Manasquan, N. J.....	57

### B

Bad River, Wis., Mellen and Odanah and vicinities.....	103
Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	12
Barataria Bay Waterway, La.....	19
Basin authorizations for comprehensive river-basin plans.....	129
Bayou Chevreuil, La.....	89
Bayport, Fla.....	71
Beach-erosion reimbursement.....	67
Bellingham Harbor, Wash.....	46
Bergen County, N. J.....	132
Berrien County, Mich.....	59
Betterton Harbor, Md.....	13
Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Okla, and Kans.....	133
Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans.....	111
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.....	84
Boston Harbor, Mass.....	8
Brevard County, Fla.....	133
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	10
Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir, Idaho.....	126
Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va.....	117
Burlingame, Calif.....	133

### C

Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill.....	69
Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, Calif.....	71
Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak.....	109
Central and southern Florida, Hendry County.....	81
Charles County, Md.....	71
Chartiers Creek at Washington, Pa.....	120
Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La.....	20
Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska.....	128
Chesapeake Bay (waterchestnuts).....	71
Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Sacramento River, Calif.....	123
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.....	40
Columbia River Basin and tributaries.....	130
Cook Inlet, Alaska.....	50
Anchorage.....	50
Homer.....	51
Ninilchik.....	52
Seldovia.....	51
Talkeetna.....	129
Connecticut River Basin.....	130

	Page
Connecticut, State of, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor.....	54
Connecticut, State of, areas 8 and 11.....	55
Cuckold Creek, Md.....	71
Currioman Bay, Va.....	71
D	
Deep Creek, St. Marys County, Md.....	132
Delaware River anchorages.....	14
Des Moines River, Iowa, Saylorville Dam.....	100
Dillingham Harbor, Alaska.....	48
Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska.....	47
E	
East boat basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.....	9
Eastkoot Creek, Calif.....	133
Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wis.....	97
Eel River Basin, Calif.....	124
El Paso County, Tex.....	133
Escambia River, Fla.....	18
Essex County, N. J.....	132
F	
Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.....	61
Fairbanks, Alaska.....	128
Fire Island Inlet, N. Y.....	56
Floyd River and tributaries, Iowa.....	110
Fort Hancock, Tex.....	133
Freeport Harbor, Tex.....	26
Frenchman Creek, Fla.....	71
G	
Galveston Harbor and Houston ship channel, Texas.....	22
Garza-Little Elm and Grapevine Reservoirs, Tex.....	132
Gering and Mitchell Valley, Nebr.....	111
Grand River at Lansing, Mich.....	105
Grapevine and Little Elm Reservoirs, Tex.....	132
Greenville Harbor, Miss.....	88
Gulfport Harbor, Miss.....	19
Gulfport, Fla.....	71
H	
Hackensack River, N. J.....	132
Hall Meadow Brook Dam, Housatonic River Basin, Conn.....	77
Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.....	62
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	130
Hammonds Cove, N. Y.....	71
Hendry County, Fla.....	81
Herring Creek, Md.....	12
Housatonic River Basin, Conn.....	77
Hudson County, N. J.....	132
Hull Creek, Va.....	15
Humboldt Bay, Buhne Point, Calif.....	63
I	
Illinois River watersheds, Ill.....	133
Illinois and Mississippi Canal, Ill.....	70
Indian River Bay, Md.....	71
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville-Miami, Fla.....	16
Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.....	42
J	
Josias River, Maine.....	7

## K

	Page
Kalamazoo River, Mich.....	104
Kaskaskia River, Ill.....	101
Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Calif.....	133
Kihei District, Maui, T. H.....	133
Kill Van Kull, N. Y. and N. J.....	132
Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.....	58
Kaweah and Tule River Basins, Calif.....	130

## L

Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River, Jamestown, N. Y.....	119
Lake Pontchartrain, La.....	133
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, Mich.....	133
Licking River, Ky.....	35
Little Gasparilla Pass, Fla.....	71
Little River and Cayuga Creek, N. Y.....	133
Littleville Reservoir, Mass.....	76
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	94
Los Angeles River Basin, Calif.....	130
Lower Mississippi River—	
White River Backwater Area, Ark.....	83
Bocuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark.....	84
Old and Atchafalaya Rivers, La.....	85
St. Francis River Basin, Mo. and Ark.....	86
Wolf River, Tenn.....	87
Greenville Harbor, Miss.....	88
Bayou Chevreuil, La.....	89
Lynn Haven Bayou, Fla.....	71

## M

Mad River Reservoir, Conn.....	76
Manitowoc County, Wis.....	60
Mankato and North Mankato, Minn.....	99
Markham Ferry Reservoir, Okla.....	93
Matagorda ship channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.....	23
Meadow River at East Rainelle, W. Va.....	117
Middlesex County, N. J.....	132
Mills Creek, Fla.....	132
Millwood Reservoir, Okla.....	90
Minnesota River, Minn.....	33
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill.....	28
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa (damages).....	30
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa (Beaver slough).....	29
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn. (damage to levee and drainage districts).....	27
Mississippi River, St. Louis, Mo.....	31
Missouri River damage payments.....	108
Missouri River, Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak.-Nebr.....	71
Missouri River Basin.....	
Missouri River Basin, monetary authority of Department of Interior.....	133
Missouri River Basin, S. Dak. (use of flood waters).....	133
Mohawk River, N. Y.....	79
Monroe Reservoir, Salt Creek, Ind.....	122
Monmouth County, N. J.....	132
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.....	15

## N

Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minn.....	71
Naknek River Channel improvement, Alaska (navigation).....	49
Narragansett Bay, R. I. and Mass.....	75
Navarro Mills Reservoir, Tex.....	90
Naugatuck River, Conn.....	77
New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.....	73
New Jersey, Atlantic Coast of, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet.....	57
New York Harbor, N. Y.....	11
North Branch Susquehanna River, N. Y. and Pa.....	78

## O

	Page
Oahe and Fort Randall Reservoirs, S. Dak.....	108
Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio.....	34
Old River, La.....	85
Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.....	39
Oroville Dam and Reservoir, Calif.....	131, 133
Owaseo Outlet, Auburn, N. Y.....	107

## P

Palm Beach County, Fla., Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet...	59
Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C.....	80
Panacea, Fla.....	76
Paseagoula Harbor, Miss.....	68
Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.....	21
Passaic River, N. J.....	132
Peos River Basin, Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	94
Peseadero Creek, Calif.....	133
Pinole Creek, Calif.....	133
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex. (branch channel to La- Quinta).....	25
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex. (main channel, etc.).....	24
Port Everglades, Fla.....	17
Port Inland, Mich.....	71
Port Townsend, Wash.....	45
Port Washington Harbor, Wis.....	37
Poquonock River, Conn.....	71

## R

Raritan River, N. Y. and N. J.....	132
Red-Ouachita River Basin, Okla. and Ark.....	90
Redwood Creek, San Mateo, Calif.....	133
Rio Grande, Socorro, N. Mex.....	95
Rio Grande, Fort Hancock, Tex.....	133
Roek and Green Rivers, Ill.....	96
Rodeo Creek, Calif.....	133
Root River, Minn. at Rushford, Minn.....	102
Rouge River, Mich.....	39
Rogue River, Oreg.....	133
Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn.....	114

## S

Sachem's Head Harbor, Conn.....	71
Sacramento River Basin (Oroville Dam).....	131, 133
Saginaw River, Mich.....	106
Salem Harbor, Mass.....	7
Saline River and tributaries, Illinois.....	115
Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska.....	112
Samnamish River, Wash.....	127
San Diego County, Calif.....	65
San Dieguito River, Calif.....	126
San Felipe Creek, Tex.....	133
Sandy Liek Creek at Brookville, Pa.....	121
Sandy Prairie, Eel River, Calif.....	124
San Gregorio Creek, Calif.....	133
San Joaquin River, Calif.....	130
San Juan Harbor, P. R.....	53
San Manteo, Calif., streams in vicinity of.....	133
Santa Ana River Basin, Calif.....	130
Santa Cruz County, Calif.....	64
Santa Cruz Harbor, Calif.....	43
Saugatuek River to Byram River, Conn.....	55
Savannah River, Augusta, Ga.....	71
Saxon Harbor, Wis.....	36



	Page
Saylorville Dam, Des Moines River, Iowa	100
Section 101. Navigation and beach erosion projects	5
Section 102. Beach erosion reimbursement	67
Section 103. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers lock and canal	67
Section 104. Water-hyacinths	67
Section 105. Elimination of preliminary examinations	68
Section 106. Apalachicola Bay, St. George Island, Fla	68
Section 107. Pascagoula Harbor, Miss	68
Section 108. Upper Fox River, Wis	69
Section 109. Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill	69
Section 110. Illinois and Mississippi Canal	70
Section 111. Relocation of facilities	70
Section 112. Surveys—navigation and beach erosion	70
Section 113. River and Harbor Act citation	72
Section 201. Local cooperation	72
Section 202. Procedures on reports	72
Section 203. Flood control and river basin projects	72
Section 204. Oroville Dam and Reservoir, Calif	131
Section 205. Grapevine Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects, Texas	132
Section 206. Surveys—flood control	132
Section 207. Missouri River Basin authorization, Department of Interior	133
Section 208. Elimination of preliminary examinations—flood control	134
Section 209. Flood Control Act citation	134
Section 301. Water supply	134
Section 302. Water Supply Act citation	135
Seminole County, Fla	133
Shell Creek, Nebr	113
Short Sands, Maine	132
Sinnissippi Lake, Ill	70
Siuslaw River and bar, Oreg	44
Soquel Creek, Calif	133
South San Francisco, Calif	133
St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn	32
St. Francis River, Mo. and Ark	86
St. George Island, Fla	68
St. Joseph Indian School, S. Dak	108
St. Joseph Harbor, Mich	39
St. Paul, Minn	98
Stave Island Harbor, Maine	70
Stump Creek, Sykesville, Pa	133
Sun River at Great Falls, Mont	108
Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Fla	71
Surveys, navigation and beach erosion	72
Surveys, flood control	132

## T

Tabbs Creek, Va	71
Tampa Bay, Fla	71
Tashmoo Pond, Mass	70
Texas City, Tex	91
Toledo Harbor, Ohio	41
Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama	82
Trinidad Dam, Purgatoire River, Colo	92
Trinity River, Tex	71
Turtle Creek, Pa	122
Two Rivers Harbor, Wis	36

## U

Upper Fox River, Wis	69
Upper Mississippi River	130
Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Ind	116

## V

Vermilion Harbor, Ohio	34
------------------------	----

## W

	Page
Wabash River and tributaries at and above White River, Ind.....	116
Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Kauai, T. H.....	66
Water-hyacinths.....	67
Waterway, Albany, N. Y., through Lake Champlain.....	71
Water supply.....	134
Weber River Basin, Utah.....	125
West Branch Mahoning River Reservoir, Ohio.....	120
White Creek, Del.....	71
White River backwater area.....	83
White River Basin, Ark.....	130
White River, Mo. and Ark., Long Rock Reservoir.....	94
Williamson, W. Va.....	118
Winona, Minn.....	97
Wolf River and tributaries, Tenn. and Miss.....	87
Wrights Creek, N. C.....	71

## Y

Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.....	43
-----------------------------------	----

## RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, 1958

---

JUNE 17, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12955]

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12955) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

### EXPLANATION OF BILL

H. R. 12955 is an omnibus river and harbor and flood-control bill similar to those which have been enacted at intervals of 2 to 4 years, to provide for the authorization of projects for navigation, beach erosion control, flood control, and related purposes.

The bill is divided into three parts. Title I covers river and harbor works, which include navigation projects, projects for the control of beach erosion, and authorizations for navigation and beach erosion surveys and studies to be carried out by the Corps of Engineers. Title II covers flood-control projects, including comprehensive basin plans and projects for multiple-purpose use. This title also includes authorizations for studies and surveys by the Corps of Engineers on flood control and related projects. Title III is for water supply and provides general authority for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to include provisions for water supply storage in projects under their jurisdictions. This title is a modification of the authorization contained in section 205 of title II of an earlier version of this bill which was not enacted into law. A summary of the monetary amounts contained in the individual titles and sections is given in the table following this introductory material.

## HISTORY OF BILL

This bill has had an unusual history insofar as river and harbor and flood-control legislation is concerned. The original bill was H. R. 12080, which was approved by the 84th Congress and vetoed by the President on August 10, 1956. A second version of the bill, S. 497, was introduced in the 1st session of the 85th Congress. It passed the Senate and was reported out by this committee in the closing days of the first session and did not reach the floor. This bill, S. 497, was approved by the House in March of 1958. After going through conference the bill was transmitted to the President, who again vetoed it on April 15, 1958. H. R. 12955, which the committee is now reporting, is a revised version of the vetoed bill. The revised bill is based upon two premises. First, it is the understanding of the committee that the executive branch is willing to withdraw its objections to a number of the projects and items in the bill which formed a part of the reason for the veto. Second, for the remaining projects or items in disagreement, the committee has attempted to modify them so as to meet completely what it understands to be the desires of the executive branch, or failing complete modification, has attempted to reach a compromise on as many projects as possible and to the maximum extent it believes possible.

The committee does not believe it necessary to enter into a detailed discussion of the differences of opinion between the executive and the legislative branches on this legislation. These matters have been argued and debated for 2 years and repetition would serve no useful purpose. However, for purposes of documentation the following references are given to the pertinent committee reports and other documents. For the 1956 bill, H. R. 12080, the House committee report is House Report No. 2639 of the 84th Congress, 2d session, dated July 7, 1956. The report of the Senate committee on Public Works is Senate Report No. 2784 of the 84th Congress, 2d session, dated July 25, 1956. The conference report on that bill is House Report No. 2955 of the 84th Congress, 2d session, dated July 27, 1956. With respect to S. 497, the 1957-58 omnibus bill, the Senate report is No. 168 of the 85th Congress, 1st session, dated March 25, 1957, and the report of the House Committee on Public Works is House Report No. 1122 of the 85th Congress, 1st session, dated August 13, 1957. The conference report on S. 497 is contained in House Report No. 1588 of the 85th Congress, 2d session, dated March 31, 1958. The veto message on H. R. 12080, August 10, 1956, is printed and discussed in House Report No. 1122 of the 85th Congress. The second veto, that of S. 497, the 1957-58 omnibus bill, is contained and discussed in House Committee Print No. 16 of the Committee on Public Works, 85th Congress, 2d session.

The minority members of the committee wish to point out that they are in general agreement with the bill as reported, with the following exceptions:

The minority members believe that the installation of penstocks or other power facilities at Lone Rock Reservoir should not be made mandatory as contained in the bill but should be left to the discretion of the Chief of Engineers.

With reference to the project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, which is carried in the bill at an estimated Federal cost of



\$5,917,000 minority members believe that this amount should be decreased to \$5,272,000, which is the amount recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

With the above exceptions, the minority feels that the authorizations for other projects in controversy have been brought into substantial conformity with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget and, in general, meet objections originally made in the minority report.

### NEED FOR BILL

The very urgent need for this bill is obvious. This matter has been discussed in considerable detail in the committee reports previously referred to, and every month that passes makes the situation more critical with respect to a number of urgent projects in the bill. In the case of six major river basins, the monetary authorization for appropriation has expired, and appropriations cannot be made for the coming fiscal year unless this bill is enacted into law. In some instances, contracts will have to be stopped and men actually thrown out of work because of the lack of authorization for the appropriation of funds which are included in the pending Public Works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959.

The committee wishes to point out that the executive branch and the Congress have made concessions on a substantial number of items previously in disagreement.

The committee urges that this bill be approved by the Congress as soon as possible and signed by the President without further delay.

### SUMMARY TABLES AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

Although most of the projects have been described in detail in earlier Senate or House committee reports on the previous bills, detailed descriptions are repeated in this report for convenience and so that they will be contained in one volume, with the necessary changes made where appropriate. Since the testimony received at committee hearings and the descriptions of the projects have been prepared over a period of more than 2 years, it will be noted that in some cases the term "current" prices will refer to the year 1956; whereas in other cases they will refer to 1957 or, in a few cases, 1958. A tabular summary of the entire bill is given following this section, after which there is a discussion of each of the sections under the respective titles of the bill. Preceding the sections which contain the detailed project descriptions of the navigation, beach erosion, and flood-control projects, there are tabulations of the projects in those respective sections. For convenience, an alphabetical index is contained in the front of this report.



# RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

## SUMMARY OF BILL

### Title I. Rivers and harbors:

Sec. 101:	
Navigation projects-----	\$173, 814, 000
Beach-erosion projects-----	11, 627, 700
Sec. 104: Eradication of water hyacinths-----	4, 725, 000
Sec. 108: Upper Fox River, Wis-----	300, 000
Sec. 109: Calumet-Sag project, Illinois-----	9, 884, 000
Sec. 110: Illinois and Mississippi Canal-----	2, 000, 000
Total, title I-----	<u>202, 350, 700</u>

### Title II. Flood control:

Sec. 203:	
New projects or project modifications-----	495, 095, 300
Increased basin authorizations-----	608, 300, 000
Sec. 204: Oroville Dam, Calif-----	50, 000, 000
Sec. 207: Missouri River Basin, Department of Interior-----	200, 000, 000
Total, title II-----	<u>1, 353, 395, 300</u>
Grand total-----	<u>1, 555, 746, 000</u>

## TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

Following is an analysis, section by section, of title I:

### SECTION 101

This section contains the major part of the project authorizations for navigation and beach erosion in title I. The projects in section 101 are shown in the following tabulation, with the estimated Federal costs for new work and the project document numbers, in the order in which they appear in the bill.

## NAVIGATION

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	Federal cost of new work
Josias River, Maine.....	H. 377, 85th Cong.....	\$258, 400
Salem Harbor, Mass.....	H. 31, 85th Cong.....	1, 100, 000
Boston Harbor, Mass.....	H. 349, 84th Cong.....	720, 000
East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.....	H. 168, 85th Cong.....	360, 000
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	H. 136, 85th Cong.....	2, 300, 000
New York Harbor, N. Y.....	S. 45, 84th Cong.....	1, 678, 000
Baltimore Harbors and Channels, Md.....	H. 86, 85th Cong.....	28, 161, 000
Herring Creek, Md.....	H. 159, 84th Cong.....	110, 000
Betterton Harbor, Md.....	H. 333, 84th Cong.....	78, 000
Delaware River anchorages.....	H. 185, 85th Cong.....	24, 447, 000
Hull Creek, Va.....	H. 287, 85th Cong.....	269, 800
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.....	S. 54, 84th Cong.....	1, 197, 000
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.....	H. 222, 85th Cong.....	(?)
Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.....	H. 346, 85th Cong.....	6, 683, 000
Escambia River, Fla.....	H. 75, 85th Cong.....	61, 000
Gulfport Harbor, Miss.....	S. 123, 84th Cong.....	(?)
Barataria Bay, La.....	H. 82, 85th Cong.....	1, 647, 000
Chefuncte River and Boque Falia, La.....	S. 54, 85th Cong.....	48, 000
Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.....	H. 131, 84th Cong.....	413, 000
Galveston Harbor and Houston ship channel.....	H. 350, 85th Cong.....	17, 196, 000
Matagorda ship channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.....	H. 388, 84th Cong.....	9, 944, 000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex.....	H. 361, 85th Cong.....	6, 272, 000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi, La Quinta Channel, Tex.....	S. 33, 85th Cong.....	954, 000
Freeport Harbor, Tex.....	H. 433, 84th Cong.....	317, 000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee districts.....	H. 135, 84th Cong.....	2, 476, 000
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., commercial harbor.....	H. 136, 84th Cong.....	246, 000
Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small-boat harbor.....	H. 136, 84th Cong.....	101, 000
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough.....	H. 345, 84th Cong.....	241, 000
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, damages.....	H. 412, 84th Cong.....	147, 000
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam No. 26.....	S. 7, 85th Cong.....	5, 802, 000
Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Anthony Falls.....	H. 33, 85th Cong.....	(?)
Minnesota River, Minn.....	S. 144, 84th Cong.....	2, 544, 000
Vermillon Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 231, 85th Cong.....	474, 000
Ohio River at Galipolis, Ohio.....	H. 423, 84th Cong.....	66, 000
Licking River, Ky.....	H. 434, 84th Cong.....	(?)
Saxon Harbor, Wis.....	H. 169, 85th Cong.....	393, 500
Two Rivers Harbor, Wis.....	H. 362, 84th Cong.....	66, 000
Port Washington Harbor, Wis.....	H. 446, 83d Cong.....	2, 181, 000
St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.....	S. 95, 84th Cong.....	(?)
Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.....	H. 135, 85th Cong.....	101, 500
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 107, 85th Cong.....	14, 927, 000
Toledo Harbor, Ohio.....	H. 436, 84th Cong.....	859, 000
Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.....	H. 332, 84th Cong.....	1, 938, 000
Santa Cruz Harbor, Calif.....	H. 357, 85th Cong.....	1, 612, 000
Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.....	S. 8, 85th Cong.....	19, 800, 000
Siuslaw River, Oreg.....	H. 204, 85th Cong.....	1, 693, 100
Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.....	H. 418, 84th Cong.....	387, 000
Bellingham Harbor, Wash.....	S. 46, 85th Cong.....	83, 700
Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska.....	H. 286, 84th Cong.....	1, 394, 000
Dillingham Harbor, Alaska.....	H. 390, 84th Cong.....	372, 000
Naknek River, Alaska.....	do.....	19, 000
Cook Inlet navigation improvements, Alaska.....	H. 34, 85th Cong.....	5, 199, 200
San Juan Harbor, P. R.....	H. 38, 85th Cong.....	6, 476, 800
Total, navigation (53 projects).....		173, 814, 000

## BEACH EROSION

State of Connecticut, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor.....	II. 395, 84th Cong.....	\$12, 000
Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River.....	H. 174, 85th Cong.....	229, 000
Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.....	H. 411, 84th Cong.....	2, 724, 000
Atlantic coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet.....	H. 332, 85th Cong.....	6, 755, 000
Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.....	H. 216, 85th Cong.....	28, 000
Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.....	H. 342, 85th Cong.....	222, 500
Berrien County, Mich.....	H. 336, 85th Cong.....	226, 000
Manitowoc County, Wis.....	H. 348, 84th Cong.....	50, 000
Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.....	H. 134, 84th Cong.....	114, 000
Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.....	H. 138, 84th Cong.....	404, 000
Humboldt Bay, Calif.....	H. 282, 85th Cong.....	35, 200
Santa Cruz County, Calif.....	II. 179, 85th Cong.....	516, 000
San Diego County, Calif.....	H. 399, 84th Cong.....	289, 000
Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, island of Kauai, T. H.....	H. 432, 84th Cong.....	20, 000
Total, beach erosion (14 projects).....		11, 627, 700

<sup>1</sup> H indicates House document; S indicates Senate document.<sup>2</sup> Maintenance.<sup>3</sup> No additional cost.



## NAVIGATION PROJECTS

## JOSIAS RIVER, MAINE

(H. Doc. 377, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Josias River is a small stream which empties into Perkins Cove on the Maine coast about 1 mile south of the town of Ogunquit and about 30 miles southwest of Portland, Maine.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution adopted February 17, 1949.

*Existing project.*—The existing Federal project provides for a channel 5 feet deep and 40 feet wide in the Josias River from that depth in Perkins Cove to and including an anchorage basin 5 feet deep of about 2.5 acres in Flat Pond.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Expansion of the anchorage area for about 1 acre to a depth of 5 feet. A breakwater was considered but not recommended.

*Estimated cost.*—March 1957 prices:

Federal.....	\$258, 400
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 81, 600
Total.....	340, 000

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution of 24 percent of construction cost.

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Furnish all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages; and (c) contribute in cash 24 percent of the cost of the work, presently estimated at \$81,600.

*Project economics.*—March 1957 prices:

Annual charges:

Maintenance (Federal).....	\$500
Interest and amortization (Federal).....	9, 100
Interest and amortization (non-Federal).....	2, 900
Total.....	12, 500

Annual benefits:

Increased lobster catch.....	8, 600
Recreational.....	7, 800
Total.....	16, 400

*Benefit-cost ratio.*—1.3.

## SALEM HARBOR, MASS.

(H. Doc. 31, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Salem Harbor is located 12 miles northeast of Boston Harbor, Mass., and 11 miles southwest of Cape Ann. It is the largest of the four harbors, namely Manchester, Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead, located in Massachusetts Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution adopted June 17, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 25 feet deep in the main harbor, 300 feet wide; from that depth in the outer harbor to within 1,500 feet of the Salem Terminal wharf; removal of a shoal near Abbot Rock Beacon to a depth of 25 feet; a channel into South River 10 feet deep to Pickering wharf with widths ranging from

300 feet in the harbor proper to 90 feet at Pickering wharf; and a branch channel on the east side of Derby wharf 8 feet deep, 100 feet wide and about 700 feet long, widening to a basin of the same depth 200 feet wide and 500 feet long.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 32 feet deep from the outer harbor, generally 300 feet wide and extending a distance of about 1.5 miles to the limit of the existing 25-foot channel about 1,500 feet off the Salem Terminal wharf; and for the removal of Mann Rock to a depth of 32 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report estimate (1956).....	\$1, 100, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$455, 000	\$1, 555, 000

<sup>1</sup> Cost for approach channel and berths; improved wharf facilities and altering submarine sewer line.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide and maintain a terminal approach channel, maneuvering area and berthing area of equivalent depth; furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and hold and save the United States free from all damages due to construction and maintenance.

*Project economics.*—1956 price levels:

Annual charges.....	\$63, 300
Annual benefits.....	\$103, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 6

*Remarks.*—There is a need for an improved channel to provide an adequate waterway for modern coal and oil carriers. The estimated annual benefits are sufficient to justify expenditure of the necessary funds. The committee notes that local interests are expending a large sum for harbor facilities.

#### BOSTON HARBOR, MASS.

(H. Doc. 349, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Reserved Channel is an arm of the port of Boston, Mass., on the Atlantic seaboard, and extends westerly about 1.5 miles from the main ship channel.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, April 21, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 30-foot channel, 300 feet wide from the main ship channel to a point 250 feet easterly of the L Street Bridge. The improvement was completed in 1941.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening Reserved Channel to 35 feet at mean low water, 430 feet wide from the 40-foot main ship channel to a point 250 feet east of the L Street Bridge.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$675, 000	None	\$675, 000
January 1956 prices.....	720, 000	None	720, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements and rights-of-way, and hold and save the United States free from all damages due to construction and maintenance.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$27,000	\$28,800
Annual benefits: elimination of tidal delays.....	\$75,000	\$84,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.8	2.9

*Remarks.*—There is a need for a deeper and wider channel to accommodate modern vessels. The cost of the project is well justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio of 2.9 to 1.0.

#### EAST BOAT BASIN, CAPE COD CANAL, MASS.

(H. Doc. 168, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—East boat basin is on the south side of the east entrance to the Cape Cod Canal, about 50 miles southeasterly of Boston.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committees on Public Works of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted March 12, 1949, and July 6, 1949, respectively.

*Existing project.*—An open canal 32 feet deep with a width of 540 feet in the land cut, 3 bridges, vessel mooring basins 25 to 32 feet deep, dikes, etc., including a small east boat basin (2.7 acres) 13 feet deep on the south side of the canal, and other basin and channel improvements.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Enlargement of east boat basin to 7 acres (additional 4.3 acres) to a depth of 8 feet.

*Estimated costs.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$360,000	<sup>1</sup> \$145,000	\$505,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes a cash contribution of \$90,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide a suitable public marina, open to all on equal terms; relocate existing utility lines other than those owned by the United States; and contribute in cash 20 percent of the project construction cost, presently estimated at \$90,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$19,600
Annual benefits:	
Increased fish catch.....	12,000
Recreational benefits.....	11,000
Harbor of refuge benefits.....	5,000
Total.....	28,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that a larger anchorage area is needed for the commercial fishing and recreational craft now using the basin. The existing congestion in the basin will be relieved and the improvement will insure more efficient use of the Coast Guard and Air Force boats regularly based there.

#### BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CONN.

(H. Doc. 136, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., is on the northern shore of Long Island Sound about 60 miles east of New York City.

Report authorized by: Resolutions of Committee on Public Works, United States Senate April 20, 1948, and July 20, 1954, and House Committee on Public Works, March 15, 1949.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 outer main harbor breakwaters; a sea wall on Fayerweather Island; a 30-foot main channel and turning basin; a 25-foot and an 18-foot anchorage in the main harbor; 18-foot channels in the Poquonock River, Yellow Mill Pond, and in Black Rock Harbor and Cedar Creek; a 15-foot and 9-foot channel in Johnsons River; and a 7-foot channel in Burr Creek. The existing project is completed.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening the main channel and turning basin to 35 feet, construction of breakwaters at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, and dredging of 6-foot anchorages in Burr and Cedar Creeks and upper Johnsons River and 6- and 9-foot anchorages in lower Johnsons River, and abandonment of the Burr Creek channel.

*Estimated cost (July 1956).*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Main Harbor.....	\$1, 910, 000	\$30, 000	\$1, 940, 000
Black Rock Harbor including Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages.....	374, 000	480, 000	854, 000
Johnsons River upper and lower anchorages.....	20, 000	20, 000	40, 000
Total.....	2, 300, 000	530, 000	2, 830, 000

In addition to above costs, local interests are required to provide 4 public landings, and berth and wharf improvements at a total estimated cost of \$50,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all necessary berth improvements, suitable disposal for materials hydraulically dredged from the inner main channel and turning basin, 52 percent of the cost of the Black Rock breakwaters now estimated at \$300,000, 66 percent of the cost of the Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages now estimated at \$155,000, 45 percent of the cost of the upper Johnsons River anchorage now estimated at \$10,000, public landings at 4 locations, improvements to make the shore of the Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages suitable for recreational use, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance, when and as required, and hold and save the United States free from all claims for damages resulting from improvements including such damage as may occur to oysterbeds.



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges	Annual charges	Annual benefits	Benefit-cost ratio
Main Harbor.....	\$73,400	\$219,500	3.0
Black Rock Harbor including Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages.....	34,500	44,700	1.3
Johnsons River upper and lower anchorages.....	2,400	3,700	1.5

*Remarks.*—The committee believes the project is amply justified, and that the general benefits warrant the Federal expenditure. It notes that local contributions will compensate for the benefits of local nature.

## NEW YORK HARBOR, ENTRANCE CHANNELS AND ANCHORAGE AREAS

(S. Doc. 45, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Upper and Lower Bays, New York Harbor, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, June 9, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides, among other features, for Ambrose and Anchorage Channels, 45 feet deep, and 2,000 feet wide from the ocean to Upper New York Bay; Bayside-Gedney Channels, 35 feet deep and 800 feet wide from the ocean to the junction with Main Ship and New York and New Jersey Channels; and Main Ship Channel, 30 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide in Lower New York Bay.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 35 feet deep and 800 feet wide from the Atlantic Ocean to an intersection with Bayside-Gedney Channel. The proposed channel would replace that portion of Bayside-Gedney Channel situated east of the recommended improvement.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (February 1953).....	\$1,580,000	0	\$1,580,000
February 1956.....	1,678,000	0	1,678,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$77,700	\$82,500
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	69,100	76,500
Elimination of accidents.....	45,400	50,300
Total.....	114,500	126,800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.47	1.54

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers would eliminate a hazard to navigation in lower New York Bay and provide additional transportation saving in this important port.

## BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS, MARYLAND

(H. Doc. 86, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Chesapeake Bay, Md. and Va.*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, August 17, 1949.*Existing project.*—Provides among other features for a continuous channel about 173 miles in length, 39 feet in depth, and varying from 1,000 to 600 feet in width from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore; a connecting channel 27 feet in depth and 400 feet wide to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and channels in Curtis Bay, Ferry Bar, and Northwest Branch in Baltimore Harbor.*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 42 feet in depth over the existing 39-foot waterway with a realignment at Rappahannock Shoal and increases in width from 600 to 800 feet in those sections applicable; increased depth in the connecting channel to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to 35 feet and width of 600 feet; and increased depths in certain branch channels to 42 feet. The recommendation also provides that, when local interests dredge certain areas of the Northwest Branch to 39 feet, they will be maintained by the Federal Government.*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report of division engineer (June 15, 1956).....	\$28,161,000	\$2,630,900	\$30,791,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages including possible damages to oyster beds; accomplish alterations as required to sewer, water, and utility lines.*Project economics.*—Report:

Annual charges.....	\$1,080,400
Annual benefits.....	\$5,345,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4.95

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and considers it completely justified. Commerce at this port is increasing very rapidly and it is important from a national defense standpoint. This project is needed to accommodate larger vessels and to provide for expansion of port facilities.

## HERRING CREEK, MD.

(H. Doc. 159, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Herring Creek is located in St. Marys County, Md., on the left bank of the Potomac River, 16 miles upstream from Chesapeake Bay and 92 miles by water southeast of Washington, D. C.*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution dated August 8, 1949.*Existing project.*—None.*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 6 feet deep, 60 feet wide, and 1,630 feet long from the Potomac

River into Herring Creek with a turning basin adjacent to the proposed public wharf. Stone jetties to be constructed on each side of the entrance channel.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$97,300	\$15,400	\$112,700
January 1956.....	110,000	17,800	127,800

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages; construct and maintain a public wharf, landing area and access road; and contribute in cash an amount equivalent to 3.6 percent of the first cost of the improvement, presently estimated at \$4,100.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$8,990	\$10,290
Annual benefits:		
Benefits to pleasure craft.....	2,900	2,900
Transportation savings.....	280	280
Elimination of damages.....	1,920	2,300
Value of increased catch.....	3,000	3,550
Elimination of spoilage.....	2,700	2,430
Total.....	10,800	11,460
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.20	1.11

*Remarks.*—Improvement of Herring Creek is justified to meet the needs of the commercial seafood fleet. Provision of the proposed channel and basin will serve the purpose and afford a suitable harbor of refuge.

#### BETTERTON HARBOR, KENT COUNTY, MD.

(H. Doc. 333, 84th, Cong.)

*Location.*—Betterton is on the east side of Chesapeake Bay where the Sassafras River, a tidal estuary, joins the bay. It is about 18 miles by water south of Chesapeake City, the western entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and about 35 miles by water northeast of Baltimore, Md.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an anchorage basin 7 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and 500 feet long in Gut Marsh approximately 0.5 mile east of the amusement pier at Betterton, and an approach channel 7 feet deep and 100 feet wide, from that depth in the Sassafras River, with jetty protection on the west side.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (June 1954).....	\$78,000	\$6,700	\$84,700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to furnish without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and spoil disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from all damages resulting from construction and maintenance of the project; provide without cost to the United States a bulkheaded public landing open to all on equal terms and an adequate approach road thereto.

*Project economics.*—Report price levels same as current prices:

Annual charges.....	<i>Report</i> \$4, 930
Annual benefits:	
Savings in boat damage.....	2, 400
Savings from fish spoilage.....	600
Increase in fish production.....	10, 500
Recreational boating.....	2, 000
Total.....	15, 500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 14

*Remarks.*—Evaluated benefits indicate that the improvement is economically justified. The recommended improvements will provide for the safety and convenience of a large fishing fleet operating in the adjacent waters.

#### DELAWARE RIVER ANCHORAGES

(H. Doc. 185, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—This river has its source in southeastern New York, flows in a general southerly direction 367 miles, forming the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey on the east and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west. At Trenton, N. J., about 105 miles above the mouth of Delaware Bay it becomes a tidal stream. The Federal Government maintains an improved channel throughout the tidal portion of the river and in Delaware Bay. The upstream limit of the project "Philadelphia to the Sea" is at Allegheny Avenue in Philadelphia. The project "Philadelphia to Trenton" extends from Allegheny Avenue to the head of the tidal action in Trenton.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee Resolution, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 40 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide from deep water in Delaware Bay to Ship John Light, 800 feet wide thence to the naval base, and thence 400 feet wide to Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia; for a channel 37 feet deep and 600 feet wide from the naval base to Allegheny Avenue, along the east side of the 40-foot channel; and for anchorages 37 feet deep at Marcus Hook, Mantua Creek, and Port Richmond, and 30 feet deep at Gloucester.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 8,000 feet near Reedy Point; an anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 5,200 feet at Deepwater Point; enlarging Marcus Hook anchorage to 40 by 2,300 by 13,650 feet; and enlarging Mantua Creek Anchorage 40 by 2,300 by 11,500 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$24, 447, 000	\$980, 000	\$25, 427, 000



*Local cooperation.*—Changes to utilities (lowering pipelines).

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$1, 449, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 498, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 03

*Remarks.*—The committee is impressed with the need for these anchorages as a basic necessity in the interest of safety to navigation.

#### HULL CREEK, VA.

(H. Doc. 287, 85th Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—Hull Creek is a tidal estuary on the right bank of the Potomac River about 9 miles upstream from Chesapeake Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project on Hull Creek.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide from that depth in the Potomac River through the mouth of Hull Creek to water of the same depth in Rogers Creek, a distance of about 2,350 feet, protected by twin stone jetties having a total length of approximately 3,950 feet and extending from the shore to the 8-foot depth in the Potomac River.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$269, 800
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 85, 800
Total.....	355, 600

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution of \$72,400.

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute in cash a contribution presently estimated at \$72,400; and furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance, when and as required; hold and save the United States free from damages, including damages to oysterbeds, due to construction and maintenance of the project; provide and maintain an adequate landing and parking area adjacent to the public wharf and a public access road thence to State Route No. 706; and provided further that the authorization shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Corps of Engineers of the requirements of local cooperation unless local interests within the prescribed 5-year period furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required local cooperation will be forthcoming.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$20, 610
Annual benefits.....	\$25, 910
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26

#### MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, N. C.

(S. Doc. 54, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Morehead City Harbor, N. C., is on Bogue Sound at the mouth of Newport River, about 3 miles inside Beaufort Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, July 1, 1949.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 30 feet deep and 400 feet wide across the ocean bar at Beaufort Inlet, thence the same depth and 300 feet wide to the marine terminals at Morehead City, enlarged to 600 feet to form a turning basin at that point; for a channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 30-foot channel to 6th Street, thence same depth and 200 to 400 feet wide to 10th Street, thence 6 feet deep and 75 feet wide to deep water in Bogue Sound. The project was completed in 1936.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a bar channel 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide, increased to 600 feet at the bend; thence an inner channel 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide, realigned to maintain or decrease the slope of the underwater bank along the northeasterly shore of Fort Macon Point; and an enlarged turning basin deepened to 35 feet, to be obtained by lengthening the westerly leg about 800 feet and widening the throat and easterly leg with the boundaries to be not closer than 50 feet to any bulkhead, wharf, or pier.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 197, 000	\$2, 000	\$1, 199, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas without cost to United States; hold and save the United States free from damages; and provide terminal and transfer facilities.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$52, 765
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	\$97, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 84

*Remarks.*—The committee is of the opinion that a 35-foot depth should be provided in this harbor to provide safe and satisfactory navigation for the larger tankers and dry-cargo vessels which handle most of the commerce of Morehead City Harbor. Much of the petroleum traffic goes to defense installations in the area, and for Marine Corps movements.

#### INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FLA.

(H. Doc. 222, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, generally traverses lagoons along the east coast of Florida. It is an important tributary of the Intracoastal Waterway system which reaches northward to Trenton, N. J., New York City, and Boston, Mass.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide with side channels and basins at Jacksonville Beach and Sebastian, and a turning basin adjacent to the waterway at Vero Beach. The project is 370 miles long, including 21 miles in St. Johns River.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for modification of the existing project for the Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla., to provide for maintenance of the entrance channel to Daytona Beach yacht basin to a depth of 8 feet, a width of 80 feet, and a length of 1,800 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—Maintenance only.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must agree to: (a) furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil disposal areas for the maintenance, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to maintenance of the channel; (c) maintain and operate the basin other than the entrance channel; and (d) provide a suitable public landing with supply facilities, open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$590
Annual benefits.....	\$3, 820
Benefit-cost ratio.....	6. 47

#### PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FLA.

(H. Doc. 346, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Port Everglades is on the lower east coast of Florida about 23 miles north of Miami.

*Report authorized by:* Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted February 26, 1954, and House Public Works Committee resolution adopted July 29, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for entrance channel 7,300 feet long and 500 feet wide at seaward end, converging to 400 feet at jetty entrance, thence converging to 300 feet at a point 1,000 feet within the jetty entrance, and thence 300 feet wide to the flaring at the inner end, and a turning basin extending 1,200 feet east and west, and 2,250 feet north and south over most of its length, all to a depth of 35 feet; maintenance of 2 converging rubblestone jetties and 2 parallel steel pile bulkheads at the land points.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the existing project to provide for an entrance channel 40 feet deep and 500 feet wide from deep water to station 41+00 converging to 300 feet at station 51+00, thence 37 feet deep and 300 feet wide, all on an alignment 15 feet northward from its present position, to an irregularly flared entrance, at station 74+50, and turning basin 2,450 feet along the westerly side and 800 feet along the north side and 1,200 feet along the south side with an extension to the southward having a length of 500 feet and a width varying from 400 to 200 feet, all to a depth of 37 feet; with one extension of the turning basin 1,200 feet to the north tapering from 800 to 500 feet, and another 1,200 feet to the south with an east-west length of 1,100 feet, both to depths of 31 feet.

*Estimated cost (February 1957).*—

Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> \$6, 683, 000
Non-Federal.....	492, 000
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 7, 175, 000

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$9,000 for navigation aids.



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including a valid easement for parcel B required under the existing project; hold and save; provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms; provide adequate dikes around spoil-disposal areas; promptly dredge required slips and berthing strips and maintain their depth; contribute in cash 6.4 percent of cost of construction, an amount estimated at \$457,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$274, 800
Annual benefits: Navigation and land enhancement.....	\$602, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 19

ESCAMBIA RIVER, FLA.

(H. Doc. 75, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The location of the improvement is on the lower Escambia River and Escambia Bay, near Pensacola, Fla.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution adopted June 29, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Channel 5½ feet deep and 150 feet wide through the bar at the mouth of the river; a channel about 5 feet deep in Escambia River to the Florida State line at mile 56, to be obtained by removal of obstructions and by construction of dikes, wing dams, and shore protective works; improvement at the river channel from the Florida State line to the mouth of Patsaliga Creek at mile 147, by removal of snags, closing cutoffs, and constructing wing dams.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Navigation channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide, from the 10-foot depth in Escambia Bay to the mouth of the Escambia River, a distance of about 5½ miles, thence up the Escambia River to a point about 7 miles above the mouth of the river.

*Estimated cost.*—January 1956 prices:

Federal cost.....	\$61, 000
Non-Federal cost.....	75, 000
Total cost.....	136, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas; provide necessary basins, slips, and connecting channels; hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.*—January 1956 prices:

Annual charges:	
Federal.....	\$33, 100
Non-Federal.....	14, 600
Total.....	47, 700
Annual benefits:	
Savings in transportation costs.....	269, 900
Harbor of refuge.....	2, 500
Total.....	272, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 7



*Remarks.*—The committee believes the recommended improvement is essential for existing and prospective industries located along the lower reaches of the river. Substantial local expenses will be met.

## GULFPORT HARBOR, MISS.

(S. Doc. 123, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gulfport Harbor is on Mississippi Sound about midway between Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works, resolution, June 21, 1952.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 32- by 300-foot channel about 8 miles long across Ship Island Bar, and 30- by 220-foot channel about 11 miles long through Mississippi Sound, and a depth of 30 feet in the 1,320- by 2,640-foot anchorage basin at Gulfport. Project was completed in 1950.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of existing Federal project to provide, in addition thereto, for maintenance dredging of the existing commercial small-boat harbor located westward of the deep-draft harbor, about 26 acres in area, and an approach channel, 100 feet wide and about 4,300 feet long, from deep water in Mississippi Sound to the basin, all at a depth of 8 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—The project is for maintenance only. The existing small-boat harbor and channel, completed in 1952, were constructed by local interests at a cost of \$550,700.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide spoil-disposal areas; hold and save United States free from damages; provide and maintain public landing with suitable facilities; maintain bulkhead and breakwater; prevent unsanitary and unsightly conditions and make all harbor facilities available to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—Current (January 1956) estimate:

Annual charges:	
Federal.....	\$7, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 26, 400
Total.....	<u>33, 400</u>
Annual benefits:	
Commercial fishing.....	12, 000
Oil exploring boats.....	3, 000
Land enhancement.....	27, 000
Total.....	<u>42, 000</u>
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26

<sup>1</sup> Includes charges on initial investment.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes it proper for the Federal Government to assume the maintenance of this project.

## BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA.

(H. Doc. 82, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Barataria Bay Waterway is located in the coastal marsh area of south Louisiana just west of the Mississippi River at New

Orleans. It extends from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at mile 14.6 west of Harvey to the Gulf of Mexico at Grand Isle, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, and River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a 5- by 50-foot waterway from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Grand Isle, La. The project was completed in 1925.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a 12- by 125-foot project with the south half being realigned to lower estimated maintenance costs.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 647, 000	\$242, 000	\$1, 889, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance; accomplish and maintain all alterations in pipelines, cables, and other facilities; and hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.*—Current:

Annual charges.....	\$153, 000
Annual benefits:	
Transportation savings.....	610, 000
Harbor of refuge.....	5, 000
Maintenance on existing project.....	2, 000
Total.....	617, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 0

*Remarks.*—The existing waterway can no longer accommodate existing commerce, and because of the oil-production activities in the area, and the petroleum products now being transported, modification is urgently needed. The project is amply justified.

#### CHEFUNCTE RIVER AND BOGUE FALIA, LA.

(S. Doc. No. 54, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Chefuncte River is in southeast Louisiana discharging into Lake Pontchartrain on the north shore opposite New Orleans.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted July 14, 1953.

*Existing project.*—The Federal navigation project extends up the Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, its main tributary, to the city of Covington. It provides for a channel 8 feet deep from Lake Pontchartrain via the 2 streams to Convington, a distance of 14 miles. The project was completed in 1929.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for modification of the existing project for Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La., to provide for a channel 10 feet deep at mean low gulf level over a bottom width of 125 feet from that depth in Lake Pontchartrain to mile 3.5 of Chefuncte River.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$48, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
Total.....	48, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must agree to (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the improvement and for subsequent maintenance, when and as required; and (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$6, 700
Annual benefits.....	\$14, 280
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 1

## CHANNEL FROM PASS CAVALLO TO PORT LAVACA, TEX.

(H. Doc. 131, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—This is a shallow-draft navigation project located on the central Texas coast, about 115 miles southwest of Galveston, Tex.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Rivers and Harbors resolution, September 10, 1946.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 9 feet deep by 100 feet wide from Lynns Bayou at Port Lavaca to deep water in Matagorda Bay; a brach channel, 9 feet by 100 feet, to and including a harbor of refuge, about 1 mile south of Port Lavaca; and a channel, 6 feet by 100 feet, from near Port Lavaca via Lavaca Bay, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers to Red Bluff, a distance of about 20 miles. The channel from Matagorda Bay to Lynns Bayou was completed in 1939. No work has been done on the rest of the project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet in the channel from the natural 12-foot depth in Matagorda Bay to the locally constructed turning basin at Lynns Bayou, and in the authorized channel to the harbor of refuge near Port Lavaca. Also provides for a depth of 12 feet in the harbor of refuge and locally constructed turning basin and for the Federal Government to assume maintenance of the turning basin.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1955).....	\$321, 900	None	\$321, 900
January 1956.....	413, 000	None	413, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish rights-of-way and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from all damages; and provide necessary mooring facilities in harbor of refuge to which all vessels shall have free and equal access during storm periods.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document (1955)	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$29, 570	\$32, 770
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	24, 020	31, 460
Reduction difficulties and hazards to navigation.....	6, 720	8, 800
Increased capacity of harbor of refuge.....	4, 590	5, 420
Total.....	35, 330	45, 680
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 2	1. 4

*Remarks.*—The proposed modification of this waterway will afford material benefits to established and prospective commerce by a reduction in hazards to navigation and a savings in transportation costs.

## GALVESTON HARBOR AND HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TEX.

(H. Doc. 350, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On Texas coast 328 miles west of the mouth of the Mississippi River and 278 miles northeast of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolutions adopted February 17, 1950, April 21, 1950, and June 27, 1956.

*Existing project.*—Entrance channel 38 feet deep and 800 feet wide and inner channel 36 feet deep and 300 to 400 feet wide.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Dredging Galveston Harbor and channel (entrance channel) to 42 by 800 feet from Gulf to a point 2 miles west of seaward end of north jetty, thence 40 by 800 feet decreasing to 40 by 400 feet at junction with Houston ship channel. Dredging Houston ship channel to a depth of 40 feet from Bolivar Roads to the lower end of Brady Island and in Hunting Bayou turning basin with an increase in width to 400 feet from a point 5,000 feet above Baytown to Boggy Bayou; rectifying the alinement between Carpenters Bayou and Greens Bayou and easing 13 curves between Morgan Point and Brady Island; substitution of the Clinton Island turning basin (40 by 500 by 900 feet) for the Brady Island turning basin; an 8-by-125-foot channel through Five-Mile Cut; a 10-by-60-foot channel through Turkey Bend cutoff; closure of upstream end of Turkey Bend Channel with an earth dam; and deauthorization of the upper end of the Turkey Bend Channel.

*Estimated costs.*—

Construction.....	\$17, 196, 000
Navigation aids.....	75, 400
Federal.....	17, 271, 400
Non-Federal.....	1, 705, 300
Total.....	18, 976, 700

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; (b) alterations of pipelines, powerlines, telephone and telegraph lines, bulkheads, revetments, wharves, and other structures and utilities; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction of the works.



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$791, 500
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 380, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 74

## MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, PORT LAVACA, TEX.

(H. Doc. 388, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The recommended Matagorda ship channel would provide deep-draft navigation from the Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo, Matagorda and Lavaca Bays to a turning basin at Point Comfort, Tex. Pass Cavallo is on the Texas coast, 51 miles northeast of Aransas Pass.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, and Senate Committee on Public Works resolution of September 16, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing deepwater project from Matagorda Bay to the gulf. The existing shallow-draft project "Channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.," provides for a channel, 9 feet deep by 100 feet wide, from Port Lavaca to deep water in Matagorda Bay; a branch channel, 9 feet by 100 feet, to and including a harbor of refuge, about 1 mile south of Port Lavaca; and a channel, 6 feet by 100 feet, from near Port Lavaca via Lavaca Bay, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers to Red Bluff, a distance of about 20 miles. The Chief of Engineers recommended (H. Doc. No. 131, 84th Cong., 1st sess.) a depth of 12 feet and a width of 125 feet in the channel to Port Lavaca and in the channel to the harbor of refuge near Port Lavaca; depths of 12 feet in the harbor of refuge and the locally constructed turning basin at Port Lavaca; for Federal maintenance of the turning basin, and for incorporation of the project into the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an outer bar and jetty channel, 38 feet deep by 300 feet wide, about 7 miles long, from the Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo; an inner channel, 36 feet by 200 feet, about 22 miles long, across Matagorda and Lavaca Bays to and including a turning basin, 36 feet deep by 1,000 feet square, at Point Comfort; and for dual jetties at the entrance into the gulf. Also, that the project "Channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex." (H. Doc. No. 131, 84th Cong., 1st sess.), be incorporated into the proposed Matagorda ship channel, Texas, and that the recommendation in House Document No. 131, 84th Congress, 1st session, for incorporation into the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway project be withdrawn.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report January 1956.....	\$9, 944, 000	\$7, 463, 000	\$17, 407, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; make all pipeline alterations; hold and save United States free

from damages; and make a cash contribution equal to 50 percent of the incremental construction cost of the deep-draft channel over the estimated cost of the most feasible shallow-draft channel. This amount is estimated at \$7,280,000.

*Project economics.*—Report (current) (January 1956):

Annual charges.....	\$1, 036, 000
Annual benefits:	
Transportation savings.....	633, 000
Saving in handling costs.....	540, 000
Increased shrimp catch.....	119, 000
Reduced hazards.....	15, 000
Savings to oil exp. vessels.....	15, 600
Savings to fishing boats.....	133, 400
Total.....	<u>1, 456, 000</u>
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 4

*Remarks.*—The committee favors strongly this deep-water channel into Matagorda Bay, with its use for handling bauxite ore, and notes that the local contribution follows present practices.

#### PORT ARANSAS-CORPUS CHRISTI WATERWAY, TEX.

##### MAIN CHANNEL AND OTHER CHANNELS

(H. Doc. 361, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, which provides deepwater channels to the ports of Harbor Island, Ingleside, La Quinta, and Corpus Christi, is located about 180 miles southwest of Galveston and 132 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives adopted September 27, 1951, and June 27, 1956.

*Existing project.*—The authorized Federal project consists of a jettied entrance channel having a depth of 38 feet and width of 700 feet decreasing to 36 feet and 600 feet wide; a channel 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide across Turtle Cove and Corpus Christi Bay to a turning basin at Corpus Christi, thence 200 feet wide to Tule Lake and another turning basin. Other channels extend to turning basins at La Quinta Port Aransas, and Harbor Island.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The proposed plan consists of deepening the outer bar channel to 42 feet, thence decreasing to 40 feet in the jetty channel and across Corpus Christi Bay to the Corpus Christi turning basin then to the Tule Lake Basin; deepen the chemical turning basin, dredged by local interests, to 40 feet; the industrial canal to be widened to 400 feet; construct the Viola Channel, 40 feet deep and 200 feet wide, 2.2 miles long from the Tule Lake turning basin to a basin of the same depth 700 to 900 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; the Jewel Fulton Canal to be enlarged to a depth of 12 feet, width of 100 feet, and 4,800 feet long to a turning basin. It is further recommended that the modification be authorized with the provision that local interests have the privilege of selecting the Clara Driscoll Channel in lieu of the Viola Channel at the time of construction at no additional cost to the United States.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$6, 272, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 806, 600
Total.....	8, 078, 600

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,372,000 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests agree to (a) contribute in cash 50 percent of the total cost of dredging and levee construction of the Viola Channel and turning basin, and such payments totaling an estimated \$1,372,000 may be paid either in lump sum prior to construction or in installments in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers with final allocation of cost after actual costs have been determined; (b) furnish all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for construction and subsequent maintenance; (c) bear the cost of altering all utilities; and (d) hold and save the United States free from damages.

## PORT ARANSAS-CORPUS CHRISTI WATERWAY, TEXAS

## BRANCH CHANNEL TO LA QUINTA

(S. Doc. 33, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway provides deepwater channels from the Gulf of Mexico to the ports of Corpus Christi, La Quinta, Harbor Island, and Ingleside. It is located on the Texas coast about 180 miles southwest of Galveston and 132 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted March 12, 1956, and the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives, adopted June 26, 1956.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a branch channel 5.9 miles long, 32 feet deep, and 150 feet wide from the Corpus Christi channel (36-foot depth), mile 13.2 near Port Ingleside to a turning basin at La Quinta, 32 feet deep and 800 feet square. Local interests have dredged a channel 32 feet deep and 125 feet wide and turning basin to project size.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement of the La Quinta channel and turning basin by deepening the channel to 36 feet and widening in general to 200 feet, with suitable widening at curves; widening the channel to 300 feet between the most northerly curve and the turning basin; and by making the basin 36 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long, with a flared approach 1,400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Total project comprising both the authorized project and the recommended enlargement:

Federal.....	\$1, 489, 600
Non-Federal.....	1, 489, 600
Total.....	2, 979, 200

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for use during construction and subsequent maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; no dredging shall be performed within 50 feet of any established pierhead line,



wharf, or structure; and, based on the "one user" concept, that local interests shall contribute, in cash, 50 percent of the construction cost. Presently, local interests have contributed \$2,443,000 toward the cost of the proposed project which is \$953,400 in excess of their 50 percent share (\$1,489,600).

*Project economics.*—Total project comprising both the authorized project and the recommended enlargement:

Annual charges.....	\$170, 300
Annual benefits.....	\$920, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and realizes the need therefor. The project has been practically completed by local interests and is in operation. It is being used by defense industries and for transporting bauxite ore to a Federal stockpile. The committee is cognizant of the remaining cost of \$536,200 for completion of existing project, which with the amount of \$953,400 reimbursement to local interests, rounded out to \$954,000, constitutes the total Federal cost of \$1,489,600 for the entire project. Reimbursement to local interests for their excess costs is believed justified in this case because of the special circumstances.

#### FREEPORT HARBOR, TEX.

(H. Doc. 433, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Freeport Harbor is located 47 miles southwest of Galveston, Tex., and provides deep-draft navigation from the Gulf of Mexico to Freeport.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolutions dated September 27, 1951, and March 30, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Provides for an outer bar channel in the Gulf of Mexico, 38 feet deep and 300 feet wide; a jetty channel 36 feet by 200 feet to a turning basin near Brazosport; thence 36 feet deep and averaging 375 feet wide for 7,155 feet to an upper turning basin; thence 30 feet by 200 feet to a turning basin 30 feet deep by 500 feet square at Freeport, a total length of 43,285 feet. The project also provides for parallel jetties at the gulf entrance, a diversion dam in the Brazos River with a diversion channel to the gulf, and for necessary auxiliary works and a navigation lock in the diversion dam. The project channels and basins have been dredged to 32 feet over authorized widths from the gulf to the upper turning basin and to 25 feet by 200 feet above that point. The diversion dam and channel have been completed,

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for realining existing 38 feet by 300 feet outer bar channel on straight line with jetty channel, and for Federal Government to assume maintenance of locally constructed channel, 30 feet by 200 feet by 2,790 feet long, and turning basin 30 feet by 550 feet by 600 feet long. Recommendation is also made that the provision of local cooperation in House Document No. 1469, 63d Congress, 3d session, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of August 18, 1917, requiring approval by the Secretary of the Army of port tariffs for terminal charges on Freeport Harbor, Tex., be revoked.



*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (October 1954).....	\$313,000	None	\$313,000
Revised (January 1956).....	317,000	None	317,000

NOTE.—Cost of completing outer bar as authorized is estimated at \$255,000 (\$258,300, revised). Recommended realignment new work dredging will cost \$58,000 (\$58,700, revised) more than authorized work.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish necessary lands and spoil disposal areas and hold and save the United States from damages.

*Project economics.*—

	Report (October 1954)	Revised (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$9,000	\$9,000
Annual benefits: Total (reduced navigation hazards).....	\$12,000	\$12,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.3	1.3

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this to be an economical project, as the elimination of the dog leg in the existing channel will permit easier navigation and less maintenance, including maintenance into the turning basin provided by local interests.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## DAMAGE TO LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

(H. Doc. 135, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mississippi River has its source at Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota whence it flows in a general southerly direction to discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. The upper Mississippi River canalization project embraces that part of the river from Minneapolis, Minn., to the mouth of the Missouri River, a distance of about 660 miles. House Document 135 concerns levee and drainage districts affected by pools 14 to 26, between Clinton, Iowa, and Alton, Ill., of the canalization project.

*Report authorized by.*—Rivers and Harbors Acts approved August 26, 1937, and March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of a channel having 9 foot depth and of adequate width for navigation by the construction of a system of 26 locks and dams of low heads, supplemented by channel dredging. The establishment of the navigation pools has resulted in damage by seepage and backwater to a number of levee districts bordering the river. The existing project includes provision for annual payment to drainage districts to reimburse them for any increased costs of operation and maintenance due to the operation of the navigation pools over a period of not less than 5 years until such time as the average annual costs can be determined. Annual payments for increased pumping costs have been paid by United States to 15 of the districts from 1936 to date. Lump-sum payments were made by the United States under authority of the act of August 26, 1937, to 2 districts for remedial work related to this matter.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—House Document 135 provides for payment of lump-sum amounts totaling \$2,475,941 in final settlement to 17 drainage districts in pools 14 to 26, as representing the damages caused to those districts by operation of the navigation pools.

*Estimated Federal cost.*—Project document (December 1951) (rounded figure), \$2,476,000.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ALTON, ILL.

##### COMMERCIAL HARBOR AND SMALL-BOAT HARBOR

(H. Doc. 136, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Alton, Ill.; located on east bank of Mississippi River, between miles 201.7 and 204.6 above mouth of Ohio River. Commercial harbor to be located immediately downstream of dam No. 26, mile 202.4; small-boat harbor to be located at mile 209.5, mouth of Piasa Creek.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, February 28, 1945.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for commercial or small-boat harbor at Alton. Existing project for navigation on the Mississippi River provides for 9-foot channel authorized by River and Harbor Act, July 3, 1930, as modified by River and Harbor Act, August 30, 1935.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—(a) Commercial harbor: Dredging commercial harbor 9 feet deep extending about 2,600 feet along Alton waterfront below lock and dam No. 26. Facilities consist of decked railroad trestle, connecting truck trestle, bank protection, rehabilitated warehouse and access road. Federal work consists of only harbor dredging; harbor facilities to be constructed by local interests. (b) Small-boat harbor: Small-boat harbor consists of dredging an area 475 by 800 feet at mouth of Piasa Creek, mile 209.5, on land owned by the Federal Government. Project depth: 6 feet. Harbor to accommodate 300 small boats.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Commercial harbor:			
Project document (1951).....	\$173,000	\$26,500	\$199,500
1956.....	246,000	29,500	275,500
Small-boat harbor:			
Project document (1951).....	76,210	51,790	128,000
1956.....	101,000	66,700	167,700

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Commercial harbor: Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; establish public bodies to cooperate with the United States to operate facilities; suitable spoil-disposal areas; provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities, including material-handling facilities, mooring facilities, railroad and truck trestles, bank protection, warehouse, access road, parking area, railroad, and police and fire protection, open to all on equal terms; accomplish all necessary alterations to water-supply lines, drainage facilities, and utilities; and establish properly constituted body having authority to cooperate financially and to operate essential facilities. (b) Small-

boat harbor: Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; establish public bodies to cooperate with the United States to operate facilities; usual requirements; provide suitable spoil-disposal areas; provide and maintain surfacing of parking and service areas, an access road, utilities, an administration building; provide and maintain self-liquidating items, such as public landing, fuel and service equipment, basin floats and anchorages, marine railway, boat-storage facilities, etc.; contribute in cash 19 percent of first cost of harbor dredging and bank protection work (\$22,700, January 1, 1956); establish a properly constituted public body having authority to cooperate financially and to operate essential facilities, and, upon payment, to accept a deed from the United States conveying the fee title for Government-owned lands subject to flowage easement.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document			Current		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Annual charges:						
Commercial harbor.....	\$11,725	\$1,080	\$12,805	\$14,150	\$1,040	\$15,190
Small-boat harbor.....	3,662	3,550	7,212	4,290	3,860	8,150
Annual benefits:						
Commercial harbor: Transportation savings.....			68,480		77,245	
Small-boat harbor: Recreational boating, including prevention of damage.....			40,974		46,213	
Benefit-cost ratio:						
Commercial harbor.....			5.4		5.1	
Small-boat harbor.....			5.7		5.7	

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the urgent need for the small-boat harbor at Alton, and that the total non-Federal costs amount to \$66,700 for meeting the requirements of local cooperation. It believes that this large percentage of the overall cost of the project is adequate to cover the costs attributable to provision of recreational facilities.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IMPROVEMENT OF BEAVER SLOUGH AT CLINTON, IOWA, FOR NAVIGATION

(H. Doc. 345, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Beaver Slough is located along the right bank of the Mississippi River between river-miles 512.7 and 517.5 above the mouth of the Ohio River. It is separated from the Mississippi River main channel by Beaver Island and lies in pool No. 14 of the canalized river. Upstream portions of Beaver Slough and Beaver Island are also within the corporate limits of the city of Clinton, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, April 22, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None specifically for Beaver Slough.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—To provide for the improvement and maintenance of Beaver Slough to a depth of 9 feet and width of 150 feet, with a regulating structure at the head of Beaver Island to provide adequate depths for commercial tows.



*Estimated cost.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1954).....	\$230,000	(1)	\$230,000
July 1955.....	241,000	(1)	241,000

<sup>1</sup> Indeterminate; not estimated.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas required for the construction and maintenance of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages resulting from construction and maintenance of the project; maintain without cost to the United States adequate public terminal facilities open to all on equal terms; and accomplish without cost to the United States any necessary alterations to sewers and other facilities, including aerial and submarine crossings.

*Project economics.—*

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$9,416	\$9,758
Annual benefits (savings in transportation costs):		
From prospective new commodities.....	17,000	(1)
From present commodities.....	26,215	(1)
Total.....	43,215	
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4.60	4.43

<sup>1</sup> No change.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this project warranted to provide a navigable channel in Beaver Slough to correspond with the existing project on the Mississippi River nearby.

## REPORT ON DAMAGES AT CLINTON, IOWA

(H. Doc. 412, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Clinton, Iowa, is located on right bank of Mississippi River about 25 miles upstream from Mississippi River lock and dam No. 14.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River between Minneapolis and the mouth of the Missouri River, to provide a channel 9 feet deep and of adequate width for navigation by construction of 26 locks and dams of low heads. The damages caused at Clinton by the navigation project were considered in S. 197, 80th Congress, 1st session. River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950, authorized payment of \$257,770 (based on April 1946 price levels) to the city. Appropriation was made in Civil Functions Appropriation Act of 1952, and payment to the city was made in February 1952. The remedial works constructed by the city were at a greater cost than the amount received by the United States, due in large part by the general rise in costs between the time of the estimate (1946) and the time of the actual payment (1952) by the United States.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Based on February 1952 price levels, the Chief of Engineers finds that the exact amount of damage caused at Clinton, Iowa, by construction and operation of lock and dam No. 14 is \$404,570, which exceeds by \$146,800 the amount previously paid to the city by United States. It is therefore proposed to make additional compensation to the city of Clinton in the amount of \$146,800 as a supplemental payment to adequately compensate them for the first cost of construction, capitalized annual depreciation costs, and capitalized operation and maintenance cost.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (February 1952) (rounded).....	\$147,000	None	\$147,000
Current (rounded) <sup>1</sup> .....	147,000	None	147,000

<sup>1</sup> No revision necessary; the city of Clinton has agreed that the figure is equitable.

*Local cooperation.*—None, except that the payment will be contingent upon the city of Clinton furnishing an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, releasing and discharging the United States from any and all past and future claims for damages heretofore or hereafter sustained by said city as a result of construction of pool No. 14 and operation thereof at authorized maximum pool levels.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ST. LOUIS, MO., TO LOCK AND DAM NO. 26

(S. Doc. 7, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—This section of Mississippi River extends from about northern boundary of St. Louis (mile 190.3) to lock and dam No. 26 (mile 202.7) at Alton, Ill.

*Existing project.*—Authorizes improvement of Mississippi River under following River and Harbor Acts:

(a) January 21, 1927; channel 9 by 300 feet, Ohio River to northern boundary of St. Louis.

(b) July 3, 1930; channel 9 by 200 feet, northern boundary of St. Louis to Grafton, Ill.

(c) August 30, 1935; 9-foot channel with adequate widths by a system of locks and dams, between mouth Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.

(d) March 2, 1945; improvement of Chain of Rocks near St. Louis.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—When combined low-water flow of Missouri and upper Mississippi Rivers becomes less than 63,000 cubic feet per second, deficient depths occur over the lower miter sills at lock and dam No. 26, causing serious hindrance to through navigation. Proposed low-water, fixed-crest, rock-fill dam would provide minimum 9-foot clearance over lower miter sills of locks No. 26. Bank revetment on Illinois shore (left bank) included in project.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
January 1956.....	\$5,802,000	None	\$5,802,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$516, 000
Annual benefits: Include elimination of light loading; transfer of cargo; time loss awaiting lockages; delayed cargo deliveries, etc..	\$2, 570, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5. 0

*Remarks.*—The committee considers this project as an emergency. During long periods in recent years, the depth of water over the lower sill at the Alton Lock has been as low as 6½ feet. All barged traffic up and down the Illinois and Upper Mississippi Rivers must pass through the lock. This traffic now amounts to about 32 million tons annually. Loss of barge capacity by underloading increases transportation costs and results in loss of water navigation benefits.

#### ST. ANTHONY FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(H. Doc. 33, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—North central portion of Minneapolis on the Mississippi River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, August 17, 1954.

*Existing project.*—The project as authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937, provides for an extension of 4.6 miles by means of locks and dams of the 9-foot channel above St. Anthony Falls to the Soo Line Railroad bridge in north Minneapolis. The existing project has been restudied by the Chief of Engineers. He finds that the project is meritorious and recommends its completion.

*Plan of recommended modification.*—Provides for modification of the existing project with regard to extension above the lower Northern Pacific Railway bridge in Minneapolis to delete the provision for a bridge clearance of 26 feet above the 40,000 cubic feet per second stage and to provide such vertical clearances as may be advisable.

*Estimated cost.*—The recommended bridge modification will not result in any increased costs to the United States:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Total project cost.....	\$30, 945, 000	\$3, 120, 000	\$34, 065, 000
Remaining cost.....	19, 893, 000	1, 611, 000	21, 504, 000

*Local cooperation.*—As stipulated in the existing project.

*Remarks.*—The committee draws attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers that the authorized project for extension of navigation above St. Anthony Falls be completed. The committee is completely in accord with this recommendation noting that no benefits will result if the project is stopped at this time. The committee therefore recommends completion of the project, and notes that this modification applies only to bridge clearances and does not increase the cost of the project; in fact it will reduce the estimated costs in excess of \$1 million.

## MINNESOTA RIVER, MINN.

(S. Doc. 144, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The proposed improvement includes the lower 14.7 miles of the Minnesota which enters the Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn., 844.0 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—Rivers and Harbors Act, March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for maintenance of 4-foot channel from mouth to Shakopee (mile 25.1).

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredged channel 9 feet deep, 100 feet wide; maximum width, 285 feet at bends from mouth to mile 14.7.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (February 1952).....	\$2, 178, 000	\$125, 000	\$2, 303, 000
January 1956.....	2, 544, 000	142, 900	2, 686, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; make necessary changes in roads; the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to maintain fender protection to be provided at its bridge (mile 1.6); lowering of submarine cables and pipelines by owners at their expense. At time of submission of report to Congress, February 16, 1954, no local body had been found which would assume responsibility, however, for the above requirements. Local interests are now actively engaged in forming a watershed district which will be capable of, and willing to, assume the local cooperation requirements.

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$115, 300	\$129, 300
Annual benefits:		
Grain-shipment savings.....	190, 700	190, 700
Petroleum-shipment savings.....	25, 300	25, 300
Coal-shipment savings.....	186, 000	186, 000
Elimination, bank erosion.....	900	900
	402, 900	402, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3.49	3.12

*Remarks.*—An unfavorable report was submitted to Congress by the Chief of Engineers because at that time local interests were unable to organize and furnish the items of local cooperation, although the project was amply justified at that time. There is a need for a modern waterway on the Minnesota River. The project cost is amply justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio of 3.1 to 1.0. Local interests reaffirmed that the required items of local cooperation would be fulfilled. Local interests have dredged a temporary channel over which 6,500 tons of petroleum products have moved during the year, and the committee recommends extension of the channel 0.5 mile upstream beyond that recommended in the report.



## VERMILION HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 231, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—Vermilion Harbor, at the mouth of Vermilion River, is on the south shore of Lake Erie, about 30 miles west of Cleveland.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 parallel piers, 125 feet apart, with an aggregate length of 2,200 feet extending from the shore at the mouth of the river to a natural depth of 10 feet in the lake, and a channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep between the piers and beyond to deep water in the lake.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the existing project to provide for a new entrance, 150 feet wide about 500 feet lakeward of the outer end of the east pier, formed by two overlapped arrowhead breakwaters, one about 725 feet and the other about 225 feet long; and extension of the channel for a width varying from 100 feet to 80 feet at a depth of 8 feet below low water datum in the river upstream of the existing project to the Liberty Street Bridge.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$474, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 365, 300
Total.....	839, 300

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution, \$343,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to (a) furnish without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for the construction and maintenance of the project, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and maintenance of the project; (c) provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities for transient craft, including a public landing, open to all on equal terms; (d) establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use of the harbor facilities with the understanding that the facilities shall be open to all on equal terms; (e) make necessary alterations to utilities including the submarine cable crossing; and (f) contribute in cash 42 percent of the initial cost of constructing the breakwaters and channel, a contribution presently estimated at \$343,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$34, 760
Annual benefits.....	\$107, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3. 1

## OHIO RIVER AT GALLIPOLIS, OHIO

(H. Doc. 423, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gallipolis is situated on the right bank of Ohio River in Gallia County, Ohio, 269.5 miles below Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, June 25, 1952.



*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for protection of caving banks at Gallipolis, Ohio.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Partial restoration of 300-foot section of eroded river bank, including rock and earth fill, and protection against wave wash and scour by means of a layer of dumped rock.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$66,000	-----	\$66,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; release and discharge the United States from claims for damages; maintain the project; and bear the cost of necessary sewer, drain, and utility changes.

*Project economics.*—Annual charges and benefits and a benefit-cost ratio were not estimated because the future natural rate of recession of the top of bank to be protected cannot be predicted with certainty. Project will protect against loss of property evaluated at \$77,800.

#### LICKING RIVER, KY.

(H. Doc. 434, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Licking River is tributary to the Ohio River at Covington and Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for navigation in the lower reach of Licking River. However, backwater from the 9-foot Ohio River canalization project provides navigable depths in that reach.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for maintenance of navigable depths in Licking River to a point 2.8 miles above the Ohio River sailing line. (Report price levels same as current prices.)

*Estimated cost.*—The recommended plan is for maintenance only.

	Average annual cost of maintenance		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1,000	-----	\$1,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$1,000
Annual benefits: Reduction in transportation costs and damages due to accidents.....	\$7,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	7.0

*Remarks.*—There is now considerable traffic on Licking River. Completion of the Markland Lock and Dam will raise the water level up the Licking River. Maintenance and clearing and snagging is believed desirable.

## SAXON HARBOR, WISCONSIN

(H. Doc. 169, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Located on the south shore of Lake Superior about 27 miles southwest of Bayfield, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted November 30, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a new breakwater 605 feet long; replacement of an existing west pier by a new breakwater 356 feet long; removal of 100 feet of the existing east pier; dredging of outer channel 10 feet deep, varying in width from 100 feet at its outer extremity to 50 feet at the entrance to the inner basin; dredging of irregularly shaped inner basin 8 feet deep and 2 side channels 50 feet wide, one 400 feet long and the other 100 feet long; and the improvement of the diversion of Oronto Creek to Parker's Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$393, 500	<sup>1</sup> \$40, 000	\$433, 500

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$39,000 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project and for subsequent maintenance, when and as required; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project; maintain without cost to the United States the public wharf on the east side of the existing harbor basin, including an access road thereto, open to all on equal terms; maintain the Oronto Creek diversion channel; establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use of the harbor facilities which shall be open to all on equal terms; and make a cash contribution equivalent to 9 percent of the first cost of breakwaters, piers, and dredging, presently estimated at \$39,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$19, 030
Annual benefits.....	\$24, 790
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 3

*Remarks.*—No existing harbors of refuge for small craft are available within a radius of more than 20 miles of the harbor.

## TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WIS.

(H. Doc. 362, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Two Rivers Harbor is at the city of Two Rivers, Wis., which is at the mouth of Twin Rivers on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 82 miles north of Milwaukee, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution August 16, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 2 entrance piers and channel 18 feet deep from Lake Michigan to confluence of East and West Twin

Rivers, about 1,000 feet inland from the Lake Michigan shoreline; inner basin 18 feet deep at confluence; and wave stilling basin on left bank of entrance channel. Project is about 88 percent complete.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Part A extends existing project 300 feet up West Twin River at 18-foot depth, channel limits to be parallel to adjoining docks; part B provides channel 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep in East Twin River from upper limit of existing project to 22d Street bridge.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Nonfederal	Total
Part A:			
Report (March 1954).....	\$13,500	-----	\$13,500
January 1956.....	14,700	-----	14,700
Part B:			
Report.....	47,000	\$15,000	62,000
January 1956.....	51,300	16,400	67,700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; and hold and save the United States free from damages. Also required to perform lowering of submarine water main crossing in East Twin River at 21st Street.

*Project economics.*—

	Report (March 1954)	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges, part A.....	\$2,000	\$2,200
Annual charges, part B.....	\$6,100	\$6,600
Annual benefits, part A: Savings in transportation of petroleum products....	\$9,300	\$10,100
Annual benefit, part B.....	\$7,700	\$8,400
Benefit-cost ratio, part A.....	4.7	4.6
Benefit-cost ratio, part B.....	1.3	1.3

*Remarks.*—The prospective benefits amply justify further improvement of the harbor. The improvement is necessary to provide a safe and convenient harbor for the numerous fishing vessels operating on East Twin River.

#### PORT WASHINGTON HARBOR, WIS.

(H. Doc. 446, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—In city of Port Washington, Wis., on west shore of Lake Michigan, about 29 miles north of Milwaukee, Wis.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, April 13, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for north breakwater 2,537 feet long; south breakwater 456 feet long; outer turning basin 21 feet deep and 750 feet wide; entrance channel 21 feet deep, and 2,400 feet long through south side of basin; west inner basin 140 feet wide, 490 feet long, and 18 feet deep; north inner basin 190 feet wide, 750 feet long, and 18 feet deep. Project was completed in 1936.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for lengthening north breakwater about 1,280 feet; placing rubble on both sides of north



breakwater; raising top of north caisson breakwater from +8 to +10 feet (L. W. D.); removing 456 feet of south breakwater; enlarging outer turning basin by deepening 150-foot wide strip on west side to 21-foot depth; and relocating channel lines to correspond with improvements.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Original estimate: <sup>1</sup>			
Report (January 1953).....	\$2, 550, 000	\$160, 000	\$2, 710, 000
January 1956.....	2, 931, 700	184, 600	3, 116, 300
Bureau of Budget recommendation: <sup>2</sup>			
Report.....	1, 511, 400	1, 163, 600	2, 675, 000
January 1956.....	1, 760, 700	1, 355, 600	3, 116, 300

<sup>1</sup> Reporting officer estimated that local benefits would comprise 6 percent of total benefits, hence non-Federal cash contribution would be 6 percent of total first cost.

<sup>2</sup> Non-Federal cost based on cash contribution by local interest of 43½ percent of total first cost, as noted in paragraph on comments of Bureau of Budget below.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to (a) provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; and (b) hold and save the United States free from damages. Also required to provide cash contribution equivalent to 6 percent of first cost (based upon allocation as determined by reporting officer) or 43½ percent (based upon recommendation of Bureau of Budget, see paragraph following).

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$97, 500	\$112, 180
Annual benefits:		
Transportation savings.....	60, 000	69, 000
Elimination of vessel delays.....	13, 000	14, 950
Reduced dock damage during rough weather.....	200	230
Savings-vessel turnings.....	2, 500	2, 800
Reduced dock damage by improved turning conditions.....	1, 975	2, 270
Reduced damage and lost time, fishing vessels.....	17, 725	20, 380
Recreational benefits.....	3, 350	3, 850
Value-harbor of refuge.....	5, 000	5, 750
Total.....	\$103, 750	\$119, 310
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.06	1.06

*Comments of Bureau of Budget.*—No objection to submission of report to Congress; however, the Bureau noted that (a) major part of benefits would accrue to single private beneficiary (Wisconsin Electric Power Co.), necessitating a larger local cash contribution than stipulated in Corps of Engineers report, and (b) recreational benefits do not appear to be adequately documented; hence authorization of the project would not be in accord with the program of the President. If the aforementioned public utility is considered as a "private interest," as recommended by the Bureau, the cost allocation would be made on the basis of proportional benefits. Benefits to said utility, resulting from savings in fuel transportation, comprise 75 percent of total estimated benefits. Based upon precedent in similar cases, the local cash contribution would be equal to one-half of this percentage, or 37½ percent of the total first cost. With the 6 percent allocation arising from recreational benefits, the total contribution would be 43½ percent of first cost.



The committee is of the opinion that a position between these two extremes would be equitable and believes that a local contribution of 30 percent of the first cost instead of 43½ percent would be appropriate and has so included the provision in the bill. The total Federal first cost on this basis would then become \$2,181,000.

#### ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MICH.

(S. Doc. 95, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—St. Joseph Harbor is located on the east shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, about 60 miles easterly of Chicago, Ill.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, January 22, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for protecting the mouth of the St. Joseph River by 2 piers extending into Lake Michigan; a channel 21 feet deep from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Benton Harbor Canal, a length of about 6,900 feet, generally 215 feet wide; for a channel in the Benton Harbor Canal for a length of 2,800 feet, to a depth of 18 feet and a width of 80 feet; and for a turning basin on the north side of the channel; and that the turning basin on the south side be eliminated from the project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for continued maintenance to a depth of 18 feet in the old turning basin.

*Estimated cost.*—No additional cost for new work.

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$300	\$300
Annual benefits.....	\$500	\$500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.67	1.67

*Remarks.*—The expanding industrial activity at this location necessitates continued maintenance of the turning basin.

#### ROUGE RIVER (OLD CHANNEL), MICH.

(H. Doc. 135, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rouge River, in southeastern Michigan, joins the Detroit River between the cities of River Rouge and Detroit.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Public Works Committee, adopted March 16, 1954.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a channel 21 feet deep from the Detroit River via the Short Cut Canal together with various widths and depths, including a turning basin 21 feet deep near the upper end of the project. It also provides for improvement of Old Channel from the Detroit River to the Short Cut Canal.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel 21 feet deep and 100 feet wide and widening to 150 feet at 2 bends, in the Old Channel, from its junction with the Short Cut Canal to the north property limit of the Peerless Cement Corp.

*Estimated costs:*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project Document.....	\$101, 500	<sup>1</sup> \$170, 500	\$272, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$101,500 cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Lands, easements, and rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save United States free from damages; make a cash contribution equal to 50 percent of the cost of construction presently estimated at \$101,500; dredge and maintain the area between the Federal channel and the wharves along the channel and provide and maintain a steel-sheet-pile bulkhead to protect property of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$11, 520
Annual benefits.....	\$15, 330
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 33

*Remarks.*—The committee heard testimony regarding the need for modification of the existing project. Local interests are required to contribute 50 percent of the total cost of construction.

#### CLEVELAND HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 107, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Cleveland Harbor, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, is on the south shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio, about 176 miles southwest of Buffalo, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, adopted December 28, 1946, and July 13, 1949, respectively.

*Existing project.*—Provides for a harbor area of about 1,300 acres in the lake, including an entrance channel, all protected by breakwaters, with depths varying from 23 to 25 feet; in the Old River for depths of 21 and 23 feet and for widths from 130 to 325 feet for a distance of 1 mile; in the Cuyahoga River for a depth of 23 feet with widths of 130 to 325 feet for a distance of 5.8 miles and a turning basin at mile 4.8 with a depth of 18 feet; and replacement of certain bridges over the channels.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a channel generally 500 feet wide and 25 feet deep through the east basin of the outer harbor; replacement of the Erie Railroad bridge over the Cuyahoga River at mile 4.1 and widening of the channel at that point, with elimination of the reconstruction of the east pier of the bridge as now authorized for the existing project; and replacement of the Baltimore Ohio Railroad bridge over Old River near its mouth and the Willow Avenue highway bridge about 800 feet above the mouth; and widening of the channel at 4 locations in the lower 2,000 feet of the river.

*Estimated costs.—*

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$14, 927, 000	\$3, 596, 000	\$18, 523, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and spoil-disposal areas; dredge between new channel limits and terminal facilities; construct all bulkheads except at bridges; alter and maintain all utilities; and hold and save the United States free from damages.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$585, 100
Annual benefits.....	\$2, 633, 500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4.5

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers will permit vessels of deeper draft to make use of the channel through the east basin as an alternative entrance to the harbor and will also permit the use of the inner harbor by vessels of greater length and deeper draft than are able to enter under the existing project. The committee notes the unusually high benefit-cost ratio of 4.5.

## TOLEDO HARBOR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 436, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Toledo Harbor is located at the westerly end of Lake Erie, 99 miles westerly from Cleveland, Ohio.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee, April 21, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Comprises the lower 7 miles of the Maumee River and a channel extending 17 miles from the mouth of the river through Maumee Bay to the 25-foot depth contour in Lake Erie. The project is substantially complete except for the removal of the center dike and widening at the mouth authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Acts of September 3, 1954, and May 17, 1950, respectively.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for additional improvements as follows: (a) Triangular widening of 22.4 acres to a depth of 25 feet opposite the docks of the Lakefront Dock & Terminal Co.; (b) a turning basin in Maumee River opposite the drydocks of the American Shipbuilding Co.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
(a) Project document (September 1955).....	\$786, 000	-----	\$786, 000
Jan. 1, 1956.....	786, 000	-----	786, 000
(b) Project document (September 1955).....	73, 000	-----	73, 000
Jan. 1, 1956.....	73, 000	-----	73, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish spoil-disposal areas for material excavated from widening opposite the American Shipbuilding dock; and hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works.



*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
(a).....	\$33,945	\$33,945
(b).....	4,160	4,160
Annual benefits: Elimination of damages:		
(a).....	37,500	37,500
(b).....	\$8,000	\$8,000
Benefit-cost ratio:		
(a).....	1.10	1.10
(b).....	1.92	1.92

*Remarks.*—The additional work in Toledo Harbor is needed to prevent damages to longer and deeper-draft vessels using the port, and to make the repair facilities more readily available.

## IRONDEQUOIT BAY, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 332, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—South shore, Lake Ontario, 4 miles east of Rochester Harbor, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 7, River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a new entrance channel at the northeast end of the bay 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the lake to just inside the bay; an inner channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide leading to a mooring basin 6 feet deep and about 3 acres in area, adjacent to a public wharf and thence to the bay; parallel jetties about 480 feet long on the lake side protecting the channel; a movable railroad bridge; a fixed highway bridge with 40 feet clearance; removal of existing bridges and filling of the existing outlet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report.....	\$1,755,600	\$1,736,900	\$3,493,500
Revised.....	1,938,000	1,910,600	3,848,600

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must furnish without cost to United States, all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; furnish and maintain mooring facilities, including public wharf; establish a harbor regulatory body; alter roads and other utilities where required; construct and maintain a highway bridge with 40-foot vertical and 100-foot horizontal clearances over the channel; and contribute 42 percent of cost for jetties and dredging.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Revised
Annual charges.....	\$135,600	\$149,000
Annual benefits:		
Recreational boating.....	314,000	345,000
Elimination of damages.....	7,000	7,700
Provision of refuge.....	5,000	5,600
Total.....	326,000	358,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.40	2.41



## SANTA CRUZ HARBOR, SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 357, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Santa Cruz Harbor is on the north end of Monterey Bay, 65 miles south of the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing Corps of Engineers project at Santa Cruz Harbor.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Small-boat harbor with an entrance channel 20 feet deep and 100 feet wide, protected by parallel jetties, a sand bypassing plant when and if needed, an inner channel varying from 15 feet to 10 feet in depth and from 100 feet to 150 feet in width, and a turning basin 10 feet by 250 feet by 300 feet in Woods Lagoon between Monterey Bay and the Southern Pacific Railway bridge to provide berthing space for 260 recreational craft and mooring space in the turning basin for the fishing fleet.

*Estimated costs.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 612, 000
Non-Federal.....	964, 000
Total.....	2, 576, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Prior to construction local interests are required to agree to (a) contribute in cash 35.1 percent of the first cost of jetties, channels, and the turning basin, a contribution presently estimated at \$740,000; (b) contribute in cash 35.1 percent of the first cost of the sand bypassing plant, when and if required, a contribution presently estimated at \$118,000; (c) provide without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, rights-of-way, suitable spoil-disposal areas, and a source of royalty-free jetty stone; (d) hold and save the United States free from damages; (e) acquire and hold lands for construction of the turning basin and public utilization thereof; (f) provide without cost to the United States bulkheads, levees, revetments, relocations, all dredging in the berthing areas, and a public landing open to all on equal terms; (g) provide suitable marine-repair facilities; (h) operate and maintain sand bypassing plant and maintain project, except for jetties, with reimbursement from the United States for actual cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of bypassing plant up to \$35,000 annually, provided that, until sand bypassing plant is needed, Federal Government to maintain entrance channel, main interior channel, and turning basin in addition to jetties.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$155, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$254, 540
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 64

## YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OREG.

(S. Doc. 8, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Yaquina Bay is a coastal estuary at the mouth of Yaquina River. The bay entrance is in about 113 miles south of the mouth of Columbia River and 87 miles north of Coos Bay.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted August 7, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for rock jetties on the north and south sides of the entrance, a spur jetty, and groins; insofar as rock bottom will allow a channel 26 feet deep over the ocean bar, thence 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide between the jetties and along the south side of the bay to McLean Point, and a turning basin there 22 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide, and 1,200 feet long; an auxiliary channel 18 feet deep leaving the 20-foot channel near the highway bridge and extending along the Newport waterfront to the turning basin and thence to Yaquina; and a breakwater protected basin 10 feet deep at Newport.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for extending the jetties, deepening the bar and outer end of the entrance channel to 40 feet for a general width of 400 feet; deepening the channel to 30 feet thence to the turning basin for a width of 300 feet with additional widening at bends and at the basin entrance; and abandoning the northeast corner of the authorized turning basin and altering the basin to provide a depth of 30 feet over an area 900 to 1,200 feet wide and 1,400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Price level, 1955:

Federal.....	\$19, 800, 000
Non-Federal.....	31, 200
Total.....	19, 831, 200

*Local cooperation.*—(a) Furnish free of cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas necessary for the construction of the work and its subsequent maintenance, when and as required; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the work; and (c) provide adequate terminal facilities open to all on equal terms; and provided further that the south jetty shall not be extended until experience demonstrates, in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers, that this work is advisable.

*Project economics:*

Annual charges, total.....	\$872, 600
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	\$1, 246, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 43

*Remarks.*—The committee believes that the benefits from the recommended improvements will exceed those estimated, and that the project is economically feasible and needed by the lumber and timber industry in the area.

#### SIUSLAW RIVER AND BAR, OREG.

(H. Doc. 204, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Siuslaw River drains an area of about 770 square miles in west-central Oregon and discharges into the Pacific Ocean 154 miles south of the Columbia River.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Senate Committee on Commerce, adopted May 16, 1939, and the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—The existing Federal project for the entrance to Siuslaw River provides for an entrance channel 12 feet deep, protected

by stone jetties, north jetty 3,700 feet long, south jetty 4,200 feet long, and a navigation channel 12 feet deep and 200 feet wide to Florence and 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide above Florence.

*Plan for recommended improvement.*—Provides for an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 300 feet wide over the bar, a river channel 16 feet deep at lower low water and 200 feet wide to the port of Siuslaw above the highway bridge at Florence, a distance of about 5 miles. A turning basin 400 feet wide and 600 feet long and 16 feet deep would be provided opposite the wharf at Florence. In addition, the existing jetties at the river mouth would be restored to original dimensions with maintenance funds and the north jetty would be extended about 600 feet when required.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$1, 693, 100	\$117, 000	\$1, 810, 100

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas during construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; construct and operate terminal facilities open to all.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:			
Federal.....			\$136, 780
Non-Federal.....			100
Total.....			<u>136, 880</u>
Annual benefits:			
Savings on transporting lumber.....			145, 830
Savings on other timber products.....			34, 800
Savings for fishing fleets.....			6, 720
Harbor of refuge.....			<u>10, 000</u>
Total.....			\$197, 350
Benefit-cost ratio.....			1. 44

#### PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

(H. Doc. 418, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Port Townsend is on the shore of Olympic Peninsula at the junction of Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, northwestern Washington.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 110, River and Harbor Act of 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a mooring basin of 14 acres, 12 feet deep in the inner part and 15 feet in the outer part; protected by a breakwater 1,550 feet long, including a 950-foot rock and earthfill section and a 600-foot rock and pile section.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1955).....	\$370, 000	\$231, 000	\$601, 000
January 1956.....	387, 000	241, 700	628, 700



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide mooring and landing facilities; alter and maintain ferry landing facilities; maintain earthfill section of breakwater and moorage area; contribute in cash or equivalent work 15.4 percent of the cost of dredging the mooring basin and constructing the breakwater, presently estimated at \$70,400.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$26,000	\$27,100
Annual benefits:		
Reduction in fish-boat damages and expenses.....	750	790
Increased fish catch.....	10,610	11,560
Reduction in pleasure-boat damages and expenses.....	4,000	4,200
Increased benefits, pleasure craft.....	8,740	9,170
Increased benefits, commercial and miscellaneous craft.....	7,500	7,870
Increased land rental.....	3,000	3,150
Total.....	\$34,600	\$36,740
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.33	1.35

*Remarks.*—The committee takes note of the relatively large non-Federal costs for a small community, and believes the project desirable to improve the fishing industry in the area and bolster the economy of the region.

#### BELLINGHAM HARBOR, WASH.

(S. Doc. 46, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bellingham Harbor is located on the eastern shore of Bellingham Bay in the northwestern section of the State of Washington, about 80 nautical miles north of Seattle.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution, Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted July 24, 1953.

*Existing project.*—The existing Federal project for Bellingham Harbor provides for a channel in Whatcom Creek Waterway 363 feet wide and 26 feet deep at mean lower low water in the outer 3,800 feet, thence 18 feet deep in the inner 1,300 feet; a channel in Squalicum Creek Waterway 200 feet wide and 26 feet deep from deepwater to the pierhead line; maintenance of the southerly half and westerly end of Squalicum Creek Basin to a depth of 26 feet except the area within 75 feet of wharves, piers, etc.; and a small boat basin adjacent to Squalicum Creek Waterway, including construction and maintenance of two sections of breakwater totaling 3,900 feet and maintenance of the two entrances to the basin to a minimum depth of 12 feet.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for deepening the Whatcom Creek Waterway to a depth of 30 feet at mean lower low water from deepwater to a point within 750 feet of the inner end of the waterway.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$83,700	<sup>1</sup> \$3,400	\$87,100

<sup>1</sup> Cash contribution.



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas during construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages; construct and maintain any bulkheads required for retention of dredged material from initial construction and subsequent maintenance; maintain, at project depth, approach and berthing areas adjacent to the terminals bordering on the 30-foot channel; and contribute in cash or equivalent work 3.9 percent of the cost of channel dredging, a contribution presently estimated at \$3,400.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$4,735
Annual benefits:	
Elimination of vessel delays.....	7,820
Land enhancement.....	665
Total.....	\$8,485
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.79

DOUGLAS AND JUNEAU HARBORS, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 286, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The towns of Douglas and Juneau in southeastern Alaska are located on the northeast and northwest shores of Gastineau Channel. A bridge crossing the channel connects Juneau on the Alaskan mainland and Douglas Island.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution by House Committee on Rivers and Harbors adopted October 30, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Dredging a small-boat harbor of 11½ acres to a depth of 12 feet, and construction of 2 rock-mound breakwaters 1,540 and 430 feet long on the mainland side of Gastineau Channel just north of the Juneau-Douglas bridge. Project completed in 1939.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging a small-boat basin at Juneau 19 acres in extent and 12 to 14 feet in depth with a protective jetty 530 feet long and a breakwater 1,150 feet long; and a basin at Douglas 5.2 acres in extent and 12 feet deep with a protective jetty 90 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$1,253,000	\$475,000	\$1,728,000
January 1956.....	1,394,000	528,400	1,922,400

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas for initial work and for subsequent maintenance when and as required; and hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction and maintenance of the project; make all necessary alterations in utilities; construct, maintain, and operate at both basins adequate mooring facilities, utilities, and public landings with suitable service and supply facilities open to all on equal terms; provide and maintain bulkheads; and maintain the existing causeway and the rockfill approach to the Douglas City wharf.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal:		
Interest and amortization.....	\$44,360	\$49,340
Maintenance and operation:		
Corps.....	8,600	9,500
Coast Guard.....	500	600
Total Federal.....	53,460	59,440
Non-Federal:		
Interest and amortization.....	16,750	18,635
Maintenance and operation.....	22,450	24,980
Gross.....	39,200	43,615
Returns.....	30,630	34,070
Net non-Federal.....	8,570	9,545
Total annual charges.....	62,030	68,985
Annual benefits:		
Elimination of damages.....	30,500	33,910
Value of increased fish catch.....	14,860	17,690
Increased benefits, pleasure craft.....	20,010	22,290
Other benefits.....	13,060	14,550
Total.....	\$78,430	\$88,440
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.26	1.28

*Remarks.*—The committee is aware that the only access to Juneau is by sea or air, and that it is a large center for commercial fishing and recreation boats. The recommended improvements are considered desirable and feasible.

## DILLINGHAM SMALL-BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 390, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Dillingham is located at the head of Nushagak Bay on the north shore of Bristol Bay in southwestern Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 204, Flood Control Act of 1948, and as amended and confirmed by section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1950.

*Existing projects.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an excavated basin approximately 300 by 700 feet dredged to a depth of 2 feet above mean lower low water with a timber sheet-piling sill across the basin outlet with top elevation 7 feet above mean lower low water. Entrance to the basin would be through the creek which would be improved, over a reach of about 1,100 feet, to provide a bottom width of 40 feet. The entrance with a controlled elevation of 7 feet above mean lower low water would permit entrance or egress about 50 percent of the time during the ice-free period.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1954).....	\$338,000	\$40,000	\$378,000
January 1956.....	372,000	44,000	416,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide, without cost to United States, all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and maintenance where and as required; hold and save the United States free from property damages that may result from the construction and maintenance of the project; and provide and maintain, without cost to the United States, necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal.....	\$21, 100	\$23, 200
Non-Federal.....	3, 000	3, 300
Total.....	24, 100	26, 500
Annual benefits: Prevention of losses, repairs, and damages to boats, saving of time and cargo.....	\$32, 150	\$35, 365
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.33	1.33

*Remarks.*—Dillingham is a small isolated community, but Bristol Bay is the principal supplier of red salmon in the entire world. Fishing is the principal industry and this activity increases during summer months. Fishing craft there takes a terrific beating during frequent storms in the North Pacific area, and boats and cargo are frequently lost. This project is believed essential.

#### NAKNEK RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 390, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Naknek River rises in Naknek Lake and flows westerly about 35 miles to Kvichak Bay at the northeast end of Bristol Bay in southwestern Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 204, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended and confirmed by section 208, Flood Control Act of 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for removing boulders by blasting at 23 separate locations in the reach between mile 8 and 17.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$17, 000	0	\$17, 000
January 1956.....	19, 000	0	19, 000

*Local cooperation.*—No local cooperation required.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$600	\$660
Annual benefits: Reduction in losses and damages and savings in time.....	\$1, 000	\$1, 100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.67	1.67

*Remarks.*—The committee was informed that the salmon pack from along Naknek River averages 150,000 cases annually. There is also other heavy traffic, largely defense tonnage to King Salmon Air Base. Improvement of Naknek River is believed highly desirable to eliminate boat damages and improve navigation facilities.

#### COOK INLET, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 34, 85th Cong.)

Note: Five projects are recommended for construction by the Chief of Engineers in the Cook Inlet Basin—4 navigation, 1 flood control. Information on navigation projects is given below. Details on Talkeetna flood-control project is given under title II—Flood control.

#### (A) ANCHORAGE HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—The city of Anchorage is located on the south shore of Knik Arm near its junction with Cook Inlet on the west side of Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948 and River and Harbor Act of 1945.

*Existing project.*—Ocean dock, a wharf about 345 feet long and 77 feet wide, was constructed by the Alaska Engineering Commission and is presently being operated by the Department of the Army.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging adjacent to the existing ocean dock, and the wharf facilities proposed by local interests, to a depth of 35 feet below mean lower low water, and construction of jetties or other protection works. Initial work will consist of dredging adjacent to ocean dock and the one-berth wharf proposed by local interests. Ultimate work will consist of additional dredging adjacent to the three-berth wharf to be constructed by local interests, and jetties or other protection works when required for the safety of vessel traffic.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document:			
Initial.....	\$970,000	(1)	\$970,000
Ultimate.....	4,010,000	(1)	4,010,000

<sup>1</sup> See local cooperation.

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to (a) furnish all necessary easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages that may result from construction and maintenance of the improvement; and (c) construct wharf facilities adequate for handling the cargo. The city of Anchorage has voted a \$2 million bond issue for port construction.

*Project economics.*—

	Initial	Ultimate
Annual charges: Federal.....	\$91,060	\$230,760
Annual benefits: Transportation savings.....	475,000	(1)
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5.20	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not evaluated.



## (B) SELDOVIA HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Seldovia is located on the east shore of Seldovia Bay, an arm of Cook Inlet, indenting the southwest coastline of Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska. Seldovia Harbor would be located in the cove southeast of the village of Seldovia.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948. Resolution December 21, 1945, by House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives.

*Existing project.*—Dredging of proposed entrance channel was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, but no construction funds have been appropriated to date.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a small-boat basin 700 feet long and 300 feet wide, dredged to a depth of 12 feet below mean lower low water and protected by 2 rock breakwaters 400 feet and 600 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$514, 200	\$28, 200	\$542, 400

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:		
Federal.....		\$20, 150
Non-Federal.....		2, 900
Total.....		<u>\$23, 050</u>

Annual benefits:		
Saving in loss of boats, time, damage to boats, and winter storage costs.....		\$19, 890
Increased fish catch.....		16, 750
Total.....		<u>\$36, 640</u>
Benefit-cost ratio.....		1. 59

## (C) HOMER SMALL BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Homer is located at the end of Homer Spit which extends four and one-half miles into Kachemak Bay Inlet on the southwest side of the Kenai Peninsula in South Central Alaska.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948; resolution of October 30, 1945, by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of a small-boat basin at the end of Homer Spit near Homer, 400 feet long and 300 feet

wide, dredged to a depth of 12 feet below mean lower low water and protected by a rubble-mound jetty 850 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$498, 400	\$16, 000	\$514, 400

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:			
Federal.....			\$18, 300
Non-Federal.....			1, 903
Total.....			<u>20, 230</u>
Annual benefits:			
Value of increased fish catch.....			21, 150
Savings in loss of boats, damage to boats and winter storage costs..			<u>8, 700</u>
Total.....			\$29, 850
Benefit-cost ratio.....			1. 48

(D) NINILCHIK SMALL BOAT HARBOR, ALASKA

*Location.*—Ninilchik is located along the banks of the Ninilchik River close to its entrance into Cook Inlet on the west side of the Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska.

*Reported authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Construction of a small-boat basin 320 feet long and 150 feet wide, dredged to a depth of 2 feet above mean lower low water, with an approach channel 400 feet long and 50 feet wide excavated to an elevation 9 feet above mean lower low water and protected by a pile jetty 410 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$176, 600	\$4, 250	\$180, 850

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must: (a) furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable spoil-disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance; (b) agree to provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities including a public landing with suitable supply facilities open to all on equal terms; and (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:	
Federal.....	\$11, 200
Non-Federal.....	840
Total.....	12, 040
Annual benefits.....	\$16, 010
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 33

## SAN JUAN HARBOR, P. R.

(H. Doc. 38, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Juan Harbor is on the north coast of Puerto Rico.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee adopted December 21, 1945, and resolution of the House Committee on Public Works adopted March 30, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Entrance channel 38 by 800 feet across the outer bar, thence 30 by 1,000 to 1,200 feet to inner bar; inner harbor 30 feet deep and about 329 acres in area; extending 30-foot depth into San Antonio Channel 3,400 by 600 to 1,000 feet; removal of 4 shoals to 8-foot depth; construction of Graving Dock Channel 30 by 400 feet with turning basin 30 by 1,000 by 2,200 feet; maintenance of Army terminal channel 30 by 300 feet with turning basin 30 by 1,000 by 1,700 feet.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Modification of existing project to provide for entrance channel 45 by 500 to 1,200 feet wide in bar section; thence 36 to 42 by 880 to 1,200 feet to Army terminal channel; approach channel 35 by 600 feet to San Antonio Channel and deepening to 35 feet an area 300 to 1,000 by 2,800 feet in San Antonio Channel; deepening Army terminal channel and basin to 36 feet and enlarging the basin to 2,000 by 2,100 feet; a new anchorage basin 36 by 1,550 by 3,200 feet; a new channel (Puerto Nuevo Channel) 32 by 300 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$6, 476, 800	\$74, 000	\$6, 550, 800

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; provide or bear cost of necessary dikes or bulkheads for retention of spoil; make necessary alterations of submarine cables and other utilities; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide and maintain public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$253, 500
Annual benefits.....	\$583, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

*Remarks.*—Modification of the San Juan Harbor project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers is necessary to provide for modern vessel traffic and to keep apace with the development of the port. The substantial savings in transportation costs which would occur as a result of the improvements recommended will yield a high benefit-cost ratio.

## BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AREA 9, EAST RIVER TO NEW HAVEN HARBOR

(H. Doc. 395, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Projects recommended for Federal aid are located at Guilford Point Beach which is along the shore of Guilford Harbor at mouth of East River about 11 miles east of New Haven, Conn., and at Lighthouse Point Park which is on the east shore of the entrance to New Haven Harbor, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930 as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—No existing beach erosion control project.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—

Guilford Point Beach: Provides for widening to 125 feet, approximately 400 feet of beach, by direct placement of sand fill (to be obtained from Guilford Harbor navigation project at no cost to beach erosion control project), and construction of one impermeable groin 300 feet long at the east limit of the fill.

Lighthouse Point Park: Provides for construction of an impermeable groin 380 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Guilford Point Beach:			
Project document (1954).....	\$4, 400	\$8, 800	\$13, 200
1956.....	6, 000	12, 000	18, 000
Lighthouse Point Park:			
Project document (1954).....	4, 000	8, 000	12, 000
1956.....	6, 000	12, 000	18, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Assure maintenance during life of project as required; furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; assure that water pollution that would endanger life of bathers will not be permitted; assure continued public ownership and public administration during life of project. Adequacy of work, detailed plans, specifications, assurance that requirements will be met; arrangements for prosecuting the work must have approval of Chief of Engineers prior to commencement of work.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Guilford Point Beach.....	\$575	\$1, 100
Lighthouse Point Park.....	520	750
Annual benefits:		
Guilford Point Beach (recreational).....	812	4, 200
Lighthouse Point Park (direct damages prevented).....	\$1, 400	\$1, 400
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Guilford Point Beach.....	1. 4	3. 8
Lighthouse Point Park.....	2. 6	1. 9

*Remarks.*—Severe erosion occurs along the Connecticut coast from hurricanes. Local interests have accomplished some work because of the urgency of the matter. The work is highly desirable and economically feasible.



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AREAS 8 AND 11, SAUGATUCK RIVER TO BYRAM RIVER

(H. Doc. 174, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Projects recommended for Federal aid are located at the east shore of Calf Pasture Beach Park, which is situated between the mouths of Saugatuck and Norwalk Rivers in Norwalk, Conn.; at Cove Island situated immediately west of the entrance to Holly Pond at the mouth of the Noroton River, the east boundary of Stamford, Conn.; at Cummings Park situated on the north shore of Westcott Cove east of Stamford Harbor in Stamford, Conn.; and at Greenwich Point, a narrow peninsula about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the New York State line in Greenwich, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—(a) Calf Pasture Beach Park: Widening approximately 2,200 feet of beach to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill and lengthening 2 existing riprap groins to a 400-foot length.

(b) Cove Island: Widening approximately 1,200 feet of beach along east shore of Cove Island to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill, and construction of an impermeable jetty 400 feet long at east limit of fill.

(c) Cummings Park: Widening approximately 1,000 feet of public bathing beach to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill, extension of existing groin to 400-foot length, and raising inshore end of existing jetty.

(d) Greenwich Point: Widening approximately 2,800 feet of public bathing beach generally to a 125-foot width by direct placement of sandfill.

*Estimated costs, project document.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Calf Pasture Beach Park.....	\$76,000	\$154,000	\$230,000
Cove Island.....	69,000	138,000	207,000
Cummings Park.....	34,000	68,000	102,000
Greenwich Point.....	50,000	100,000	150,000
Total.....	229,000	460,000	689,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work prior to its commencement; provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; give satisfactory assurances that they will do the following: Maintain protective measures during economic life; not permit water pollution dangerous to health of bathers; and maintain continued public ownership and administration of the shores involved in the projects.

*Project economics.*—

	Calf Pasture Beach Park	Cove Island	Cummings Park	Greenwich Point
Annual charges.....	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$4,500	\$8,900
Annual benefits:				
Recreation.....	51,800	51,200	16,800	32,430
Direct damage prevented.....	2,400	2,880	1,800	2,700
Total.....	\$54,200	\$54,080	\$18,600	\$35,130
Benefit-cost ratio.....	5.4	5.7	4.1	3.9

*Remarks.*—Remedial works to prevent erosion of beaches fronting public parks which expose upland improvements to storm damages and limit recreational use of the park, are urgently needed. Accordingly, this project has been included in the bill for consideration of the Congress at this time.

ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y., FIRE ISLAND INLET AND SHORE  
WESTERLY TO JONES INLET (BEACH EROSION)

(H. Doc. 411, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Atlantic Coast of Long Island extending about 15 miles from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of Public Law 520 (River and Harbor Act), 71st Congress, approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for dredging the inlet shoal in Fire Island Inlet opposite the western end of Oak Beach to obtain fill material for a feeder beach west of the inlet and for Oak Beach. The plan anticipates 3 dredging operations over a period of 15 years involving about 6 million cubic yards of material, of which about 500,000 cubic yards would be placed on Oak Beach in the initial operation.

*Estimated cost.*—Project report (May 1956):

Federal.....	\$2,724,000
Non-Federal.....	3,762,000
Total.....	6,486,000

*Local cooperation.*—Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications; provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save free from claims for damages; assure that water pollution will not be permitted; assure maintenance of the project; and assure continued public ownership of the shore during the economic life of the project.

*Project economics.*—Project report:

Annual charges.....	\$464,000
Annual benefits:	
Prevention of land loss.....	210,000
Prevention of storm damage.....	70,000
Decreased maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	75,000
Recreational benefits.....	200,000
Decreased maintenance of navigation project.....	85,000
Total.....	\$640,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4

*Remarks.*—Decreased maintenance of the Federal navigation project in Fire Island Inlet is considered to be a basis for an additional Federal share in the project. The amount of this added share will be recomputed prior to the second and third placement operation based on the experience in maintaining the navigation channel.

ATLANTIC COAST OF NEW JERSEY, SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET,  
COOPERATIVE REPORT ON BEACH EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 332, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area is the northern 51 miles of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. It extends from Sandy Hook at the entrance of New York Harbor southward to Barnegat Inlet.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented. The main report is printed in House Document No. 361, 84th Congress, 2d session, but there is a supplemental report by the Chief of Engineers dated September 9, 1957, which recommends Federal participation in annual nourishment on the basis of Public Law 826, 84th Congress.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Restoration and protection of the shore by extension of 14 existing groins in the Sea Bright to Ocean Township section, artificial placement of initial fill of 14 million cubic yards of sand, and construction of 23 new groins. Periodic nourishment of the beach, with Federal participation during the first 10 years, is recommended.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sea Bright to Ocean Township.....	\$4,150,000	\$16,497,000	\$20,647,000
Asbury Park to Manasquan.....	1,823,000	3,646,000	5,469,000
Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park.....	782,000	1,782,000	2,564,000
Total.....	6,755,000	21,925,000	28,680,000

*Local cooperation.*—Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on any section, of detailed plans and specifications for that section, including the sequence of construction and arrangements for prosecuting the work in that section; provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (1) maintain the protective and improvement measures during their economic life (50 years), including periodic nourishment of the shore at suitable intervals, as may be required to serve their intended purpose; (2) prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers; and (3) maintain, for the duration of the economic life of the project, continued public ownership of the publicly owned shores and their administration for public use, and continued availability for public use of the privately owned shores upon which a portion of the Federal participation is based.



*Project economics.*—

	Annual charges	Annual benefits	Benefit-cost ratio
Sea Bright to Ocean Township.....	\$1,052,000	\$1,094,160	1.04
Asbury Park to Manasquan.....	598,400	1,027,100	1.72
Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park.....	322,300	705,000	2.19

STATE OF DELAWARE (KITTS HUMMOCK TO FENWICK ISLAND) BEACH  
EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 216, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Project recommended for Federal aid is located on the Atlantic Ocean shore in the region north of Indian River Inlet to Rehoboth Beach, about 100 miles south of Philadelphia and 100 miles east of Washington, D. C.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for restoration of 2,500 feet of beach immediately north of Indian River Inlet by artificial placement of approximately 130,000 cubic yards of suitable sand to provide beach with 50-foot berm width at elevation 12 feet above mean low water. Also, periodic placements of suitable sand to nourish and stabilize shore from inlet northward to north limit of Rehoboth Beach in estimated average annual volume of 145,000 cubic yards to be divided on the basis of need between feeder beaches immediately north of the inlet and in vicinity of Dewey or Rehoboth Beach.

*Estimated costs.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$28,000	\$56,000	\$84,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interest must obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work prior to its commencement; provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; control water pollution to extent necessary to safeguard health of bathers; assure maintenance of protective structures during economic life, including periodic replenishment of protective and feeder beaches; assure continued public ownership of non-Federal public shores and their administration for public use.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges (includes \$94,000 as estimated total annual cost of periodic nourishment with a Federal share of \$31,800 annually for first 10 years).....	\$109,900
Annual benefits:	
Prevention of damages.....	13,000
Property enhancement.....	36,800
Recreation.....	109,500
Total.....	159,300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.45



*Remarks.*—Erosion north of Indian River Inlet is progressing northward destroying both public and private property. Prompt remedial action is required to prevent further expansion of the eroding area to the shores of Rehoboth Beach.

PALM BEACH COUNTY FROM LAKE WORTH INLET TO SOUTH LAKE WORTH INLET, FLA.

(H. Doc. 342, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area comprises the shore of Palm Beach Island on the east coast of Florida between Lake Worth Inlet and South Lake Worth Inlet including the towns of Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Lantana, and Manalapan.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended.

*Existing project.*—The Federal project adopted May 17, 1950, authorized Federal participation, subject to certain conditions, in the improvement of the shore at Palm Beach by placing 1 million cubic yards of material in 5 stockpiles. Federal participation is one-third of the cost chargeable to the publicly owned frontage.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The plan provides for modification of the existing project by restoration of a protective beach from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet 10 feet in height and varying in width from 100 to 150 feet, construction and operation of a sand transfer plant at Lake Worth Inlet and additional periodic nourishment.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Beach fill drainage work.....	\$123,300	\$2,499,700	\$2,623,000
Sand transfer plant.....	99,200	414,800	514,000
Total.....	222,500	2,914,500	3,137,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local authorities will obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans except for the sand transfer plant now under contract; modify the discharge line; provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; maintain the protective measures; provide periodic nourishment; operate the sand transfer plant; control water pollution; and maintain continued public ownership of the shores.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$301,060
Annual benefits.....	\$632,500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.1

BEACH EROSION CONTROL REPORT ON COOPERATIVE STUDY OF  
BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH.

(H. Doc. 336, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the east shore of Lake Michigan, extending about 32 miles immediately north of the Michigan-Indiana State line.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended. The application was approved October 8, 1954.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for beach erosion.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Consists of protection of a 13,360-foot reach of shore in the city of St. Joseph south of the harbor by placement of suitable sand to form a protective beach with width of 50 feet at elevation 8 feet, and with protective berm at elevation 10 feet at the base of the bluffs. There would be Federal participation in the initial fill and in the nourishment for a 10-year period.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (June 1956).....	\$226,000	\$774,000	\$1,000,000

*Local cooperation.*—Federal participation in the project would be subject to conditions that local interest will (a) obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers prior to commencement of work, of detailed plans and specifications for the project, and also of the arrangements for prosecuting the work; (b) provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; and (c) furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, that they will (1) provide periodic nourishment of the protective beach during its economic life, as may be required to serve its intended purpose; (2) prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers; and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the public shore upon which a part of the recommended Federal participation is based, and its administration for public use during the economic life of the project, and continued availability for public use of the private shore for which the recommended Federal participation is based on such public use.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$69,770
Annual benefits.....	\$163,640
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.3

#### SHORE OF MANITOWOC COUNTY, WIS.

(H. Doc. 348, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On west shore of Lake Michigan in and between cities of Two Rivers and Manitowoc, in central lake shore section of Manitowoc County, Wis. Comprises continuous reach of shore 9½ miles long, including 2 miles in Two Rivers, 4½ miles in Manitowoc, and 3 miles intervening.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2, River and Harbor Act, July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for placing 9,550 lineal feet of stone revetment at toe of bluff along shore. Comprises 3 sections of considered plan as follows: Section D, 7,900 feet in reach between cities; section E, 1,200 feet; and section F, 450 feet, both in city of Manitowoc.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sec. D:			
Report (January 1955).....	\$39,500	\$79,000	\$118,500
January 1956.....	42,000	82,900	124,900
Sec. E:			
Report.....	6,000	12,000	18,000
January 1956.....	6,400	12,600	19,000
Sec. F:			
Report.....	1,500	3,000	4,500
January 1956.....	1,600	3,200	4,800
Total cost:			
Report.....	47,000	94,000	141,000
January 1956.....	50,000	98,700	148,700

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests required to (a) obtain approval by Chief of Engineers of plans and specifications prior to construction; (b) maintain and repair project works; (c) provide without cost to United States all necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; and (d) assure continued public ownership and use of improved shore during economic life of project.

*Project economics.*—

	Report (January 1955)	January 1956
Annual charges:		
Sec. D.....	\$5,200	\$5,460
Sec. E.....	830	870
Sec. F.....	210	220
Total annual charges.....	6,240	6,550
Annual benefits, sec. D: Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	13,840	14,530
Annual benefits, sec. E:		
Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	2,500	2,630
Maintenance eliminated.....	20	20
Total.....	2,520	2,650
Annual benefits, sec. F:		
Erosion prevented and highway relocation eliminated.....	900	950
Maintenance eliminated.....	10	10
Total.....	910	960
Total annual benefits.....	17,270	18,140
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Sec. D.....	2.7	2.7
Sec. E.....	3.0	3.0
Sec. F.....	4.3	4.3
Overall project.....	2.8	2.8

## FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 134, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In the town of Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the south shore of Lake Ontario about 15 miles west of Oswego Harbor, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for the construction of a groin about 100 feet long at the west limit of the park, raising and

extending the jetties at the outlet of Sterling Creek, raising the inner end of an existing groin and placement of about 71,000 cubic yards of sand fill. About 2,700 linear feet of improved beach frontage would be provided between the new groin and the existing groin.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (July 1953).....	\$101,700	\$203,300	\$305,000
January 1956.....	114,000	226,300	340,300

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; construct the improvement in accordance with plans approved by the Chief of Engineers bearing all costs therefor except the one-third share to be borne by the United States; hold the United States free from damages due to the work; satisfactorily maintain the completed improvement; maintain public ownership of the park; and prevent water pollution that would endanger the health of bathers.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$16,510	\$18,400
Annual benefits:		
Protection of existing beach.....	24,850	24,850
Restoration of previous beach.....	11,850	11,850
Provision of new beach.....	18,000	18,000
Total.....	54,700	54,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3.31	2.97

*Remarks.*—The recommended project will restore a very fine beach, and produce many benefits.

#### HAMLIN BEACH STATE PARK, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 138, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the south shore of Lake Ontario 20 miles west of the city of Rochester, about midway between the ends of the lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 4,200 linear feet of park beach by construction of 4 new groins, modification of 3 existing groins, grading existing bluffs to stable slope, and placement of about 217,000 cubic yards of sandfill.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (March 1954).....	\$367,700	\$735,300	\$1,103,000
January 1956.....	404,000	806,600	1,210,000



*Local cooperation.*—The State of New York must adopt the recommended plan of improvement, pay two-thirds of the first cost, and furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way. The State must also release the United States from all claims for damages, be responsible for maintenance and repairs during the life of the project, provide assurance of the continued public ownership and usage of the park, and prevent pollution of the bathing area.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$54,000	\$59,200
Annual benefits:		
Damages prevented.....	20,000	20,000
Recreational benefits.....	83,700	83,700
Restoration benefits.....	5,000	5,000
Total.....	108,700	108,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.0	1.8

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the State of New York has done considerable work at this location. The recommended project is economically justified.

#### HUMBOLDT BAY (BUHNE POINT), CALIF., BEACH EROSION CONTROL

(H. Doc. 282, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Humboldt Bay is located on the coast of California about 225 nautical miles north of San Francisco.

*Reported authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing beach erosion project.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for Federal participation by the contribution of Federal funds in amount of 21 percent of the first costs of protecting the shore of Buhne Spit, Calif., by construction of a seawall about 800 feet long and 1 groin about 790 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$38,200
Non-Federal.....	143,800
Total.....	182,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications including arrangements for prosecution of the work, provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; and furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will maintain the protective measures during their economic life, as may be required to serve their intended purpose.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$9,140
Annual benefits.....	\$13,570
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.48

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APPENDIX III, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

(H. Doc. 179, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Santa Cruz County is situated in the central portion of the California coast, about 65 miles south of San Francisco. Projects recommended for Federal aid are located in the West Cliff Drive section of the city of Santa Cruz, at Twin Lakes Beach, adjacent to the east boundary of the city of Santa Cruz, and at East Cliff Drive in the vicinity of 49th Street in Capitola.

*Report authorized by.*—Cooperative study provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plans of improvement.*—(a) West Cliff Drive: Nine segments of riprap seawall with an aggregate length of 2,885 feet.

(b) Twin Lakes Beach: Protective beach with berm width of 120 feet, along both eastern and western areas (west of Woods Lagoon and east of Schwan Lagoon), comprising artificial placement of approximately 712,000 cubic yards of suitable sand and construction of a stone groin at the east end of each of the fill areas.

(c) Cliff Drive (vicinity of 49th Street): Riprap seawall approximately 870 feet in length.

*Estimated costs, project document.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
West Cliff Drive.....	\$146,800	\$302,200	\$449,000
Twin Lakes Beach.....	356,300	712,700	1,069,000
Cliff Drive (vicinity 49th St.).....	12,900	42,100	55,000
Total.....	516,000	1,057,000	1,573,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must obtain approval of Chief of Engineers for plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting work prior to its commencement; construct riprap seawall along affected Federal frontage on east side of Point Santa Cruz; provide necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way; control water pollution at Twin Lakes Beach to extent necessary to safeguard health of bathers; assure maintenance of protective measures during their economic life including replenishment of sand at suitable intervals at Twin Lakes Beach; and assure continued public ownership of the non-Federal publicly owned shores and their administration for public use during project life.

*Project economics.*—

	West Cliff Drive	Twin Lakes Beach	Cliff Drive, vicinity of 49th St.
Annual charges.....	\$18,077	\$46,073	\$2,214
Annual benefits:			
Direct damages prevented.....	61,875	6,726	11,920
Recreation.....	0	60,000	0
Total.....	61,875	66,726	11,920
Benefit-cost ratio.....	3.42	1.45	5.40

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that erosion has destroyed both public and private lands and now threatens further destruction of public improvements. Prevention of further erosion of cliffs and the restoration of public beach areas is urgently required.

BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 399, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Diego County includes about 70 miles of the southerly shore of California and is flanked by Mexico on the south and Orange County on the north. Oceanside is about 40 miles to the north and Ocean Beach, Imperial Beach, and Coronado are in the vicinity of the city of San Diego.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plans of recommended improvement.*

Oceanside: Construction of a protective beach generally 200 feet wide and approximately 10,000 feet long from the vicinity of Ninth Street to Witherby Street by artificial placement of approximately 900,000 cubic yards of suitable sand;

Ocean Beach: Construction of a protective beach generally 200 feet wide and approximately 1,700 feet long between Cape May and Narragansett Avenues by artificial placement of approximately 250,000 cubic yards of suitable sand (obtained from dredging of the Mission Bay navigation project at no cost to the beach erosion control project), and construction of 1 stone groin about 530 feet long in the vicinity of Cape May Avenue;

Imperial Beach: Construction of a system of 5 stone groins from the north end of the existing naval radio station seawall to a point about 400 feet south of Coronado Avenue, the most northerly groin to be 600 feet long and the others each to be about 400 feet long.

*Estimated cost.*—Project document 1954:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Oceanside.....	\$180,000	\$360,000	\$540,000
Ocean Beach.....	11,500	23,000	34,500
Imperial Beach.....	96,800	147,200	244,000
Total.....	289,000	530,200	819,200

*Local cooperation.*—

(a) Obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers of detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting the work on any project, prior to the commencement of such work.

(b) Provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way.

(c) Furnish satisfactory assurances that they will (1) control pollution of waters to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers, except that originating from the international sewer south of Imperial Beach, (2) maintain the protective and improvement measures during the useful lives of the projects as may be required to serve their intended purposes, including replenishment of the protective beaches at Oceanside and Ocean Beach at suitable intervals,



and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the shores and their administration for public use during the useful lives of the projects.

*Project economics.*—Project document:

	Oceanside	Ocean Beach	Imperial Beach
Annual charges.....	\$43, 000	\$4, 600	\$12, 000
Annual benefits:			
Savings of land and improvements.....	86, 800	2, 600	14, 000
Additional beach area.....	16, 000	2, 700	3, 200
Total.....	102, 800	5, 300	17, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.39	1.15	1.36

*Remarks.*—Prevention of erosion and restoration of these beaches is necessary and economically justified.

#### WAIMEA BEACH AND HANAPEPE BAY, KAUAI, T. H. (BEACH EROSION)

(H. Doc. 432, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, 2 localities about 7 miles apart, are on the southerly side of the island of Kauai, T. H.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 2, River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of 2 rubble-mound seawalls 1,240 feet and 1,525 feet long at Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, respectively.

*Estimated cost.*—1956 price levels:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Waimea Beach.....	\$4, 000	\$19, 800	\$23, 800
Hanapepe Bay.....	16, 000	43, 600	59, 600

*Local cooperation.*—Submit for approval by the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on either project, detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecuting work on that project; provide all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; give satisfactory assurances that local interest will maintain the protective measures during their useful lives as may be required to serve their intended purpose; maintain continued public ownership of the shores on which the amount of Federal participation is based, and their administration for public use during the useful lives of the projects; and contribute to the cost of the project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

*Project economics.*—

	Waimea Beach	Hanapepe Bay
Annual charges.....	\$1, 029	\$2, 642
Annual benefits:		
Prevention of loss of land.....	922	3, 421
Elimination of repair costs.....	194	43
Total.....	1, 116	3, 664
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.08	1.39



## SECTION 102

This section is similar to that in the 1954 River and Harbor Act and provides for reimbursement of local interests for work done by them on beach erosion projects authorized in section 101 subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the project. Certain restrictions and limitations are included to safeguard the interests of the United States. The committee considers this provision to be an equitable one, the principles of which have already been recognized by Congress in previous legislation.

## SECTION 103

The committee heard long and extensive testimony on the matter contained in this section and has discussed the problem exhaustively in executive session. A provision requiring local interests' cooperation in the authorization of the Algiers lock on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway near New Orleans was agreed to in good faith but local interests were subsequently informed by the attorney general of the State of Louisiana that this provision, which required them to maintain and operate a new railroad bridge over the lock, could not be legally met. The Corps of Engineers lacks the authority to maintain and operate this railroad bridge. The project which has been completed will be in an anomalous position in that the railroad cannot reasonably be required to assume this responsibility since the bridge is over a part of the project which was formerly dry land and its construction was necessitated only by the provision of the navigation improvement and does not benefit the railroad. The committee feels that the moral obligation for this cost lies upon local interests but recognizes the legal impossibility of meeting this obligation until appropriate action is taken by the State. Therefore, it has included language to permit the Corps of Engineers to operate the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period September 1, 1956 through December 31, 1958 in order to permit local interests to take the necessary steps. The committee has arrived at this decision after long and careful deliberation and believes it to be the only solution to a vexing problem. The committee points out, however, that it expects that appropriate action will be taken by the State of Louisiana prior to December 1958, to remove this burden from the Federal Government as contemplated in the authorizing legislation.

## SECTION 104

The committee heard extensive testimony on the proposed program to eliminate the water-hyacinth and other obnoxious growth from water along the southeastern and gulf coasts. The language included in this section is substantially in accordance with a report and recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, and would normally be included as one of the items in section 101. It has been placed in a separate section because of the committee's desire to state fully and completely those conditions under which the project is authorized. It provides for a 5-year program at a cost of \$1,350,000 per year in addition to maintenance funds which are now being spent under navigation authorizations. The committee is of the opinion that an equitable

division of cost between the United States and local interests would be in the order of 70 percent Federal, and 30 percent non-Federal, presently estimated at \$945,000 Federal, and \$405,000 non-Federal. Certain restrictions and limitations have been included in the language to safeguard the interests of the United States.

#### SECTION 105

The committee has discussed with the Corps of Engineers at considerable length the present report procedure which in many cases requires submission of a preliminary examination prior to undertaking the survey. This procedure extends back for many years and is no longer considered to be efficient. The lapse between the submission of a preliminary examination report and the initiation of a subsequent survey requires repetition of effort, an increase in costs, and frequently delays of 1 to 2 years in reaching final conclusions. Much time and some money would be saved in submitting review survey reports on favorable projects if the Corps of Engineers could proceed without interruption into the survey phase after preliminary determinations are made that survey studies are worthwhile. If the preliminary investigation indicates that there is no likelihood of developing a favorable project, a report on that basis would be submitted to the Congress fulfilling the requirement of authorization for the study at a minimum expense. In conducting its work and its relationship with this committee, the Corps of Engineers will program and present costs on the basis of the total estimated cost of a full survey for each report with the understanding that some reports can be completed at a relatively small cost after preliminary determinations indicate lack of economic justification. The actual costs of many of the reports in the program, therefore, will ultimately be less than that indicated.

This section pertains to reports for navigation and allied purposes. In title II, a similar section (sec. 208) is included for reports on flood control and allied purposes.

#### SECTION 106

This section provides for reimbursement to local interests for work on 2 projects authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1954; 1 on Apalachicola Bay, Fla., and 1 in the same area on a channel across St. George Island, Fla. Because of the urgency of the work, local interests have undertaken certain parts, and the committee feels that in these cases it is entirely equitable that they be reimbursed. Other reimbursements of this nature have been authorized by the Congress in the past in connection with navigation projects.

#### SECTION 107

The project for the Dog River Cutoff in Pascagoula Harbor, Miss., was authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1950, providing for a 12-foot channel. Because of the urgency of the work, the port supervisors proceeded to dredge an 18-foot channel throughout the length of the project at a cost of \$61,000. They now desire reimbursement of the cost of providing the authorized 12-foot project within the limits of the work done, and subject to approval of the Chief of

Engineers. The committee believes that reimbursement to local interests in an amount of \$44,000 is justified. It is believed also that local interests should comply with the requirements of local cooperation in order that there be no difficulty in Federal maintenance of the project at a later date.

#### SECTION 108

The purpose of this section pertaining to the Upper Fox River, Wis., is to authorize the transfer of the Federal properties comprising the project to the State of Wisconsin. This is an old navigation project which has long been in disuse, insofar as commercial navigation is concerned. It is used extensively, however, by small pleasure craft. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1873, but only custodial maintenance has been performed since 1951. State conservation agencies have expressed an active interest in acquiring the project. The Corps of Engineers has testified on this matter and recommends the transfer. The only other course of action would be complete abandonment and this cost would be comparable to the cost of \$300,000 which would be authorized in this section. The committee feels that it is obviously desirable to follow a course of action which will result in preserving an asset that would be available to the general public. The committee understands that favorable action will be taken by the State to accept the properties.

#### SECTION 109

The committee has carefully considered the matter contained in this section. The constructed Calumet-Sag channel is 9 feet deep by 60 feet wide connecting the Illinois Waterway and the Calumet River and Lake Calumet. This channel, which was originally constructed by local interests, was incorporated into the Federal navigation system in 1930. Since that time, the United States has had the maintenance responsibility. In 1935 the construction of wider places in the channel to permit passing was authorized. The River and Harbor Act of 1946 authorized the widening to 225 feet and the extension of the channel into Indiana, terminating at East Chicago and Gary. The 1956 Appropriation Act carried funds to initiate the construction of part I. Part I is referred to as that portion from Sag Junction to Lake Calumet. The 1946 authorization provided that the Federal Government join with the railroad bridge owners in the alteration of the railroad bridges in accordance with the principles of the Truman-Hobbs Bridge Act, passed in 1940, to provide for the necessary clearances. Local interests were required to bear the cost of alterations to highway bridges in accordance with policy at that time. In 1952 the Truman-Hobbs Bridge Act was amended to include highway bridges.

The review made by the Corps of Engineers of the existing project was directed at determining if the conditions of local cooperation with respect to highway bridges should be modified in any way at this time. The present estimate of highway bridge alterations for the entire project is \$46,422,200, including \$13,202,200 for part I, \$24,120,000 for part II, and \$9,100,000 for part III. The committee thoroughly considered the pertinent question as to whether or not the project, as authorized by Congress in 1946, should stand as is; or whether the principles of the Truman-Hobbs Act as amended in 1952 should be applied. In this deliberation, the committee noted that Federal funds have only been appropriated for initiation of construction of



part I as presently authorized. It has been informed that the additional first costs to the United States which would result from the total modification of parts I, II, and III are estimated at \$40,031,000 with a corresponding reduction to local interests. Of the total of \$40,031,000, \$9,884,000 applies to part I. The committee does not feel it desirable to authorize the modification for all parts of the project at this time. The committee recognizes the importance of the Cal-Sag navigation project as a vital link for through commerce between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi-Ohio Inland Waterway system. It considers that modification of part I to accomplish that portion of the waterway for which funds have been appropriated should be made, and recommends that the highway bridge cost of \$9,884,000 in part I of the improvement be borne by the Federal Government (H. Doc. 45, 85th Cong.).

#### SECTION 110

This section would permit the transfer of the now obsolete Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal to the State of Illinois. The situation and the purpose of this section are similar to those described for the Upper Fox River in section 107. In this case legislation has been enacted by the State under which the properties can be accepted. The estimated cost of \$2 million is the equivalent of that required to place the structures in safe condition to permit complete abandonment. As with the Upper Fox River the committee feels that a course of action which will permit continued use of the facility for recreational purposes under State sponsorship is very much preferable to a course of action which would result in a needless loss of a valuable asset. The project was open to traffic in 1907 and has not been operated for navigation purposes since 1951.

#### SECTION 111

The committee notes that many communities along streams on which the Corps of Engineers is undertaking extensive improvements in the navigation facilities must relocate public facilities and structures at their own cost. Such structures and facilities usually consist of sewer outlets and water intakes located in the bed of the stream by license of the Federal Government. The committee sees no distinction between the damages suffered by a city in having to relocate such a facility and the damages sustained by any person as a result of relocating a facility which is damaged by a public works project but which is not located within the bed of the stream, and believes that if the Federal Government is to bear the cost of damages in one case, it should do so in the other.

#### SECTION 112

This section provides for survey investigations for navigation, beach erosion, and allied purposes at various localities. A change in the previous procedures is discussed under section 105. A list of the surveys in this section follows.

#### NAVIGATION AND BEACH EROSION SURVEYS

Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.  
Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.



Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Conn.

Poquonock River at Groton, Conn.

Water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt., including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the St. Lawrence River in Canada.

Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Del.

Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del.

Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chestnut (*Trapa natans*).

Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Md., to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

Currioman Bay, Va.

Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va.

Wrights Creek, N. C.

Savannah River, with a view to providing 9-foot navigation to Augusta, Ga.

Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Fla.

Frenchman Creek, Fla.

Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Fla., in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Fla., into North Bay, Fla.

Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Fla., into Apalachee Bay, Fla.

Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Fla.

Tampa Bay, Fla., with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Fla., via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

Apalachicola River, Fla., in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

Streams at and in the vicinity at Gulfport, Fla.

Trinity River, Tex.

Missouri River, with a view to extending 9-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak.-Nebr.

Channel from Port Inland, Mich., to deep water in Lake Michigan.

Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minn.

Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, Calif., in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

Anaheim Bay, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

## SECTION 113

This provides that title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor Act of 1958".

## TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

Following is an analysis, section by section, of title II:

## SECTION 201

This section is the same as that which has appeared in the last several flood-control bills and continues those provisions of local cooperation which have been in effect for some time.

## SECTION 202

This section is also the same as that which has appeared in the last several flood-control acts and continues the present procedure of submitting reports to the interested States and Federal agencies prior to submission to Congress.

## SECTION 203

This section authorizes new projects, project modifications, and increased monetary authorizations for existing comprehensive basin plans. The preliminary language in this section is the same as in previous flood-control legislation. The individual items with their project document numbers, where pertinent, are listed in the following tabulation with the estimated costs, broken down by new projects and increases in authorization for previously approved projects or plans. A discussion of increased basin authorizations follows the description of individual projects after the table.

*Flood control*

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	New projects or modification	Increased basin authorizations
New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.....	S. 59, 85th Cong.....	\$10,480,000	-----
Narragansett Bay area, R. I. and Mass.....	H. 230, 85th Cong.....	11,550,000	-----
Connecticut River Basin:			
Comprehensive basin plan.....			\$24,000,000
Littleville Reservoir, Mass.....	S. 17, 85th Cong.....	<sup>2</sup> (5,090,000)	-----
Mad River Reservoir, Conn.....	H. 137, 85th Cong.....	<sup>2</sup> (5,430,000)	-----
Housatonic River Basin:			
Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir, Conn.....	H. 81, 85th Cong.....	1,960,000	-----
East Branch Naugatuck River Reservoir, Conn.....	do.....	1,780,000	-----
Susquehanna River Basin.....	H. 394, 84th Cong.....	30,000,000	-----
Mohawk River, N. Y.....	H. 172, 85th Cong.....	2,069,000	-----
Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C.....	H. 398, 84th Cong.....	413,000	-----
Savannah River Basin, completion of Hartwell Reservoir, Ga.....	H. 657, 78th Cong.....		44,300,000
Central and southern Florida:			
Comprehensive basin plan.....			40,000,000
Hendry County, Fla.....	S. 48, 85th Cong.....	3,172,000	-----
Mobile River Basin:			
Tombigbee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi.....	H. 167, 84th Cong.....	19,311,000	-----
Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala.....	H. 83, 85th Cong.....	1,300,000	-----
Lower Mississippi River:			
White River Backwater project, Arkansas.....	S. 26, 85th Cong.....	2,380,000	-----
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark.....	H. 108, 85th Cong.....	1,212,000	-----
Old and Atchafalaya Rivers, La.....	H. 478, 83d Cong.....	28,200,000	-----
St. Francis River Basin, Ark. and Mo.....	H. 132, 81st Cong.....	35,674,000	-----
Wolf River, Tenn.....	H. 76, 85th Cong.....	1,932,000	-----
Greenville Harbor, Miss.....		1,799,500	-----
Bayou Cherreuil, La.....	H. 347, 84th Cong.....	547,000	-----
Trinity River Basin, Tex., Navaro Mills Reservoir, local contribution.....	H. 498, 83d Cong.....	300,000	-----
Red-Ouachita River Basin, Okla. and Ark.....	H. 170, 85th Cong.....	53,235,000	-----
Texas City, Tex.....	H. 347, 85th Cong.....	5,662,000	-----
Trinidad Dam, Purgatoire River, Colo.....	H. 325, 84th Cong.....	16,628,000	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

*Flood control—Continued*

Project	Document No. <sup>1</sup>	Now projects or modifica- tion	Increased basin au- thorizations
White River Basin, Ark. and Mo.: Comprehensive basin plan.....			\$57,000,000
Lone Rock Reservoir, Ark.....	H. 499, 83d Cong.....		
Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	H. 224, 85th Cong.....	\$1,791,200	
Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex.....	S. 58, 85th Cong.....	3,102,700	
Upper Mississippi River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			21,000,000
Rock and Green Rivers, Ill.....	H. 173, 85th Cong.....	6,996,000	
Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wis.....	S. 52, 84th Cong.....	6,690,000	
Mississippi River at Winona, Minn.....	H. 324, 84th Cong.....	1,620,000	
Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn.....	H. 223, 85th Cong.....	5,705,500	
Minnesota River at Mankato and North Man- kato, Minn.....	H. 437, 84th Cong.....	1,870,000	
Saylorville Reservoir, Des Moines River, Iowa.....	S. 9, 85th Cong.....	44,500,000	
Kaskaskia River, Ill.....	H. 232, 85th Cong.....	23,000,000	
Root River at Rushford, Minn.....	H. 431, 84th Cong.....	796,000	
Great Lakes Basin: Bad River, Mellen and Odanab, Wis.....	H. 165, 84th Cong.....	917,000	
Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Mich.....	S. 53, 84th Cong.....	5,358,000	
Grand River at Lansing, Mich.....	S. 132, 84th Cong.....	9,825,000	
Saginaw River, Mich.....	H. 346, 84th Cong.....	16,085,000	
Oswego River at Auburn, N. Y.....	S. 133, 84th Cong.....	305,000	
Missouri River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			200,000,000
Payment for damages, Oahe and Fort Randall Reservoirs.....		402,000	
Sun River at Great Falls, Mont.....	H. 343, 85th Cong.....	1,405,000	
Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak.....	H. 35, 85th Cong.....	434,000	
Floyd River, Iowa.....	H. 417, 84th Cong.....	8,060,000	
Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans.....	H. 409, 84th Cong.....	850,000	
Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebr.....	S. 139, 84th Cong.....	1,214,000	
Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska.....	H. 396, 84th Cong.....	13,314,000	
Shell Creek, Nebr.....	H. 187, 85th Cong.....	2,025,000	
Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn.....	S. 141, 84th Cong.....	632,000	
Ohio River Basin: Saline River and tributaries, Illinois.....	H. 316, 84th Cong.....	5,917,000	
Upper Wabash River, Ind.....	H. 435, 84th Cong.....	45,500,000	
Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va.....	S. 122, 84th Cong.....	917,000	
Meadow River at East Rainelle, W. Va.....	S. 137, 84th Cong.....	708,000	
Tug Fork, Williamson, W. Va.....	S. 105, 85th Cong.....	625,000	
Lake Chautaugua and Chadakoin River at James- town, N. Y.....	S. 103, 84th Cong.....	4,796,000	
West Branch of Mahoning River, Ohio.....	H. 191, 85th Cong.....	12,585,000	
Chartiers Creek at Washington, Pa.....	H. 286, 85th Cong.....	1,286,000	
Turtle Creek Basin, Pa.....	H. 390, 85th Cong.....	13,417,000	
Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pa.....	H. 166, 85th Cong.....	1,188,000	
Turtle Creek Basin, Pa.....	H. 390, 85th Cong.....	13,417,000	
Monroe Reservoir, Salt Creek, Ind.....	H. 192, 85th Cong.....	4,359,000	
Sacramento River Basin: Comprehensive basin plan.....			17,000,000
Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif.....	H. 272, 84th Cong.....	1,560,000	
Fel River, Sandy Prairie region, California.....	H. 80, 85th Cong.....	707,000	
Weber River and tributaries, Utah.....	H. 158, 84th Cong.....	520,000	
San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.....			13,000,000
Kaweah and Tule River Basins, Calif.....			28,000,000
Los Angeles River Basin, Calif.....			44,000,000
Santa Ana River Basin, Calif.....			8,000,000
San Diequito River Basin, Calif.....	H. 288, 85th Cong.....	1,961,000	
Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin.....			112,000,000
Bruce Eddy Reservoir, Idaho.....	S. 51, 84th Cong.....	1,200,000	
Sammamish River Basin, Wash.....	H. 157, 84th Cong.....	825,000	
Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska.....	H. 137, 84th Cong.....	9,727,000	
Cook Inlet, Alaska.....	H. 34, 85th Cong.....	64,900	
Total, flood control (80 projects).....		495,095,300	608,300,000

<sup>1</sup> H. indicates House document; S. indicates Senate document.<sup>2</sup> Amounts included in basin authorization.

## NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASS.

(S. Doc. 59, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—The city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven, Mass., are located in Bristol County, about 50 miles south of Boston,



Mass., and about 30 miles southeast of Providence, R. I. The town of Acushnet adjoins Fairhaven on the north.

*Report authorized by.*—Public Law 71, 84th Congress, 1st session, approved June 15, 1955, and a resolution of the Senate Public Works Committee, adopted November 9, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing hurricane protection project.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for construction of an earthfill dike, about 4,430 feet long, across New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor at Palmer Island with a connecting dike and seawall at the west end about 4,200 feet long; a dike and seawalls at the head of Clark Cove about 5,920 feet long; a dike in southeast Fairhaven about 3,620 feet long; and other appurtenant works.

*Project economics*—

Annual charges.....	\$691, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$987, 900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 4

*Recommendations.*—

*Chief of Engineers.*—

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$15, 490, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 710, 000
Total.....	17, 200, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes a cash contribution of \$1,560,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free of damages; accomplish relocations; maintain and operate the project with the exception of the main harbor barrier; and contribute in cash 9.1 percent of the construction cost, presently estimated as \$1,560,000, in lieu of annual maintenance and operation of the main harbor barrier.

*Committee.*—

The committee has given careful consideration to this project and is of the opinion that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$17,200,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal, a breakdown of which is as follows:

*Estimated cost.*—

Construction.....	\$17, 050, 000
Lands, etc.....	150, 000

Total construction cost.....	17, 200, 000
------------------------------	--------------

*Division of estimated cost.*—

Federal (70 percent of \$17,200,000).....	\$12, 040, 000
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$17,200,000).....	<sup>1</sup> 5, 160, 000

Total.....	17, 200, 000
------------	--------------

*Congressional authorization required.*—

Federal share of estimated cost.....	\$12, 040, 000
Non-Federal cash payment in lieu of annual maintenance.....	<sup>2</sup> —1, 560, 000

Authorization in bill.....	10, 480, 000
----------------------------	--------------

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of contribution required in lieu of maintenance and operation of main harbor barrier.

<sup>2</sup> Local interests will be required to pay in cash 9.1 percent of the estimated cost of the project, presently estimated at \$1,560,000, in lieu of maintenance and operation of the main harbor barrier. This amount will be applied toward the Federal share of the estimated project cost thereby reducing the Federal amount required for appropriation. The Federal Government will, in return, maintain and operate the main barrier dam at an average annual cost presently estimated at \$55,000.



## NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I. AND MASS.

(H. Doc. 230, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)

(Interim report)

*Location.*—The Narragansett Bay area includes about one-half of the total area of Rhode Island, extending northerly past Providence, the State capital, about three-fourths of the length of the State.

*Report authorized by.*—Public Law 71, 84th Congress, approved June 15, 1955.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing or authorized hurricane-tide projects.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for alleviation of storm-tide damage and loss of life in the Providence area of Narragansett Bay, R. I. and Mass., by construction of a barrier about 1,100 feet long across the Providence River at Fox Point to a grade of about 22.5 feet above mean sea level with accessory pump, sluices, cooling-water inlet facilities, and seawalls at each end with stoplog structures.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$732, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 733, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 37

*Recommendations.*—*Chief of Engineers.*—*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$16, 180, 000
Non-Federal.....	320, 000
Total.....	16, 500, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must give assurances that they will: (a) furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) accomplish without cost to the United States all relocations of buildings, utilities, sewers, roads, and related facilities made necessary by the work; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Committee.*—

The situation regarding this project is similar to that for the New Bedford hurricane improvement which has been previously discussed. As in that case the committee has considered that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$16,500,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal, a breakdown of which is as follows:

*Estimated cost:*

Construction.....	\$16, 180, 000
Lands, etc.....	320, 000
Total construction cost.....	16, 500, 000

*Division of estimated cost:*

Federal (70 percent of \$16,500,000).....	11, 550, 000
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$16,500,000).....	4, 950, 000
Total.....	16, 500, 000

*Congressional authorization required:*

Authorization in bill.....	11, 550, 000
----------------------------	--------------

## LITTLEVILLE DAM AND RESERVOIR, WESTFIELD RIVER, MASS.

(S. Doc. 17, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—On the Middle Branch of the Westfield River in Hampshire and Hampden Counties approximately 35 miles north of Hartford, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—For the Westfield River was authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented; as a part of the comprehensive plan for flood control in the Connecticut River Basin. The project for the Westfield River includes a flood-control reservoir at Knightsville and local protection works near the mouth of the Westfield River at West Springfield.

*Plan of proposed improvement.*—Provides for a dam and reservoir on the Middle Branch of the Westfield River which would control a drainage area of about 52 square miles. It would be an earth-fill dam about 151 feet high and 1,325 feet long, with a concrete spillway. It would have a capacity of 23,600 acre-feet. The project would require acquisition of about 550 acres of land and 39 buildings, and relocation of about 3 miles of highway and 3 miles of utilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
1956 price levels.....	\$5,090,000	0	\$5,090,000
Project economics (current):			
Annual charges.....	\$230,000		
Annual benefits.....	\$210,000		
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.1		

*Local cooperation.*—None.

*Remarks.*—The committee believes that, because of the recent disastrous floods in the basin resulting in great damage, the project should be authorized in order that construction could be undertaken at an early date. The authorization for the Connecticut River Basin has been increased to include the cost of this project.

## MAD RIVER DAM AND RESERVOIR, MAD RIVER, CONN.

(H. Doc. 137, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mad River watershed is located in Litchfield County in the northwestern part of Connecticut. The site of the Mad River Dam is located in the town of Winchester, Conn., about 2.2 miles above the confluence with the Still River and about 0.3 mile northwest of the city of Winsted, Conn.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—The existing project for the Mad River was completed in October 1951. The work consisted of removing an abandoned dam and excavating an improved river channel for 4,800 feet through the center of Winsted, Conn. This project was a unit of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Connecticut River Basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provide for a dam and reservoir on the Mad River site in Winchester, Conn. Project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 168 feet high and 1,040 feet long with a side channel spillway.

*Estimated cost.*—June 1956, Federal, \$5,430,000; non-Federal, \$390,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands and rights-of-way necessary for construction and operation of the project and to maintain project after completion.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$212, 000
Annual benefits: Elimination of damage.....	\$263, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 2

*Remarks.*—The committee has heard testimony on this project and notes that local interests are required to furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the reservoir. The Chief of Engineers takes the position that since the reservoir is primarily for the protection of Winsted and its function is similar to a local levee or channel modification project, lands should be a local responsibility.

The committee after careful consideration of this project is of the opinion that local interests should share in the costs of this project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers by furnishing all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including those required for relocations, and maintaining the project after completion.

#### UPPER NAUGATUCK RIVER ABOVE TORRINGTON, CONN.

##### HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. 81, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Naugatuck River, a tributary of the Housatonic, lies wholly within the western part of Connecticut. The headwaters lie about 6 miles south of the Massachusetts line in the southeast corner of the town of Norfolk. The general direction of flow is southerly to Derby where it joins the Housatonic in its tidal reach about 12.25 miles from Long Island Sound.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution, adopted September 14, 1955.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing Corps of Engineers' flood control or local protection works in the Naugatuck River watershed above Torrington, Conn. The only authorized project in the basin is the Thomaston flood-control dam and reservoir located in the town of Thomaston, downstream from Torrington.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of two flood-control dams and reservoirs in the city of Torrington, as follows:

The Hall Meadow Brook Dam and Reservoir is located on Hall Meadow Brook 0.4 mile above its confluence with the West Branch of the Naugatuck River. The project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 55 feet high and 1,080 feet long with a spillway located in a saddle in the left abutment. The capacity of the reservoir at spillway crest elevation would be 7,200 acre-feet.

East Branch Dam and Reservoir is located on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River, 3.0 miles above its confluence with the West Branch. The project would consist of a rolled earth-fill dam 95 feet high and 886 feet long with a side-channel spillway in the right



abutment of the dam. The capacity of the reservoir at spillway crest elevation would be 5,150 acre-feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Hall Meadow Brook Dam and Reservoir.....	\$1,960,000	\$460,000	\$2,420,000
East Branch Dam and Reservoir.....	1,780,000	890,000	2,670,000

*Project economics.*—

	Hall Meadow Brook	East Branch
Annual charges.....	\$100,000	\$102,000
Annual benefits.....	\$244,000	\$128,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.4 to 1	1.3 to 1

*Remarks.*—Reservoir protection of Torrington is similar to that recommended for Winsted. The testimony of the Corps of Engineers indicated that these reservoirs are for the protection of Torrington and should be considered as local protection projects.

The committee after careful consideration of this project is of the opinion that local interests should share in the costs of this project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers by furnishing all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including those required for relocations, and maintaining the project after completion.

NORTH BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

(H. Doc. 394, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—North Branch Susquehanna River is in south-central New York and northeastern Pennsylvania.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, July 8, 1942, and nine other authorizations.

*Existing projects.*—Provides for 17 local protection projects and 10 flood-control reservoirs. Fifteen local protection projects have been completed, one is under construction, and planning for construction of one is in progress. Four flood-control reservoirs have been built.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Three reservoirs in the Tioga River Basin on Cowanesque River, Crooked Creek, and Tioga River. Local protection at Nichols, N. Y., and Elkland, Pa., and channel improvement at Cortland, N. Y. Channel improvements have been completed at Cincinnatus and Sherburne under the snagging and clearing authority and at Conklin-Kirkwood under section 212, 1950 Flood Control Act.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project report (1954):			
Reservoirs.....	\$82,130,000	0	\$82,130,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	2,010,000	\$250,000	2,260,000
Total.....	84,140,000	250,000	84,390,000
January 1956:			
Reservoirs.....	90,340,000	0	90,340,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	2,210,000	275,000	2,485,000
Total.....	\$92,550,000	275,000	\$92,825,000



*Local cooperation.*—Required for local protection and channel improvement projects only. Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate project; and prevent encroachments.

*Project economics.*—

	Project report	Current
Annual charges:		
Reservoirs.....	\$3,052,000	\$3,357,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	92,000	102,000
Annual benefits:		
Reservoirs.....	4,678,000	5,146,000
Local protection and channel improvement.....	174,000	191,000
Benefit-cost ratio:		
Reservoirs.....	1.53	1.53
Local protection and channel improvement.....	1.83	1.83

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project. The reservoirs are considered essential to provide flood protection downstream, and the local protection projects are desirable for relieving local flood conditions. The committee has only provided partial authorization for the recommended plan.

#### MOHAWK RIVER, N. Y.

(H. Doc. 172, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rises in west-central New York and flows generally southeasterly 155 miles to the Hudson River at Waterford and Cohoes, N. Y.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved August 11, 1939.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for flood-control improvements at South Amsterdam, Herkimer, and Rome, N. Y., by means of levees, floodwalls, channel improvements, and other appurtenant structures.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$2,069,000	\$478,000	\$2,547,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; perform all necessary reconstruction or alteration of highway bridges and street and utility changes; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain and operate the completed works.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$115,400
Annual benefits.....	\$132,200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.14

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that flooding in the Mohawk River Basin is due primarily to overflow of the river during high discharge, or to ice jams, or a combination of both, aggravated at some points by excessive tributary inflow. The benefit-to-cost ratio

for the project at Rome, N. Y., is indicated to be slightly less than unity. However, the Chief of Engineers points out, that in addition to the evaluated benefits there are certain intangible benefits, not susceptible of monetary evaluation, consisting of enhancement of the general welfare and security of the residents in the protected area. In addition, the project will improve sanitary conditions and will reduce interruptions to traffic on major highways. The committee is of the opinion that these intangible benefits, coupled with the large non-Federal participation in the project are sufficient to warrant adoption of the project by the Congress.

#### PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, N. C.

(H. Doc. 398, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The channels to be improved are directly or indirectly tributary to Pungo River. They are mainly in the eastern part of Beaufort County.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 30, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 4 existing channels: Pantego Creek, 2.3 miles, Cucklers Creek, 1.2 miles, Intercepting Canal, 5.8 miles, and Albemarle Canal, 5.9 miles a total of 15.2 miles. Channels would have depths of from 8 to 17 feet and bottom widths of from 20 to 80 feet. Two bridges require modification.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (1955).....	\$413,000	\$129,100	\$542,100
January 1956.....	413,000	129,100	542,100

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; make all necessary bridge and utility alterations; contribute in cash 17.4 percent of the construction cost, an amount presently estimated at \$86,900; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain the project after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$29,100	\$29,100
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	27,520	29,800
Improved drainage.....	16,580	17,800
Total.....	44,100	47,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.52	1.63

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that completion of this project will improve drainage from a large area of cleared farmlands. A proper local contribution is proposed.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, HENDRY COUNTY, WEST OF LEVEES  
1, 2, AND 3

(S. Doc. 48, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—About 10 miles southwest of Lake Okeechobee in eastern Hendry County, Fla., about 40 miles east of Fort Myers and 8 miles southwesterly of Clewiston.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution adopted November 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Area is within the bounds of the comprehensive project Central and Southern Florida.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of canal and levee L-100, pumping station S-100, culvert S-101, and spillway S-102; enlargement of authorized borrow canals adjacent to levees 2, 3, 4 (west) and 28 (north 2.5 miles); and construction of 2.6 miles of canal west of tieback levee along southerly portion of levee 3 (south).

*Estimated cost.*—January 1955:

Federal.....	\$3, 172, 000
Non-Federal.....	1, 430, 000
Total.....	4, 602, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; assume cost of relocations and alterations; hold and save the United States free from damage; operate and maintain works after completion; contribute in cash 27.5 percent of the construction cost, an amount estimated at \$1,202,700.

*Project economics.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Annual charges.....	\$113, 500	\$145, 600	\$259, 100
Annual benefits.....	\$326, 300		
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.26		

*Remarks.*—The committee recognizes the necessity for interior modifications in the central and southern Florida flood-control project, and believes the recommended work is desirable.

The committee notes that the Chief of Engineers has recommended a local cash contribution of 27.5 percent of the construction cost. The present local cash contribution required for the Central and Southern Florida project, in the general area of which Hendry County is located, was established in the 1948 act as 15 percent. This applied to the so-called first phase of the project which was authorized at that time. In authorizing the second phase of the project in the 1954 Flood Control Act a proviso was added to require the Chief of Engineers to make a review of the required local cooperation and to determine if any change appeared advisable. This report was made and submitted to the committee and is contained in House Document No. 186 of the 85th Congress. The Chief of Engineers recommended among other things that the cash contribution be raised from 15 percent to 20 percent and this recommendation is added as a proviso in this bill as part of the language for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Basin authorization immediately preceding the item for Hendry County. To be consistent, therefore, the committee



believes that the local cooperation with respect to cash contribution should be the same for Hendry County as for the remaining part of the Florida project and has so included the item in the bill.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

(H. Doc. 167, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Tombigbee River and tributaries are in northeast Mississippi and northwest Alabama above juncture of Warrior River.

*Report authorized by.*—Four House Flood Control Committee resolutions, February 9, 1939, and May 2, 1939; five House River and Harbor Committee resolutions, February 1, 1939, February 2, 1939, and April 15, 1946; Senate Commerce Committee resolution, May 2, 1939.

*Existing project.*—Provides for alleviation of floods by bank clearing and cutoffs in Itawamba County for 53 miles along East Fork and along Tombigbee River and tributaries above the mouth and including Noxubee River. Project was 47 percent complete in 1940. No work has been performed since that time.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides clearing of all trees under 10 inches in diameter to 20 feet beyond top of banks, snagging, cutoffs, and enlargement from the mouths of 22 tributary streams.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$14, 445, 400	\$7, 427, 800	\$21, 873, 200
January 1956.....	14, 445, 400	7, 427, 800	21, 873, 200
Committee recommendation.....	19, 311, 000	2, 562, 800	21, 873, 200

*Local cooperation (recommendations of Chief of Engineers).*—Furnish lands, easements, right-of-way; make at their expense all road, highway bridge, and utility changes, alterations, additions, and relocations; hold and save United States free from damages; prevent future encroachments in improved channels; maintain all the works; contribute in cash \$6,338,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$1, 096, 200	\$1, 096, 200
Annual benefits:		
Damage prevented.....	924, 500	759, 100
Change in land use.....	1, 306, 900	1, 073, 100
Total.....	2, 231, 400	1, 832, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 04	1. 67

The committee received testimony on this project, with particular reference to the provisions of local cooperation. The committee considers this cash contribution recommended excessive for this area, and reduced the amount to \$1,473,000 as a part of the requirements of local cooperation. This represents a compromise between the original recommendations of the executive and legislative branches.



## ALABAMA RIVER AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(H. Doc. 83, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The local protection works at Montgomery are located in the south central portion of the State of Alabama along the Alabama River, 300 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, April 28, 1936.

*Plan of improvement.*—Consists of 1,730 feet of concrete wall and 20,970 feet of earth levee, for a total length of 22,700 feet; 2 pumping stations and appurtenant structures for accommodation of drainage of the protected area.

*Estimated cost.*—January 1955:

Federal.....	\$1, 284, 000
Non-Federal.....	273, 000
Total.....	1, 557, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the improvements; make necessary changes to utilities and to existing streets; contribute in cash 12 percent of the total construction cost, currently estimated to be \$182,000 (January 1956 price levels).

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$72, 000
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damages.....	61, 000
Increased land use.....	22, 000
Total.....	83, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 15

*Remarks.*—The recommended project provides protection to an urban area, including proper accommodations for interior drainage. Its authorization at this time is considered advisable.

## LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER—AREA ENCLOSED BY WHITE RIVER BACKWATER LEVEED SYSTEM

(S. Doc. 26, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The area enclosed by the White River backwater project comprises about 145,500 acres (81,000 cleared) in Phillips, Monroe, and Desha Counties, Ark., lying between the Mississippi and White Rivers immediately above the mouth of White River. The leveed area, subject to use as an emergency reservoir, is about 25 miles long with a maximum width of about 12 miles.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 23, 1949.

*Existing project.*—The Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended, provides for flood protection of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Head of Passes by means of levees, floodwalls, reservoirs, bank protection in and along the river and its tributaries and outlets, insofar as affected by backwater of the Mississippi River. The Flood Control Act approved June 15, 1936, authorized construction of the White River backwater

system of levees and two drainage floodgates as an emergency reservoir. The project was about 90 percent complete as of June 30, 1955.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction and operation of a 1,500 cubic feet per second pumping plant and reinforcement of floodgates and stilling basin at the Little Island Bayou outlet structure to withstand a landside water height of 11 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—January 1956:

Federal.....	\$2, 380, 000
Non-Federal.....	
Total.....	2, 380, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and operation of the pumping plant and operation of floodgates; provide necessary drainage improvements for utilization of lands adjacent to sump area; hold and save the United States free from damages; and cooperate in formulation of plans for conservation of fish and wildlife in maintenance of sump levels.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges:

Interest and amortization.....	\$86, 000
Losses to wildlife resources (Report by Fish and Wildlife Service) ..	78, 500
Operation and maintenance.....	57, 000
Total.....	221, 500

Annual benefits:

Flood damage prevented.....	182, 400
Increased land use.....	331, 400
Total.....	513, 800

Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3
-------------------------	------

*Remarks.*—Since this project is a unit of the Lower Mississippi Valley project, the committee believes that the present cost-sharing applicable to that project should apply, and adopts the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS AND BAYOU MACON, ARK. AND LA.

(H. Doc. 108, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Watersheds of subject streams comprise that portion of the alluvial valley lying south and west of the main-line Arkansas-Mississippi River levees between Pine Bluff, Ark., and latitude of Jonesville, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, May 23, 1946, and Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, June 1, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Bayou Macon, Big and Colewa Creeks, Bayou Lafourche, Big Bayou, and canals 19, 43, and 81, aggregating approximately 772 miles.

*Plan of recommended modification of existing project.*—Provides for minor extensions to the existing project, including extension of canal 19, and improvement of canal 18, Black Pond Slough, Kirsh Lake canals, Fleschman's Bayou, Caney Bayou, and Rush Bayou, all in Arkansas, but finds that the construction of a control structure in

Ditch Bayou for the regulation of Lake Chicot should not be undertaken by the Federal Government as a flood-control feature of the project.

*Estimated cost.*—June 1955:

Federal.....	\$1, 212, 000
Non-Federal.....	<sup>1</sup> 828, 000
Total.....	2, 040, 000

<sup>1</sup> Cost of supplementary farm drainage used to compute annual charges.

*Local cooperation.*—Operate and maintain the federally constructed channels after completion and accomplish associated local drainage improvements at their own expense.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$117, 500
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damages.....	21, 600
Increased land use.....	554, 500
Total.....	576, 100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 90

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the large amount of local costs for laterals and farm drains to make the project effective, and realizes that additional large expenditures will be necessary for clearing and developing the land and for related costs.

#### NAVIGATION LOCK AT OLD RIVER, LA.

(Mississippi River Commission Report, March 30, 1956)

*Location.*—The lock, a feature of the Old River Control Improvement, is to be located south of the existing channel of Old River in the vicinity of the junction of the Old and Mississippi Rivers.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 780, 83d Cong. 2d sess.) (H. Doc. 478, 83d Cong.).

*Existing project.*—The lock is necessary to continue existing navigation on the 12-foot by 125-foot Atchafalaya River, Morgan City to the Mississippi River project and the authorized 9-foot by 100-foot Overton-Red River Waterway.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a lock with gravity-type walls, sector gates, and a clear chamber of 1,200 feet by 75 feet by 13 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—March 1956:

Federal.....	\$28, 200, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
Total.....	28, 200, 000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges, lock only:	
Interest and amortization.....	\$1, 069, 000
Maintenance and operation.....	213, 000
Total.....	1, 282, 000
For Old River control (including lock).....	3, 314, 000



*Annual benefits.*—There are no individual benefits to waterway transportation from the lock construction. Estimated benefits for the entire Old River control project are \$14,600,000 annually.

*Benefit-cost ratio.*—4.4 to 1.

*Remarks.*—The project for control of flows through Old River and to prevent diversion of the Mississippi River through the Atchafalaya River is under construction. The Committee believes it would be economical to construct the lock along with the other works, and recommends its full authorization.

#### ST. FRANCIS RIVER, MO. AND ARK.

(H. Doc. 132, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

*Location.*—The St. Francis River rises in the hill section of southeast Missouri, flows generally southward for about 475 miles through southeast Missouri and Arkansas to enter the Mississippi River at mile 670 AHP, about 8 miles above Helena, Ark.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolution, February 23, 1944; and Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, July 16, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Provides for protection of alluvial valley portion of basin by (a) west bank Mississippi River levee including lower reaches of Little River headwater diversion; (b) protection works in the St. Francis and Little River Valleys above the mouth of St. Francis Bay, consisting of the Wappapello flood-storage reservoir in Missouri; leveed main stem floodway from the hill line to the Cross County line; the Cross County ditch thence to St. Francis Bay; levee along lower reaches of Little River in Missouri, and Big Lake Floodway levees from Missouri-Arkansas State line to the mouth of Little River in Arkansas; and channel improvement of the lower reaches of Big Slough ditch and Tyronza River, Ark.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement and extension of Little River Basin headwater diversion levee; rectification and extension of drainage and levee systems in Little River floodway and Upper St. Francis River Basins and Big Slough ditch; constructing paved inlet at the head of Cross County ditch; extension of Steep Gut floodway to opposite Marianna, Ark.; construction of a closure levee between the lower end of the new floodway levee and the main line Mississippi River levee at Whitehall with provisions for a floodgate, pumping plant and appurtenances, fuse plug sections, and interior drainage rectification as required; alteration of highway and railway bridges as required.

*Estimated cost.*—July 1955:

Federal.....	\$55, 674, 000
Non-Federal.....	0
	<hr/> 55, 674, 000

<sup>1</sup> The sum of \$20 million was previously authorized to be appropriated, and \$35,674,000 is authorized to be appropriated by this act.

*Local cooperation.*—Provides for assurance that levees will be maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 15, 1928.



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$2, 731, 500
Annual benefits:	
Flood loss prevented.....	3, 688, 000
Increased land utilization.....	2, 603, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6, 291, 000</b>
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

*Remarks.*—This item will complete the monetary authorization for this project, and is believed essential because of recent floods in this basin.

WOLF RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI, FOR  
FLOOD CONTROL

(H. Doc. 76, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Wolf River rises in the hill areas of Tippah County, Miss., flows generally northwesterly about 117 miles and empties into the Mississippi River at mile 732.6 within the corporate limits of Memphis, Tenn.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Public Works resolution, March 5, 1952.

*Existing project.*—The Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended, provides for flood protection of the alluvial valley. Applicable features relating to Wolf River are main stem levees on west bank of the Mississippi River and Memphis Harbor project. The River and Harbor Act, approved August 30, 1935, provides for a channel 9 feet deep and 250 to 200 feet wide from the mount to North Second Street, thence 125 feet wide to Hindman Ferry Road, a distance of about 5½ miles. The Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, provides flood protection for industrial Memphis by floodwalls, levees, revetments and drainage structures, and extends for about 9 miles along Wolf River.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for realignment and enlargement of river channel as follows: an average depth of 18 feet with 65-foot bottom width between miles 38 and 16; average depth of 24 feet by 70-foot width between miles 16 and 3.5, and an average depth varying from 25 to 35 feet by 100-foot width through a new diversion channel between mile 3.5 and the Mississippi River. An embankment with a crest width of 40 feet at elevation 230 mean sea level, 2,100 feet long, and having protected side slopes 1 on 3 will close the existing channel below the point of diversion. The lower 3 miles of the tributary Fletcher Creek channel will be realigned and enlarged to an average depth of 12 feet with 10-foot bottom width.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Report (1955).....	\$1, 872, 000	\$1, 061, 000	\$2, 933, 000
February 1956.....	1, 932, 000	1, 095, 000	3, 027, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and

operate works after completion; provide necessary alterations to bridges and abutments; provide necessary interceptor sewer and abatement measures to eliminate pollution below the channel closure at mile 3.2; provide a cash contribution equal to 19 percent of the initial cost of other items, an amount presently estimated at \$453,000; agree to elimination of navigation improvements provided in existing project above mile 3; and construct 50 percent of local drainage improvements recommended by United States Department of Agriculture.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$117,800	\$121,600
Annual benefits:		
Flood damage prevented.....	48,600	43,500
Reduced dredging cost.....	24,000	24,800
Land enhancement.....	79,400	77,200
Total.....	152,000	145,500
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.29	1.20

*Remarks.*—The Non-Federal costs on this project appear adequate and its connection with the Memphis Harbor project makes it desirable. Additional flood protection will be provided in and adjacent to a large metropolitan area.

GREENVILLE HARBOR, MISS.

(Report of the President, Mississippi River Commission, April 26, 1957)

*Location.*—Greenville, Miss., is located on the left bank of the Mississippi River, between miles 530 and 535.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted June 12, 1954.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an adequate connecting channel to the Mississippi River and harbor channel enlargement utilizing the spoil material to provide a contiguous harbor and port area for such appurtenant works as would be required to realize the greater benefit from the use of water transportation.

*Estimated cost.*—

Total..... \$2, 530, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; construct and operate adequate terminal and transfer facilities; maintain without cost to the United States all works, except harbor and connecting channels, after completion; establish a competent and properly constituted public body empowered to regulate the use, growth, and free development of the harbor facilities, and to limit occupancy of the port area to industries whose activities are integrated to water transportation; and hold and save the United States free from damage due to the construction works.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$180, 000
Annual benefits.....	812, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 51

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that there is a pressing need for improved navigation facilities to serve the expanding requirements of the Greenville, Miss., area. It believes that the present and prospective tonnage and savings in transportation costs resulting from the improvement are sufficient to justify authorization by the Congress and accordingly has included this item in the bill.

The committee has considered this project in the light of the authorized harbor improvement at Vicksburg, Miss., and feels that the similarity of the two projects warrants inclusion of the Greenville improvement in the bill on similar terms with respect to local cooperation.

#### BAYOU CHEVREUIL, LA.

(H. Doc. 347, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Bayou Chevreuil, La., is located between the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, in parts of Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and Bayou Lafourche Parishes.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, and River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The comprehensive plan of improvement consists of about 34 miles of Federal channel improvement of Bayous Chevreuil, Citamon and Verrett as a major drainage outlet and about 45 miles of lateral canals to be constructed by local interests.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document January 1953.....	\$627,000	\$945,000	\$1,572,000
January 1, 1956.....	547,000	822,000	1,369,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all rights-of-way and easements necessary for construction; make alterations in utilities; construct approximately 45 miles of lateral canals; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain the completed project in operating condition and free of obstructing vegetation; and make a cash contribution toward the Federal improvement of 29 percent of the actual cost of construction work for which the United States is responsible, an amount presently estimated to be \$234,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Report	Jan. 1, 1956
Annual charges.....	\$76,700	\$69,600
Annual benefits:		
Flood damages prevented.....	<sup>1</sup> 48,000	63,000
Loss to fish and wildlife.....	<sup>1</sup> —8,000	—10,000
Land enhancement.....	<sup>1</sup> 71,000	92,000
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 111,000	145,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.45	2.08

<sup>1</sup> Based on projected prices.



*Remarks.*—The committee notes that due to the urgent need for drainage facilities in the Bayou Chevreuil area, the State of Louisiana has contracted for and has underway a substantial part of the channel enlargement planned for the Federal project, amounting to about half of the total volume of dredging contemplated. The committee feels that the local interests should be given credit for all work accomplished by them on the Federal project as part of the requirement for a cash contribution of 29 percent. Accordingly, the committee has included language in the bill to accomplish this.

RICHLAND, CHAMBERS, AND CEDAR CREEKS, TEX. (NAVARRO MILLS RESERVOIR)

(H. Doc. 498, 83d Cong.)

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for a flood control and water conservation reservoir located on Richland Creek about 60 miles above the confluence of Richland Creek with the Trinity River.

*Project authorization.*—Authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954.

*Estimated costs.*—(As authorized):

Federal.....	\$5, 180, 000
Non-Federal.....	2, 920, 000
Total.....	8, 100, 000

*Local cooperation.*—In accordance with the provisions of the 1954 authorization act local interests are required to pay an amount equal to 25 percent of the total cost of the project for conservation storage, presently estimated at \$2,028,000 and pay an amount equal to 11 percent of the total cost of the project based on land enhancement benefits, presently estimated at \$890,000.

*Remarks.*—The committee considers the payment of \$890,000 by local interests for land enhancement benefits unjustified in view of the treatment given similar projects in the bill and accordingly has included language in this legislation reducing the land enhancement contribution to \$300,000. This would reduce the total non-Federal cost to \$2,328,000 and increase the total Federal cost to \$5,772,000.

MILLWOOD RESERVOIR, ARK., AND ALTERNATE RESERVOIR SYSTEM, OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS, LITTLE RIVER, TRIBUTARY OF RED RIVER

(H. Doc. 170, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Little River rises in southeast Oklahoma and flows into Red River near Fulton, Ark., in the southwestern part of that State.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Denison Dam (Lake Texoma); project for flood control on Red River below Denison (Boswell, Hugo, Millwood, Texarkana, Ferrells Bridge, Mooringsport, Black Bayou, Wallace Lake, Bodeau, and Cooper Reservoirs; levees and bank stabilization on Red River below Denison Dam; and local protection projects); and project for navigation, 9-foot channel from Mississippi River to Shreveport.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of the authorized Red River below Denison Dam project by the reduction of the flood-control storage capacity of the authorized Millwood Reservoir on Little



River by about 25 percent, the addition of 150,000 acre-feet for water supply in Millwood Reservoir, and the addition of 6 reservoirs for flood control and water supply in the Little River Basin above Millwood Reservoir.

*Estimated cost (recommendation of Chief of Engineers).—*

Total cost of modified Millwood and upstream reservoirs.....	\$103, 035, 000
Less cash contribution by local interests.....	—2, 281, 000
Total Federal cost of construction.....	100, 754, 000
Less total cost of presently authorized Millwood Reservoir.....	—49, 800, 000
Additional Federal authorization required.....	50, 954, 000

*Project economics.—*

Annual charges.....	\$4, 336, 700
Annual benefits.....	\$6, 369, 300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 47

*Remarks.*—The committee, after careful consideration, has deleted the provision which would authorize Sherwood Reservoir, thus bringing the project to be authorized into accord with that recommended by the Chief of Engineers. The committee considers that the cash contribution of \$2,281,000 for land enhancement is not a practical or equitable charge to non-Federal interests and has eliminated this feature as a requirement of local cooperation. The additional Federal authorization required based upon this action is as follows:

Total cost of modified Millwood and upstream reservoirs.....	\$103, 035, 000
Less total cost of presently authorized Millwood Reservoir.....	—49, 800, 000
Additional Federal authorization in bill.....	53, 235, 000

The action by the committee represents a compromise between the executive and legislative branches. In addition, the committee has included language in the bill authorizing the inclusion of penstocks in the proposed dams above Millwood in order that power installations may be constructed when warranted and authorized by the Congress.

TEXAS CITY, TEX.

(H. Doc. 347, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Texas City is located on the southwest shore of Galveston Bay about 9 miles northwest of Galveston, Tex.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 30, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no Federal project for flood control in the area.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Enlargement of the existing flood wall to 16 feet on the bay side of Texas City and construction of new wall from existing seawall to and through Monsanto Chemical Co. area. Construction of a new levee to 18-foot elevation along the east, south, and west side of the industrial area to high ground in La Marque. Construction of a levee to 18-foot elevation northward from the existing levee along the shore of Galveston Bay, Dickinson Bay and Bayou to the Galveston County Water Co. reservoir. Also construction of a navigation opening at Moses Lake, necessary stoplog opening for railroads and highways, two pumping plants for interior drainage and other required drain structures.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$334, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$1, 453, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	4. 4

*Recommendations.*—*Chief of Engineers.*—*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$6, 166, 000
Non-Federal.....	2, 123, 000
Total.....	8, 289, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests furnish assurances that they will (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages; (c) make all changes, alterations to, or relocations of any buildings and utilities made necessary by the work; (d) maintain and operate the works after completion; (e) contribute in cash, or items of work of equal value acceptable to the Chief of Engineers, a total sum equal to 16 percent of the construction cost, presently estimated at \$1,153,000.

*Committee.*—

The situation regarding this project is similar to that for the New England hurricane improvements which have been previously discussed. As in those cases, the Committee has considered that an equitable division of the estimated cost of \$8,089,000 would be in the order of 70 percent Federal and 30 percent non-Federal. Local interests are to be credited toward the 30-percent share with lands, easements, and rights-of-way and relocations under the requirements of local cooperation. A breakdown of costs follows:

*Estimated cost.*—

Construction.....	\$7, 119, 000
Lands, etc.....	1 970, 000
Total construction cost.....	8, 089, 000

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$200,000 to be contributed by local interests for the additional cost of ramps in lieu of closure structures in accordance with their desires.

*Division of estimated cost.*—

Federal (70 percent of \$8,089,000).....	\$5, 662, 300
Non-Federal (30 percent of \$8,089,000).....	2, 426, 700
Total.....	8, 089, 000

*Congressional authorization required.*—Authorization in bill, \$5,662,300.

## TRINIDAD DAM, PURGATOIRE RIVER, COLO.

(H. Doc. 325, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Purgatoire River about 4 miles above Trinidad, Colo.

*Report authorized by.*—House of Representatives common flood control resolution, March 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—The local protection project on Purgatoire River at Trinidad, Colo., was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1944. This project has not been constructed and will not be necessary if the Trinidad Dam is constructed.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—An earth fill dam 5,930 feet long with a maximum height of 208 feet. Reservoir capacity would be 140,700 acre-feet at top of flood control pool, of which 39,000 would be allocated to sediment, 55,000 to irrigation, and 46,700 to flood control.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1952).....	<sup>1</sup> \$16,628,000	\$372,000	\$17,000,000
January 1956.....	<sup>1</sup> 16,628,000	372,000	17,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$8,732,000 to be reimbursed by irrigators in 70 years.

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute 4.5 percent of that portion of first cost allocated to flood control. Maintained channel of Purgatoire River through Trinidad. Agree to repay the first cost allocated to irrigation, established as 51 percent of the total cost; contribute toward annual operation and maintenance amount equal to 54 percent of project operation and maintenance.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$552,000	\$552,000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	249,000	249,000
Increased land use.....	26,000	26,000
Irrigation.....	290,000	290,000
Fish and wildlife.....	13,000	13,000
Recreation.....	12,000	12,000
Total.....	590,000	590,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.07	1.07

*Remarks.*—After study of the recommendations in House Document 325, 84th Congress, the committee concludes that in view of the flood threat and hazard to human life at Trinidad, Colo., the project should be authorized. The committee believes that the repayment period should be reviewed prior to completion of the project or during the irrigation development period.

#### MARKHAM FERRY RESERVOIR, OKLA.

Construction of the Markham Ferry Reservoir, on Grand River in Oklahoma, by the Grand River Dam Authority, an agency of the State of Oklahoma, was authorized by Public Law 476, approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), with Federal contribution for the flood-control storage provided herein. The committee recommends an amendment that would permit provision of additional flood-control storage or changing pool elevations in the reservoir, or both. The amendment would not involve any additional Federal funds, and any change in pool elevations would require approval of the Chief of Engineers.



## WHITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS

## LONE ROCK RESERVOIR

(District engineer's report, December 12, 1951)

*Location.*—Rises in northwestern Arkansas, flows north into Missouri, then southeast through Missouri and Arkansas to join the Mississippi River 583 miles above Head of Passes, La.

*Report authorized by.*—Rivers and Harbors Committee resolution of January 24, 1939; Commerce Committee resolution of February 8, 1939; House Flood Control Committee resolution of April 5, 1940; House Flood Control Committee resolution of October 8, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Two navigation projects on White River; navigation projects on the Black and Current Rivers; 14 local protection projects; a levee at Clarendon, Ark.; minor snagging and clearing projects on various tributaries; and a system of 9 reservoirs for flood control, power, and allied purposes.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Modification of approved system of reservoirs in White River Basin to provide for power in conjunction with flood control at Lone Rock Reservoir and addition of Gilbert Reservoir for flood control, power, and other purposes, at a total estimated Federal cost of \$57,064,000.

*Remarks.*—The committee feels that these projects may be worthy adjuncts to the comprehensive plan. However, the committee has limited its approval to inclusion of penstocks and appurtenant facilities at Lone Rock Reservoir because of certain questions of economic justification. It is understood that further congressional authorization will be required before construction of Gilbert Reservoir and power at Lone Rock Reservoir can be undertaken.

## PECOS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CARLSBAD, N. MEX., AND VICINITY

(H. Doc. 224, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The city of Carlsbad is on the right bank of the Pecos River in southeastern New Mexico. Report concerns flood discharges of the Pecos River and its tributaries in the vicinity of Carlsbad.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938.

*Existing project.*—No authorized Corps of Engineers project at Carlsbad.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of about 1.7 miles of floodway along Dark Canyon, enlargement of 1 mile of channel along the Pecos River, and construction of 3.6 miles of channel and embankment to form a floodway for the conveyance of flood flows from Ocotillo Hills and Hackberry Draw above Carlsbad to the Dark Canyon Floodway.

*Estimated cost.*—Report (June 1956):

Federal.....	\$1, 791, 200
Non-Federal.....	729, 700
Total.....	2, 520, 900

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; acquire easements for flood zoning purposes; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works; make



any alterations to existing improvements, other than railroads; and make a cash contribution of 13.3 percent of the actual cost incurred in constructing that portion of the Dark Canyon Floodway to be undertaken by the Federal Government, an amount presently estimated at \$274,500.

*Project economics.*—Survey report (June 1956):

Annual charges.....	\$96, 580
Annual benefits:	
Flood damages prevented.....	72, 620
Land enhancement.....	37, 560
Total.....	110, 180
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 14

#### RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, SOCORRO, N. MEX., AND VICINITY

(S. Doc. 58, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The city of Socorro is on the right bank of the Rio Grande in central New Mexico. Report concerned principally with flood discharges of the tributary, intermittent streams which rise in the Magdalena Mountains to the west.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution adopted September 8, 1950.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—The Socorro diversion channel project would consist of three major elements: a modification of the existing Matanza diversion; a diversion channel above Socorro extending 3.92 miles; and an outfall channel extending from the diversion channel 1.32 miles to the Rio Grande.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$3, 102, 700
Non-Federal.....	273, 000
Total.....	3, 375, 700

*Local cooperation.*—Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works; make any necessary alterations to existing improvements, other than railroads and improvements constructed and maintained by the United States; and make a cash contribution of 1.6 percent of the actual cost incurred in constructing that portion of the project to be undertaken by the United States, an amount presently estimated at \$49,400.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$134, 030
Annual benefits:	
Prevention of flood damages.....	160, 500
Land enhancement.....	5, 600
Total.....	166, 100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 24

## ROCK AND GREEN RIVERS, ILL.

(H. Doc. 173, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rock River enters the Mississippi River downstream from Rock Island, Ill. Green River is a tributary of Rock River, entering that stream at mile 13.0 above the latter's mouth. The lower Rock River is defined as that reach between the Government dam, mile 4.6, and Lyndon, Ill., mile 52.2.

*Report authorized.*—Senate Committee on Public Works, April 20, 1948, and House Committee on Public Works, April 20, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for construction of 9 miles of levee along left bank of Rock River to provide flood protection for Penny Slough levee and drainage district. The project was completed in January 1940.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for the construction of new levees, enlargement of some existing levees, and modification or relocation of existing structures affected by levee construction or flood requirements at the following locations along the lower Rock River: area 1, Carbon Cliff to Canoe Creek; area 2, Canoe Creek to Rock Creek; area 3, Rock Creek to Lyndon; area 4, near Spring Hill to Prophetstown; and area 5, Penny Slough drainage and levee district.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal <sup>1</sup>	Total
Project document.....	\$6, 996, 000	\$1, 321, 900	\$8, 317, 900

<sup>1</sup> Includes local cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the works after completion; bear the costs of all relocations, except those in connection with railroad bridges and approaches; make a cash contribution as a share in the first cost of the construction based on land-enhancement benefits. The amounts to be a percentage of the total construction cost of each project, exclusive of the costs of lands and relocations to be borne by local interests as follows: area 1, 2.4 percent; area 2, 2.0 percent; area 3, 2.5 percent; area 4, 1.7 percent; and area 5, 0 percent; and agree to take all available legal means to discourage unreasonable encroachments on the floodway after completion of the project.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$337, 348
Annual benefits.....	763, 115
Benefit-cost ratio, 2.26 to 1.	

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the proposed improvements will prevent damages against floods having a frequency of once in 50 years. Agricultural land, towns, railroads, and highways located in the areas to be protected will be benefited by the proposed improvements. It is noted that the projects have benefit-to-cost ratios of 1.2 to 3.8.

## EAU GALLE RIVER AT SPRING VALLEY, WIS.

(S. Doc. 52, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In west central Wisconsin and tributary to Chippewa River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, October 28, 1941.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a retarding reservoir with an uncontrolled discharge conduit and a concrete spillway chute at mile 30.3 immediately upstream from Spring Valley, channel improvement on Eau Galle River from the dam to a point below Spring Valley, and remedial works on the lower reaches of Mines and Burghardt Creeks, two small tributaries of the Eau Galle River at Spring Valley. Reservoir capacity 25,100 acre-feet below spillway crest. Dam is earth-fill structure with maximum height of 96 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (August 1948).....	\$5,083,700	\$419,200	\$5,502,900
Current (January 1956).....	6,690,000	544,700	7,234,700

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for channel improvements and reservoirs; hold and save the United States free from damages; make all necessary highway, bridge, and utility alterations; maintain all channel improvement works; prevent encroachment in flood channels; and regulate construction of bridges and other structures crossing channels.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$225,900	\$266,500
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$240,240	\$273,480
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.06	1.03

*Remarks.*—This basin is largely rural in character but subject to flash floods. The committee notes that local interests will furnish lands for the reservoir. Flood protection is needed at Spring Valley.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT WINONA, MINN.

(H. Doc. 324, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In southeastern Minnesota on right bank of Mississippi River 725.5 miles above mouth of Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolutions, September 18, 1944.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for raising and strengthening about 32,700 feet of existing dike and levees; and constructing about 4,000 feet of new levee, 2 pumping stations, and related interior drainage works.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (May 1953).....	\$1,404,800	<sup>1</sup> \$36,800	\$1,441,600
January 1956.....	1,620,000	<sup>1</sup> 39,600	1,659,600

<sup>1</sup> Non-Federal costs are relatively low because of prior acquisition of lands and rights-of-way for the existing dikes and levees.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate the improvements (except improvements to lock and dam No. 5A dike); make changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges including approaches; obtain legal control over pondage areas and prevent encroachment; contribute in cash 0.8 percent of Federal cost (\$11,600 at time of report and \$13,100 based on January 1956 price levels).

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$56,780	\$65,360
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	75,230	78,990
Land enhancement.....	1,260	1,320
Total.....	76,490	80,310
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.35	1.23

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the city of Winona alone has expended \$211,500 to protect the area since the severe floods of 1951 and 1952 and that a large part of this work will be incorporated in the Federal project.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. PAUL AND SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.  
(INTERIM REPORT)

(H. Doc. 223, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Mississippi River Basin above St. Paul contains about 36,800 square miles, most of which are in central and southern Minnesota. The area under consideration extends along the Mississippi River between miles 843 and 832 above the mouth of the Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted September 18, 1944.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal flood-control improvements in the reach of the river under consideration.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for local protection works on the right bank of the Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn., by constructing about 10,000 feet of earth levee and 2,850 feet of concrete floodwall between river miles 840.2



and 838.3 at St. Paul and raising, strengthening, and extending the existing levee at South St. Paul by constructing about 9,360 feet of levee enlargement and extension and 3,670 feet of concrete floodwall between river miles 834.5 and 832.6, together with the necessary closure structures, interior drainage facilities, pumping stations, and appurtenant works at both localities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	St. Paul	South St. Paul
Federal.....	\$3, 137, 800	\$2, 567, 700
Non-Federal.....	641, 700	124, 500
Total.....	3, 779, 500	2, 691, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must give assurances that they will: (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the improvements; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; (c) maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; (d) make at their own expense all necessary changes to utilities and highway bridges including approaches; and (e) furnish in cash or equivalent construction work a contribution equal to 14.3 percent of the gross Federal first cost of the improvements at St. Paul and 1.89 percent of that at South St. Paul, such contributions being presently estimated at \$525,200 and \$49,500, respectively, and provided further that improvement at either locality may be undertaken independently of the other whenever funds for that purpose are available and the prescribed local cooperation has been provided.

*Project economics.*—

	St. Paul	South St. Paul
Annual charges.....	\$146, 540	\$107, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$162, 190	\$124, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 11	1. 17

#### MINNESOTA RIVER, AT MANKATO AND NORTH MANKATO, MINN.

(H. Doc. 437, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In south central Minnesota on the Minnesota River about 105 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 22, 1936.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of about 2 miles of river channel; raising, strengthening, and extending existing levees in Mankato and North Mankato to obtain a flood barrier totaling about 5 miles in length; and construction of appropriate interior drainage works and certain related features.

*Estimated cost.*—Project report (January 1956):

Federal.....	\$1, 870, 000
Non-Federal.....	157, 000
Total.....	2, 027, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provides lands, easements, and rights-of-way, hold and save United States free from damages; maintain and operate works after completion; make necessary changes to utilities, highway; and highway bridges; obtain legal control of ponding areas and prevent encroachment; furnish pumps from existing pumping station; and contribute in cash or equivalent work an amount equal to 1.9 percent of Federal gross first costs, presently estimated at \$36,000 (January 1956); remove at their own expense the remaining portion of the concrete dam near the mouth of Blue Earth River.

*Project economics.*—Project report:

Annual charges.....	\$81, 800
Annual benefits:	
Flood control.....	121, 100
Land enhancement.....	3, 700
Total.....	124, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 53

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the cities of Mankato and North Mankato have expended \$209,000 for levees and appurtenant works since the damaging floods of 1951. This work only affords partial protection. The recommended construction is needed for adequate protection and is amply justified by the indicated benefit-cost ratio.

## DES MOINES RIVER, IOWA, INTERIM REPORT

(S. Doc. 9, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Des Moines River rises in southwestern Minnesota and flows southwesterly across the State of Iowa to a junction with the Mississippi River at a point just downstream from Keokuk, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce, July 10, 1945.

*Existing project.*—Authorized, but not constructed, Federal improvements for flood control in the Des Moines River Basin consist of levees and related local protection works at the city of Des Moines, Iowa, and Red Rock Reservoir on the Des Moines River between the cities of Des Moines and Ottumwa, Iowa.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construct the Saylorville Dam and Reservoir on the Des Moines River, 11 miles upstream from city of Des Moines. The Saylorville Dam would be an earthen dam 6,000 feet long and 125 feet maximum height and would provide for a reservoir with 75,000 acre-feet conservation storage and 525,000 acre-feet of flood-control storage. The recommended Saylorville Reservoir would supplement the flood-control storage of the authorized Red Rock Reservoir to decapitate flood crests below Red Rock Reservoir on the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers; and also, acting in conjunction with the authorized local protection works at Des Moines to provide a high degree of flood protection to that city.

*Estimated cost.*—Proposed Saylorville Reservoir:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (July 1952).....	\$40,554,000	None	\$40,554,000
July 1955.....	44,453,000	None	44,453,000

*Local cooperation.*—None required.*Project economics.*—

	Project document	July 1955
Annual charges, proposed Saylorville Reservoir.....	\$1,669,999	\$1,824,948
Annual benefits: <sup>1</sup>		
Elimination of damages.....	1,419,350	1,670,955
Increased crop yield enhancement.....	3,200	2,370
Recreation.....	228,000	228,000
Fish and wildlife.....	31,810	31,810
Reservoir land rentals.....	21,300	21,300
Low water flow regulation.....	92,200	100,225
Total.....	1,795,860	2,054,660
Benefit-cost ratio Saylorville Reservoir and Des Moines local protection (following Red Rock Reservoir) <sup>1</sup> .....	1.06	1.11
Total system <sup>2</sup> .....	1.11	1.14

<sup>1</sup> The report considers Saylorville Reservoir and the authorized Des Moines local protection to be inter-related functionally, and they are therefore presented as a unit for benefit determination.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the authorized projects of Red Rock Reservoir and Des Moines local protection, together with the recommended Saylorville Reservoir operating as a system.

## KASKASKIA RIVER, ILL., FOR FLOOD CONTROL

(H. Doc. 232, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Kaskaskia River is in southwestern Illinois. It discharges into the Mississippi River near Chester, Ill., 118 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938.

*Existing project.*—The Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, authorized Carlyle Reservoir and levees below Carlyle as part of the general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the upper Mississippi River Basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Comprehensive development of the water resources of the Kaskaskia River Basin. Plan consists of the authorized dam at Carlyle and 5 levees downstream and additional authorization for a dam at Shelbyville, 6 levees along the river between Cowden and Vandalia, and a local protection project at New Athens.

*Estimated cost (recommended additional features).*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (April 1957).....	<sup>1</sup> \$22,071,000	\$11,453,000	\$33,524,000

<sup>1</sup> Rounded figure of \$23,000,000.



*Local cooperation.*—Local interests shall contribute the following amounts toward the cost of the reservoirs: For the water-supply benefits provided, an amount equal to 7.85 percent of the cost of the Carlyle Reservoir, a contribution presently estimated at \$2,685,000, and an amount equal to 7.06 percent of the cost of the Shelbyville Reservoir, a contribution presently estimated at \$1,650,000, plus an appropriate share of the annual maintenance and operation costs, amounting to \$12,100 and \$7,240 for the Carlyle and Shelbyville Reservoirs, respectively; for the recreation and fish and wildlife benefits provided, an amount equal to 5.75 percent of the cost of the Carlyle Reservoir, a contribution presently estimated at \$1,966,000, to be paid at the time the Shelbyville Reservoir is built, and an amount equal to 9.65 percent of the cost of the Shelbyville Reservoir, a contribution presently estimated at \$2,262,000; and for the benefits due to increased net returns to lands, an amount equal to 6.86 percent of the cost of the Shelbyville Reservoir, a contribution presently estimated at \$1,603,000; and provided further that local interests give assurances that they will, for the local protection projects, (a) furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) make necessary relocations and alterations to highways, roads, bridges, and utilities, and construct necessary drainage ditches; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages; (d) maintain and operate the works after completion; and (e) contribute toward the first cost of the levees between Cowden and Vandalia 39.3 percent of the Federal construction cost of the levees, a contribution presently estimated at \$3,035,000.

*Project economics (comprehensive basin plan).*—

Annual charges.....	\$3, 019, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$3, 803, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 26

*Remarks.*—The plan of improvement as recommended by the Chief of Engineers will provide much needed water resource development for the Kaskaskia River Basin and is economically justified.

#### ROOT RIVER, MINN., AT RUSHFORD, MINN.

(H. Doc. 431, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Rushford is located in southeastern Minnesota at the confluence of Rush Creek and Root River about 35 miles above the junction of the latter stream with the Mississippi River.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, August 28, 1937.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for about 2½ miles of levees along Root River and Rush Creek and about 1 mile of channel enlargement through the city, raising of 2 highway bridges and a footbridge at Rushford, and appropriate interior drainage facilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project report (July 1954).....	\$735, 600	\$109, 700	\$845, 300
Current (January 1956).....	796, 000	115, 200	911, 200



*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate works after completion; make necessary changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges; furnish two existing sewage pumps; and obtain legal control over pondage areas and prevent encroachment.

*Project economics.*—

	Project report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$32,810	\$35,120
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$37,960	\$38,840
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.16	1.11

*Remarks.*—The plan of improvement as recommended by the Chief of Engineers will provide much needed flood protection for Rushford and is economically justified.

#### BAD RIVER, WIS., MELLEN AND ODANAH AND VICINITIES

(H. Doc. 165, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In north central Wisconsin and tributary to Lake Superior.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, and Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, April 6, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for 2,000 feet of widened, deepened, and paved channel through developed area above Soo Line bridge at Mellen with 6,800 second-feet capacity (80 percent of project design flood) and for 7,300 feet of improved channel through the undeveloped area below Soo Line bridge with 4,000 second-feet capacity; and evacuation of flood plain at Odanah (involves 102 buildings) exclusive of 9 Indian school buildings which would be raised above standard project flood stage.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Mellen:			
Project document (1953 price levels).....	\$326,800	\$9,100	\$335,900
January 1956.....	390,000	10,000	400,000
Odanah:			
Project document.....	435,000	1,000	436,000
January 1956.....	527,000	5,600	532,600

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain the improvements. In addition, at Mellen, prevent encroachments on rights-of-way and channel, and make changes to highway bridge approaches and utilities; and at Odanah, prevent construction within flood plain and alter utilities at Indian school.

*Project economics.*—

	Mellen		Odanah	
	Project document	Current (January 1956)	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$12, 855	\$15, 120	\$15, 870	\$19, 300
Annual benefits: Flood control.....	\$22, 200	\$23, 780	\$27, 010	\$28, 600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.73	1.57	1.70	1.48

*Remarks.*—Mellen and Odanah are small towns but flood damages have been extensive, the project has a high economic ratio, and its authorization is recommended by the committee.

## KALAMAZOO RIVER, MICH., AT KALAMAZOO

(S. Doc. 53, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Kalamazoo River is located in the southern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and has a total length of about 185 miles from the headwaters to the mouth at Lake Michigan. The city of Kalamazoo is at mile 75.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, adopted June 24, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a total of about 10 miles of channel improvement of Kalamazoo River above, through and below the city of Kalamazoo, about 8,000 feet of channel improvement of Portage Creek (a tributary of Kalamazoo River) and a low flow control dam below the city of Kalamazoo to maintain the existing low water stage through the city.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (April 1955).....	\$4, 871, 000	\$709, 000	\$5, 580, 000
January 1956.....	5, 358, 000	780, 000	6, 138, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Usual minimum requirements and prevent encroachments, make necessary utility alterations, raise all buildings and roadways in the disposal areas to meet proposed grades, make a cash contribution equivalent to 5 percent of the first cost of Federal construction, presently estimated at \$282,800; and provided further that no Federal construction shall be initiated until pollution abatement measures at Kalamazoo, satisfactory to the State of Michigan, have been undertaken by local interests.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$217, 000	\$238, 000
Annual benefits:		
Elimination of damages.....	233, 500	256, 800
Increased land use .....	20, 000	31, 900
Total.....	262, 500	288, 700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 21	1. 21

*Remarks.*—Kalamazoo is subject to severe floods from Kalamazoo River and Portage Creek, residential and industrial property and public parks are inundated causing extensive damages. The committee considers the project economically feasible.

## GRAND RIVER AT LANSING, MICH., AND VICINITY

(S. Doc. No. 132, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Lansing is located on the upper Grand River in south central Michigan. The river drains an area of 1,230 square miles at Lansing and a total area of 5,572 square miles at Grand Haven where it joins Lake Michigan. Red Cedar River, one of the larger tributaries, flows through East Lansing and joins the Grand River in downtown Lansing.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for enlargement of Red Cedar River channel from Upper College Dam in East Lansing to the mouth, a distance of about 5 miles, including the cleaning and straightening of Sycamore Creek within Lansing city limits; construction of a diversion channel for Grand River, bypassing Lansing, and extending about 6 miles from Millett to Delta Mills with appurtenant works, including a diversion dam on Grand River; and enlargement of Grand River channel from the confluence of Red Cedar River downstream a distance of about 6 miles. The plan also provides for highway and railroad adjustments, including new bridges, and utility alterations, to conform to the improved channels.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (summer 1954).....	\$9, 097, 000	\$2, 869, 000	\$11, 966, 000
Revised estimate (January 1956).....	9, 825, 000	3, 098, 000	12, 923, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain and operate project after completion; prescribe and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the improved channels; construct new highway bridges and crossings and make all necessary changes to streets, highway bridges and approaches, and utilities; and contribute 2.9 percent of the cost of the Federal work, presently estimated at \$293,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$459,400	\$496,010
Annual benefits:		
Flood damages prevented.....	535,500	578,300
Increased use of land.....	45,400	49,000
Total.....	580,900	627,300
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.27	1.27

### SAGINAW RIVER, MICH.

(H. Doc. 346, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Saginaw River Basin, comprising some 6,260 square miles is located in the east central portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution, Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted April 19, 1946.

*Existing projects.*—None for flood control.

*Plan of improvements.*—Provides for protective works at Frankenmuth, Vassar, Flint, Corunna, Owosso, Midland, and Shiawassee Flats (a large agricultural area immediately south of the city of Saginaw) and for major drainage improvements at Sanilac Flats (Middle and South Branches, Cass River).

*Estimated cost.*—

Locality	Document (June 1953)			January 1956		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sanilac Flats:						
Middle Branch.....	\$200,300	\$190,710	\$381,010	\$227,200	\$218,600	\$445,800
South Branch.....	781,100	663,180	1,444,280	892,500	754,000	1,646,500
Vassar.....	1,113,220	44,800	1,158,020	1,270,000	51,000	1,321,000
Frankenmuth.....	137,300	29,400	166,700	156,500	33,500	190,000
Flint.....	1,643,650	560,900	2,204,550	1,873,800	639,400	2,513,200
Corunna.....	26,400	23,600	50,000	30,100	26,900	57,000
Owosso.....	232,300	69,000	301,300	264,800	78,700	343,500
Midland.....	1,076,150	80,950	1,157,100	1,226,900	92,200	1,319,100
Shiawassee Flats.....	8,897,300	2,127,700	11,025,000	10,143,200	2,425,600	12,568,800
Total.....	14,107,720	3,790,240	17,897,960	16,085,000	4,319,900	20,404,900



*Local cooperation.*—Usual requirements with respect to flood control portions of the improvement to furnish lands and easements, hold and save the United States free from damages, and maintain and operate after construction, and to provide cash contributions of \$164,600 for Middle Branch, Cass River; \$547,000 for South Branch, Cass River; \$18,900 for Flint; \$25,000 for Midland and \$380,900 for Shiawassee Flats, accomplish non-Federal construction in accordance with the various plans of improvement and establish a joint fish and wildlife and flood control system of lateral reservoir regulation for Shiawassee Flats.

*Project economies.*—

Locality	Annual charges	Document annual benefits		Benefit-cost ratio	Annual charges	Annual benefits		Benefit-cost ratio
		Dam-ages	Increased land use			Dam-ages	Increased land use	
Sanilac Flats:								
Middle Branch.....	\$18,130	\$2,400	\$414,600	3.60	\$20,700	\$2,200	\$377,300	3.02
South Branch.....	65,200	23,800	706,100	3.00	74,400	21,700	642,600	2.52
Vassar.....	43,330	56,200	-----	1.30	49,440	64,000	-----	1.30
Frankenmuth.....	6,880	10,400	-----	1.51	7,850	11,900	-----	1.51
Flint.....	86,180	192,000	1,800	2.25	98,220	195,800	1,900	2.01
Corunna.....	2,260	3,300	-----	1.46	2,580	3,400	-----	1.32
Owasco.....	13,130	18,200	-----	1.39	14,970	18,600	-----	1.24
Midland.....	45,710	62,500	3,200	1.44	52,000	63,800	3,300	1.29
Shiawassee Flats.....	443,000	310,300	1 187,900	1.12	505,000	341,900	2 216,900	1.11
Total.....	723,820	679,100	1,313,600	1.97	825,160	723,300	1,242,000	1.76

<sup>1</sup> Includes fish and wildlife benefits of \$152,700.

<sup>2</sup> Includes fish and wildlife benefits of \$183,200.

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the Bureau of the Budget has requested that the letter of the Secretary of the Army transmitting the report to the Congress should contain proposed authorizing language stating the maximum amount of the costs allocated to fish and wildlife in the Shiawassee Flats project which should be borne by the Federal Government. The committee also notes that authorization of the Saginaw River project as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report will accomplish the desired allocation. The committee has considered the Saginaw River project at length. It considers that the project for Saginaw River as recommended by the Chief of Engineers including the dual purpose improvement for Shiawassee Flats is a worthy project which will yield benefits in excess of costs.

#### OWASCO OUTLET AT AUBURN, N. Y.

(S. Doc. 133, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Auburn is located 25 miles west of Syracuse on Owasco outlet, 1½ miles north of the foot of Owasco Lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, September 18, 1951.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for widening and deepening Owasco outlet between Owasco Lake and a dam 1½ miles downstream and for rehabilitation of outlet works in the dam.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Survey report (May 1955).....	\$291,000	\$59,000	\$350,000
Revised (January 1956).....	304,600	61,700	366,300

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil dispersal area; hold and save the United States free from damages; operate and maintain the work; rehabilitate dam; make necessary bridge and utility alterations; prevent encroachments on channels and on storage area in Owasco Lake.

*Project economics.*—

	Survey report	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$14,100	\$14,600
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages.....	\$20,000	\$20,900
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4	1.4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the relatively high economic ratio for this project, the degree of local cooperation, and recommends its authorization.

## MISSOURI RIVER DAMAGE PAYMENTS

*Plan of improvement.*—Payment of damages to certain property owners as a result of the construction and operation of the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams.

*Estimated cost.*—\$402,000.

*Remarks.*—The committee feels that although there is some question regarding the legal liability of the Federal Government in this case, there is undoubtedly an obligation in equity on the part of the Government to pay these claims. The committee has accordingly included language in the bill authorizing such payment.

## SUN RIVER AT GREAT FALLS, MONT.

(H. Doc. 343, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sun River drains 2,300 square miles on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in west-central Montana and joins the Missouri River at Great Falls.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal improvements for flood control.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Provides for improvement of Sun River, Mont., for local flood protection at Great Falls, by means of levees about 8 miles long, interception ditches about 3.75 miles long, channel rectification, and appurtenant works.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1,405,000
Non-Federal.....	715,000
Total.....	2,120,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; perform without cost to the United States, all necessary removal or alteration of existing buildings and other improvements and all necessary alterations to bridges and approaches (except railroad), roads, streets, sewers, and other utilities; zone the unleveed portion of the flood channel through the damage area; maintain and operate; and contribute in cash 2.16 percent of the actual construction cost of all items of work to be provided by the United States, a contribution currently estimated at \$31,000.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$77, 600
Annual benefits.....	\$119, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 54

CANNONBALL RIVER AT MOTT, N. DAK.

(H. Doc. 35, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Cannonball River Basin lies in the southwestern part of North Dakota and extends into the northern part of South Dakota. Mott, N. Dak., is located about 200 miles above the mouth of the river.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted March 20, 1945.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for levees on the right and left banks, totaling about 8,200 feet and 2,550 feet, respectively; improvement of 3,000 feet of channel through the city of Mott; removal and relocation of one bridge and provision of drainage structures and pumping facilities and appurtenances as required.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$434, 000	\$254, 000	\$688, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; remove and relocate buildings, utilities, streets, roads, bridges; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction works; maintain and operate all works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; and prescribe and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the ponding areas and the improved channel.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$26, 100
Annual benefits.....	\$31, 800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 22

*Remarks.*—The committee is informed that the most severe damage in the Cannonball River Basin has occurred at Mott, N. Dak., where 27 blocks are subject to flooding. The flood of April 1950, the largest of record, damaged about 97 residences, 40 businesses, and 9 farms in Mott and the adjacent area.



## FLOYD RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, IOWA

(H. Doc. 417, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Floyd River is located in northwest Iowa and is a left bank tributary of the Missouri River, joining the latter at Sioux City, Iowa.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution March 29, 1944.

*Existing project.*—There are no existing Corps of Engineers flood-control projects affecting the Floyd River. Sioux City in cooperation with the WPA, accomplished channel and levee improvements consisting of enlarging, straightening, and providing a reinforced concrete lining for approximately 1 mile of channel above the mouth and constructing levees for approximately 5.5 miles.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Straighten and enlarge unlined portion of existing channel to upper limit of project and construct earth levees along each bank; rebuild parts of concrete-lined portion of existing channel; construct an auxiliary riprapped partial diversion channel; and alter existing bridges and provide new ones where necessary.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1955).....	\$7, 653, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$3, 455, 000	\$11, 108, 000
January 1956.....	8, 060, 000	<sup>1</sup> 3, 640, 000	11, 700, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including rights-of-way for temporary ponding of interior drainage or provision of pumps to remove interior drainage over the levees; make necessary highway and highway bridge and utility alterations; remove buildings and other structures from within the rights-of-way limits; and maintain and operate all works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. In addition, local interests would also be required to provide in cash 0.84 percent of the total Federal first cost of the project (currently estimated to be \$67,700) as recognition of the enhancement of land values which will result from construction of the project.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$441, 000	\$464, 500
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	768, 400	783, 700
Increased land use.....	22, 000	22, 500
Total.....	790, 400	806, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 79	1. 74

*Remarks.*—After study of the report on this project, and testimony given in hearings, the committee concluded that provision of flood protection at Sioux City is needed to prevent further loss of human life and that the project should be authorized.



## BLACK VERMILLION RIVER AT FRANKFORT, KANS.

(H. Doc. 409, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Frankfort, Kans., is about 35 miles north of Manhattan, Kans., on the right bank of Black Vermillion River, a tributary of Big Blue River.

*Report authorized by.*—House of Representatives Committee on Public Works resolution, September 29, 1949.

*Existing project.*—None for flood control. The Tuttle Creek Reservoir at full flood-control pool will extend upstream to just below Frankfort. The backwater effect on the recommended project is negligible.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—About 10,000 linear feet of levee along east, south, and west sides of low-lying part of Frankfort, providing 3 feet of freeboard above the design flow of 43,000 cubic feet per second; channel improvements include about 1,500 feet on Little Timber Creek and about 8,100 feet on Black Vermillion River; bridge alterations of Missouri Pacific Railroad over Little Timber Creek and Union Pacific Railroad, State Highway No. 99, and State Highway No. 9 over Black Vermillion River; gated drainage outlets through levee; and sanitary sewage pumping facilities.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1954).....	\$770,000	\$125,000	\$895,000
January 1956.....	850,000	140,000	990,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction of project; rights-of-way for temporary ponding of interior drainage; hold and save the United States free from damages; perform all necessary highway alterations including raising of bridges and any necessary utility alterations other than storm and sanitary sewer lines; and maintain and operate the works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$35,200	\$38,600
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages.....	\$72,450	\$74,700
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.06	1.94

*Remarks.*—This small town is subject to severe and frequent floods which cause extensive damage. The committee notes the high economic ratio and believes its authorization is warranted.

## GERING AND MITCHELL VALLEYS, NEBR.

(S. Doc. 139, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Gering and Mitchell Valleys are located in western extremity of the Nebraska Panhandle near Scottsbluff, Nebr.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution October 8, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of four small detention reservoirs at the mouths of canyons in Gering Valley, enlargement of the lower reaches of the Gering drain with adjacent low levees, grade-stabilization structures in the drain, reconstruction of the Ostenberg chute, and alteration of 1 railroad bridge and 2 county road bridges.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (March 1953).....	\$1,056,000	\$48,500	\$1,104,500
January 1956.....	1,214,000	56,000	1,270,000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for all work, including dams and reservoirs; maintain and operate all work after completion; accomplish new highway bridge construction and alterations except raising, which would be done at Federal expense, and all relocations required. Also, undertake complementary program consisting of lining approximately 2 miles of Fort Laramie Irrigation Canal with asphaltic membrane, improvement of 5 miles of lateral canals with steel and concrete pipe, improvement of existing irrigation and cropping practices, and establishment of willow growth in drains to prevent erosion damage.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$42,500	\$48,800
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	68,900	72,100
Reduction of erosion damages.....	13,800	14,500
Reduction of scour damages, irrigation structures.....	2,900	3,000
Total.....	85,600	89,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.01	1.84

*Remarks.*—The units of this project are similar to those prosecuted under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and the requirements of local cooperation are similar.

#### SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NEBRASKA

(H. Doc. 396, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Salt Creek Basin comprises an area of about 1,627 square miles in southeastern Nebraska tributary to the Platte River. Salt Creek having a total length of about 52 miles, rises in the southern part of the basin in 2 branches, Olive Branch and Hickman Branch which join near Roca, Nebr., to form the main stem. Wahoo Creek which drains an area of about 475 square miles is the largest tributary.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution June 21, 1944.

*Existing project.*—No existing Federal projects for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—A system of 12 reservoirs; and channel improvements or channel improvements and levees on Olive Branch, on Hickman Branch, at 3 locations on Salt Creek (1 of which is through Lincoln), on Wahoo Creek, and on lower reaches of major tributaries of Wahoo Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (December 1954).....	\$12, 683, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$1, 593, 000	\$14, 276, 000
January 1956.....	13, 314, 000	<sup>1</sup> 1, 686, 200	15, 000, 200

<sup>1</sup> Includes cash contribution.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the levee and channel improvements and perform all highway, highway bridge, and utility alterations required therefor, except raising and underpinning existing bridges; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the levee and channel improvements and the permanent pools for fish and wildlife conservation in the reservoirs, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; assume all costs related to utilization of the permanent pools for recreational purposes, and insure public access to the pools; and pay an amount equal to 4.3 percent of the Federal cost of construction of the channel improvement and levee project through Lincoln, currently estimated at \$86,200, which represents the appropriate local share of project costs attributable to higher utilization of property.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$583, 500	\$614, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$935, 800	\$966, 200
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.60	1.57

*Remarks.*—As a result of a study of this report and testimony given in hearings, the committee concluded that the plan of improvement proposed is acceptable to all interested parties and should be authorized.

#### SHELL CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, NEBRASKA

(H. Doc. 187, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Shell Creek is located in the east central part of Nebraska and is a left bank tributary of the Platte River with the confluence near Schuyler, Nebr.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution, November 15, 1945, and Senate Commerce Committee resolution, November 5, 1945.



*Existing project.*—No existing Federal project for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvements.*—Channel cleaning, enlargement and straightening; intermittent low levees along Shell Creek and lower reaches of major tributaries; and three detention basins on Shell Creek for temporary storage to reduce peak discharge of floods.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (May 1953).....	\$1,763,000	\$448,000	\$2,211,000
Revised (January 1956).....	2,625,000	515,000	2,540,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including rights-of-way for temporary pondage of interior drainage; hold and save the United States free from damage, make necessary highway, highway bridge, and utility alterations; maintain channel and levee features of the project; maintain and operate project and renew detention basins.

*Project economics*—

	Project document	Revised
Annual charges.....	\$137,800	\$158,200
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damages.....	\$217,100	\$216,100
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.58	1.37

#### RUFFY BROOK AND LOST RIVER, MINN.

(S. Doc. 141, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—In northwestern Minnesota on streams tributary to Clearwater River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, August 16, 1949.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for an enlarged and straightened channel in the lower 5 miles of Ruffy Brook and in the middle 23-mile reach on Lost River.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
<b>Ruffy Brook:</b>			
Survey report (July 1952).....	\$98,700	\$64,500	\$163,200
Current (January 1956).....	104,900	73,400	178,300
<b>Lost River:</b>			
Survey report (July 1952).....	507,000	410,400	917,400
Current (January 1956).....	527,300	445,200	972,500

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; maintain the improvements; make necessary changes to utilities, highways, and highway bridges including approaches; furnish in cash or equivalent work 15.3 and 32.3 percent of the gross Federal first costs for Ruffy Brook and Lost River, respectively, estimated at \$26,600 and \$262,100 (January 1956 price levels).



*Project economics.*—

	Ruffy Brook		Lost River	
	Survey report	Current	Survey report	Current
Annual charges.....	\$7,310	\$7,890	\$38,740	\$40,720
Annual benefits:				
Flood control.....	5,010	4,810	31,350	30,765
Drainage.....	5,670	5,420	163,940	156,725
Total.....	10,680	10,230	195,290	187,490
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.46	1.30	5.04	4.65

*Remarks.*—The favorable economic ratio and the testimony presented at the hearing indicated the urgency and need for early authorization of this project.

## SALINE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ILLINOIS

(H. Doc. 316, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Saline River lies in southeastern Illinois and is tributary to the Ohio River at a point about 114 miles above its mouth.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, March 9, 1948.

*Existing project.*—Provides for local flood protection at Harrisburg, Ill., by means of levees, walls, pumping plants, and appurtenant works. Project was completed in 1951.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for clearing and enlargement of the channel of Saline River between mile 17.2 and mile 27.1, of the lower 31.0 miles of the North Fork Channel, and of the lower 12.2 miles of the Middle Fork Channel; and for clearing and cleaning of the lower 14.2 miles of the South Fork Channel.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$4,756,000	\$1,214,000	\$5,970,000
Current (January 1956).....	5,272,000	1,346,000	6,618,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,917,000	791,500	6,618,500

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; replace highway bridges and make required utility alterations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain the works after completion; and contribute in cash \$286,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$258,000	\$286,000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	230,100	257,700
Increased land use.....	115,100	128,900
Total.....	345,200	386,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.34	1.35

*Remarks.*—These channel improvements are believed essential to provide flood protection in the basin. The committee has reduced the local cash contribution below that recommended by the chief of engineers. The amount represents a compromise between the original recommendations of the executive and legislative branches.

WABASH RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES AT AND ABOVE WHITE RIVER, IND.

(House Doc. 435, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Wabash River rises near Celina, Ohio, flows northwesterly 67 miles to Huntington, Ind., thence southwesterly 312 miles to the confluence with White River, its principal tributary, and continues southwesterly to the Ohio River. It drains 33,100 square miles in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, of which 16,440 lie above White River.

*Report authorized by.*—House Committee on Flood Control resolution, May 23, 1946; Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, May 9, 1949.

*Existing project.*—Provides for 23 local flood-protection projects and 1 reservoir in area above White River. The Delphi, Lyford, Gill Township, and Brevoort local projects are either complete or essentially complete. One is under construction at Vincennes and preconstruction planning has been initiated for the Niblack project. Of the remaining 17 local protection projects, 3—Logansport, Peru, and Wabash—are in the Logansport-Huntington reach of the Wabash River, the area of principal concern in the interim report. Preconstruction planning is in progress for Mansfield Reservoir on tributary Raccoon Creek.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for 3 flood-control reservoirs—Mississinewa at mile 7.1 Mississinewa River, Salamonie at mile 3.5 Salamonie River, and Huntington at mile 411.4 Wabash River. Gross capacities are 365,490, 238,700, and 154,170 acre-feet, respectively.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$42,010,000	\$425,000	\$42,435,000
January 1956.....	45,463,000	460,000	<sup>1</sup> 45,923,000

<sup>1</sup> Mississinewa, \$19,469,000; Salamonie, \$13,646,000; Huntington, \$12,808,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Provide 1 percent of the first cost of the improvements, currently estimated at \$460,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$1,630,000	\$1,764,000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	2,615,000	2,381,500
Higher land use.....	45,700	50,300
Total.....	2,210,700	2,431,800
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.4	1.4

## BRUSH CREEK AT PRINCETON, W. VA.

(S. Doc. 122, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Brush Creek Basin lies in Mercer County, in southern West Virginia. It is part of the Kanawha River drainage area. Princeton is located near the center of the basin.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, June 1, 1948.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project for flood control at Princeton, W. Va.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 17,900 feet of channel of Brush Creek and lower 2,500 feet of channel of Christian Fork, and clearing and snagging of lower 1,500 feet of channel of Gladys Fork; and includes railroad, railroad bridge, highway, highway bridge, sewer, and utility construction and alteration.

*Estimated cost.*—Project document:

Federal.....	\$917, 000
Non-Federal.....	360, 500
Total.....	1, 277, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion; bear the cost of highway, highway bridge, sewer, and utility alterations; bear the cost of railroad alterations except for the bridge crossings provided by the United States; contribute 3 percent of the cost of the construction work for which the United States is responsible; and take action necessary to restrict residential construction in the flood plain. The cash contribution is currently estimated at \$28,500.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$49, 000
Annual benefits:	
Reduction of flood damage.....	82, 000
Increased land use.....	6, 400
Total.....	88, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 80

*Remarks.*—Information presented to the committee indicates the need for this project. The high benefit-cost ratio is noted.

## MEADOW RIVER AT EAST RAINELLE, W. VA.

(S. Doc. 137, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Meadow River Basin lies in Greenbrier, Fayette, Nicholas, and Summers Counties in southeastern West Virginia. It is part of the Kanawha River drainage basin, East Rainelle is located at the mouth of Sewell Creek, 30.3 miles above the mouth of Meadow River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, March 9, 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of 2.5 miles of the channel of Meadow River below Sewell Creek, improvement of the lower 5,450 feet of the channel of Sewell Creek, improvement of the lower 3,230 feet of the channel of Boggs Creek, and clearing and snagging of 500 feet of the channels of Sewell and Boggs Creeks upstream from the above-cited improvements; and includes provision for a new highway bridge at the Boggs Creek crossing of United States Route 60 and limited sewer and utility relocations.

*Estimated cost.*—Report prices same as current prices.

Federal.....	\$708, 000
Non-Federal.....	115, 500
Total.....	823, 500

*Local cooperation.*—Provides without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion, bear the cost of necessary highway bridge and sewer and utility adjustments; and take action necessary to restrict residential construction in the flood plain.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$32, 000
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damage.....	\$67, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 1

*Remarks.*—The committee believes this project to be of an emergency nature, and recommends its early authorization.

WILLIAMSON, W. VA.

(S. Doc. 105, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va., is on the right-descending bank of Tug Fork of Big Sandy River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Public Works resolution, April 21, 1954; House Committee on Public Works, resolution, July 29, 1954; section 103, Rivers and Harbors Act approved September 3, 1954.

*Existing project.*—There is no existing project at Williamson.

*Plan of improvement.*—Provides for protection of Williamson through construction of concrete walls approximately one-half foot higher than the maximum flood of record and provision of a pumping plant to remove internal drainage. The wall would be approximately 2,700 feet long with an average height of approximately 3 feet. Some sewer and utility modifications would be required.

*Estimated cost (March 1957).*—

Federal.....	\$625, 000
Non-Federal.....	40, 000
Total.....	665, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and maintain and operate the works after completion.



*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$26, 450
Annual benefits: Reduction of flood damage.....	\$32, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 20

*Remarks.*—Recent floods inundated this city three times, causing extensive damages. The committee feels that this project should be constructed at an early date and accordingly has included language in the bill authorizing such construction.

## LAKE CHAUTAUQUA AND CHADAKOIN RIVER, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

(S. Doc. 103, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Lake Chautauqua is at the head of Chadakoin River in the Allegheny River Basin in southwestern New York. Jamestown is situated on Chadakoin River.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Committee on Commerce resolution, June 17, 1942.

*Existing project.*—Provides for improvement of channel of Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y., between Boat Landing Bridge and Warner Dam, and seasonal regulation of Lake Chautauqua elevations by operation of Warner Dam. Construction has not been initiated.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for diversion of floodwaters to Lake Erie via divide cut and Little Chautauqua and Chautauqua Creeks; enlargement of Chadakoin River between Boat Landing Bridge and Warner Dam; and repair of Warner Dam. Project will reduce flood damages at Jamestown and permit maintenance of optimum lake levels.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$4, 331, 000	\$823, 000	\$5, 154, 000
Current (January 1956).....	4, 796, 000	911, 000	5, 707, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project; bear the expense of all necessary highway, utility, and sewer alterations, and necessary repairs to Warner Dam; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the works after completion; and establish and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on the lake and streams involved.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current (January 1956)
Annual charges.....	\$233, 000	\$258, 000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage (net).....	275, 000	305, 000
Reduction of damage due to low lake levels.....	23, 000	25, 000
Total.....	298, 000	330, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 28	1. 28

## WEST BRANCH MAHONING RIVER RESERVOIR, OHIO

(H. Doc. 191, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Mahoning River rises near Alliance, Ohio, flows through the heavily populated and industrialized areas of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, and joins the Shenango River at New Castle, Pa., to form the Beaver River. The Beaver flows into the Ohio River, 25 miles below Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, adopted March 10, 1955.

*Existing project.*—Provides for the Berlin and Mosquito Creek reservoirs for flood-control and allied purposes.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Dam and reservoir on the West Branch about 10 miles above the mouth for flood control and low flow regulation.

*Estimated cost.*—\$12,585,000.

*Local cooperation.*—Local cooperation will be required on the basis of pollution control, industrial water supply and temperature control, and land enhancement benefits provided by the project.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$506, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$672, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.33

*Remarks.*—The committee heard extensive testimony on this project. It notes the flood-control benefits of \$424,100, and benefits from low-flow regulation of \$247,900, and that local interests have agreed to contribute \$6,242,000, or almost 50 percent of the cost of the project. The project has been officially approved by the State of Ohio. The committee believes the project needed for the benefits to the entire valley, believes it economically feasible, and does not consider the project as a part of the proposed Ohio River-Lake Erie Canal.

## CHARTIERS CREEK AT WASHINGTON, PA.

(H. Doc. 286, 85th Cong., 2d sess.)

*Location.*—Chartiers Creek drains about 277 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania and joins the Ohio River at McKees Rocks, immediately below Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—Committee on Public Works resolution adopted July 15, 1947.

*Existing project.*—Chartiers Creek drains about 277 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania and joins the Ohio River at McKees Rocks, immediately below Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of Chartiers Creek for flood control at the city of Washington and adjoining Canton Township, Pa., by enlargement and straightening of the channel for a distance of 1.7 miles downstream from the Hayes Avenue Bridge, with appurtenant works.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 286, 000
Non-Federal.....	254, 000
Total.....	1, 540, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests must furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, including among other things the occasional impoundment of floodwaters during major floods associated with the proposed deflection dike; maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; bear the cost of new highway bridges, street adjustments, and utility changes required for the project; and prescribe and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachments on the improved channel.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$58, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$72, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 24

SANDY LICK CREEK AT BROOKVILLE, PA.

(H. Doc. 166, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—North Fork Creek and Sandy Lick Creek form Redbank Creek at Brookville, located in Jefferson County, Pa.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, July 29, 1955.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for improvement of existing stream channels of North Fork, Sandy Lick, and Redbank Creeks to provide maximum practicable degree of protection against a flood magnitude of that of March 1936. The project includes channel excavation, a drop structure on the North Fork and treatment of the confluence of North Fork and Sandy Lick Creeks to form a smooth junction of flow and removal of a chain of piers and small islands in Redbank Creek.

*Estimated cost.*—Project:

Federal.....	\$1, 000, 000
Non-Federal.....	300, 000
Total.....	1, 300, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests would be required to furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way and hold and save the United States free from damage and make necessary utility changes; maintain and operate the project after completion.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$50, 000
Annual flood-protection benefits.....	\$67, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 34

*Remarks.*—The channels of all three creeks at Brookville are inadequate to carry the flood flows originating above the town. Severe flood damage occurs to industrial, commercial, and residential areas along the banks of the streams. The committee is of the opinion that early authorization of the improvements is extremely desirable.



## TURTLE CREEK BASIN, PA.

(H. Doc. 390, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Turtle Creek drains 147 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania. The stream rises near Belmont, Pa., flows westerly, and empties into pool 2 of the Monongahela River near mile 12, a few miles upstream from Pittsburgh.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of the Committees on Public Works of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, adopted September 20, 1950, and December 14, 1950, respectively.

*Existing project.*—A dam and reservoir for flood control, industrial water supply, and pollution abatement, was authorized for the Turtle Creek Basin by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The site of the dam would be on Turtle Creek about 2 miles above the junction of Brush Creek, would control runoff from a drainage area of 54 square miles, or 37 percent of the drainage area, with a gross storage of 29,600 acre-feet, having a present estimated cost of \$17,600,000. Many improvements for flood control have been made by various State and local agencies along the lower reaches of Turtle Creek, some of which have been beneficial and others harmful from a flood-control standpoint.

*Recommended plan of improvement.*—Provides for channel enlargement and protection in the lower 6 miles of Turtle Creek and for 1 mile above the mouth of Thompson Run, and for revocation of the existing authorization for the Turtle Creek Reservoir.

*Estimated costs (based on January 1957 prices).*—

Federal.....	\$13, 417, 000
Non-Federal.....	1, 696, 000
Total.....	15, 123, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; bear the cost of all changes, alterations, additions to, or relocations of any roadways, highway bridges, and utilities made necessary by the work; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction of the project; establish channel limit lines conforming to the improvement and prevent encroachment on the channels so bounded; and maintain and operate all works after completion of each usable element thereof.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$635, 000
Annual benefits.....	1, 458, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2. 3

## MONROE RESERVOIR, SALT CREEK, IND.

(H. Doc. 192, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—Salt Creek is one of the smaller streams in the White River Basin. It lies in south-central Indiana, is about 95 miles long, and joins the East Fork of the White River about 5 miles southwest of Bedford, Ind.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolution of the Senate Public Works Committee adopted July 30, 1954, and resolution of the House Public Works Committee adopted April 20, 1948.



*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Construction of the Monroe Dam at mile 25.6 on Salt Creek, having a total storage capacity of 446,000 acre-feet, of which 260,000 acre-feet are for flood-control storage and 186,500 acre-feet are for low-flow regulation and silt storage.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$4, 350, 000	\$5, 141, 000	\$9, 500, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to give assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will contribute in cash 54.1 percent of the total first cost of the project, and that such payment presently estimated at \$5,141,000 (July 1956 prices) be paid either in a lump sum prior to commencement of construction, or in installments prior to commencement of pertinent items, in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers, the final allocation to be made after the actual costs have been determined.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$376, 000
Annual benefits.....	\$901, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.4

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the reservoir at the Monroe site will provide flood protection in the Wabash River Basin, will effect estimated reductions in the flood stages in the Ohio and Mississippi River Basins, and will provide low-flow regulation for increased industrial use. The project will also provide other features such as increased water for agriculture, a degree of pollution abatement, and potential use for recreation, although these types of benefits are not evaluated. The committee notes the very high benefit-cost ratio of 2.4 and accordingly recommends adoption of the project.

#### SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIF., CHICO LANDING TO RED BLUFF

(H. Doc. 272, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sacramento River rises in the Trinity Mountains near the Oregon border and discharges into the Pacific Ocean through San Francisco Bay. Distance along the river from Chico Landing to Red Bluff is about 52 miles. Distance from Keswick Dam to Red Bluff is 57 miles.

*Report authorized by.*—Resolutions of Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, September 25, 1945; Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, June 1, 1948; and Flood Control Act, May 17, 1950.

*Existing project.*—Elements of the Sacramento River major and minor tributaries project, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, are located on certain tributaries in this reach of the river. The Sacramento River old project, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1917, 1928, and 1941, and the River and Harbor Act of 1937, provides for a system of levees, channel improvements, and bypass channels in the reach below Chico Landing.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Extension of the existing Sacramento River flood-control project upstream to Keswick Dam for purposes of zoning the area between the dam and Chico Landing, and extension and modification of the flood-control project by the construction of bank protection and incidental channel improvements along Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1953).....	\$1,360,000	\$31,000	\$1,391,000
Current (January 1956).....	1,560,000	36,000	1,596,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain the bank protection works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$71,000	\$81,500
Annual benefits:		
Reduction in erosion damage.....	15,000	10,000
Reduction in deposition damage.....	86,400	90,000
Total.....	101,400	100,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.43	1.23

#### SANDY PRAIRIE AREA, EEL RIVER, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 80, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—The Eel River is tributary to the Pacific Ocean near Fontuna and drains an area of about 3,630 square miles in northwestern California.

*Report authorized by.*—House Public Works Committee resolution, July 29, 1953.

*Existing project.*—Flood Control Act of 1936 authorized 2 miles of low levees near the mouth of Eel River to prevent a cutoff and about 1 mile of retards in the lower 15 miles to prevent bank caving. No work has been done on this project.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for levee protection of the Sandy Prairie area near Fortuna, Calif., from a point near the railroad and highway crossing of Van Duzen River downstream on the right bank about 18,000 feet with suitable riprapped protection for about 5,700 feet of the river side of this levee. Protection is contemplated for a levee grade 3 feet above that of the 1955 flood. The proposal also includes provision of an internal-drainage structure.

*Estimated cost (current).*—

Federal.....	\$707,000
Non-Federal.....	252,000
Total.....	959,000

*Local cooperation.*—Local interests are required to furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way and hold and save the United States free from damage and make necessary utility changes; maintain and operate the project after completion; and contribute toward the construction of the project, 22.3 percent of the total cost of construction presently estimated at \$203,000.

*Project economics (current).*—

Annual charges.....	\$43, 400
Annual benefits.....	\$53, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 23

#### WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

(H. Doc. 158, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Weber River rises in the Uinta Mountains in eastern Utah and flows northwesterly about 135 miles through the Wasatch Mountains to Great Salt Lake.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938.

*Existing project.*—No projects for flood control have been authorized or constructed by the Corps of Engineers. A multiple-purpose project, currently under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation, involves several reservoirs to be operated in part for flood control.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for construction of approximately 5 miles of levee, bank protection where required, approximately 12 miles of clearing and snagging, channel improvement in the city of Ogden, and removal of 2 diversion dams in Ogden. This work will supplement flood control obtainable from the multiple-purpose reservoirs of the Bureau of Reclamation's Weber Basin project.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (January 1954).....	\$470, 000	\$105, 000	\$575, 000
Current (January 1956).....	520, 000	115, 000	635, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and spoil-disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from damages; make necessary road, bridge, and utility relocations; remove the Hooper and Plain City Dams from the Weber River when no longer needed; maintain the improved channel and preserve or restore and thereafter maintain all other channels downstream from the existing and authorized reservoirs to the capacities prevailing in 1952.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$41, 000	\$46, 000
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damages.....	58, 000	58, 000
Increased land use.....	2, 000	2, 000
Total.....	60, 000	60, 000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 45	1.30



*Remarks.*—The committee was informed that floods from Weber and Ogden Rivers inundate 1,200 acres in Ogden, flood transcontinental railroads and highways, and large agricultural areas. Flood damages are extensive, and the committee believes that authorization of the project is fully warranted.

SAN DIEGUITO RIVER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

(H. Doc. 288, 85th Cong.)

*Location.*—San Dieguito River drains 347 square miles in San Diego County, Calif., and empties into the Pacific Ocean near Del Mar, about 95 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941.

*Existing project.*—There are no Federal improvements for flood control in the basin.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Participation by the United States in the cost of a multiple-purpose dam to be constructed by local interests at the Hodges site, mile 13 on San Dieguito River, Calif., The reservoir would have a storage capacity of 375,000 acre-feet, of which 85,000 acre-feet would be reserved for flood control.

*Estimated cost.*—

Federal.....	\$1, 961, 000
Non-Federal.....	18, 339, 000
Total.....	20, 300, 000

*Local cooperation.*—Federal participation is subject to the conditions that local interests finance, construct, operate, and maintain the project, and furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) operate the project for flood control in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, (b) hold and save the United States free from damages, and (c) prescribe and enforce regulations designed to prevent encroachment on the channel between the dam and ocean.

*Project economics.*—

Annual charges.....	\$771, 200
Annual benefits.....	\$882, 400
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1. 14

BRUCES EDDY DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO

(S. Doc. 51, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—On North Fork Clearwater River 1.9 miles above its confluence with Clearwater River which is 41 miles upstream from Lewiston, Idaho.

*Report authorized by.*—Senate Public Works Committee resolution, October 5, 1951.

*Existing project.*—None specifically authorized in this location but proposed project would form a valuable addition to the main control plan for Columbia River.



*Plan of recommended improvement.*—An earthen-core rockfill dam, 570 feet in effective height creating a reservoir of 1,433,000 acre-feet of usable storage with a total power installation of 240,000 kilowatts.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document.....	\$122,935,000	0	\$122,935,000
January 1956.....	122,650,000	0	122,650,000

*Local cooperation.*—No capital investment required: Local interests must operate and maintain log-passing facilities.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	January 1956
Annual charges.....	\$5,209,000	\$6,042,000
Annual benefits:		
Flood control.....	1,725,600	1,747,000
Navigation.....	537,000	537,000
Power.....	8,175,000	8,175,000
Recreation.....	45,000	36,000
Total.....	10,482,600	10,495,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.01 to 1	1.74 to 1

*Remarks.*—The committee heard extensive testimony on this project. It is believed amply justified and is needed to supplement other flood-control reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin. Since some doubts were expressed as to its effects on fish and wildlife, the committee has limited authorization to the preparation of detailed plans, at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000, with the understanding that construction will not be undertaken until further authorization is provided by the Congress.

#### SAMMAMISH RIVER, WASH.

(H. Doc. 157, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Sammamish River has its origin in Sammamish Lake and flows northwesterly 15 miles to Lake Washington which discharges into Puget Sound through the Lake Washington ship canal. Sammamish Lake is located about 11 miles east of Seattle, Wash.

*Report authorized by.*—House Flood Control Committee resolution, May 2, 1946.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for a major drainage improvement by enlarging the Sammamish River channel from Sammamish Lake to Lake Washington. Depths would be increased an average of 3 feet, and widths would be increased from an average of about 15 feet to a range of 20 to 40 feet.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1954).....	\$825,000	\$404,000	\$1,229,000
January 1956.....	825,000	404,000	1,229,000

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way; assume maintenance of completed channel; make necessary alterations to highway, foot, and farm bridges; contribute at least 21 percent of first cost of items usually performed by Federal Government, estimated currently at \$220,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges.....	\$49,800	\$49,800
Annual benefits:		
Reduction of flood damage.....	51,300	49,400
Increased net agricultural returns.....	52,200	49,200
Total.....	103,500	98,600
Benefit-cost ratio.....	2.08	1.98

*Remarks.*—The committee notes the high economic ratio of this project and the large amount of local cash contribution. Its authorization is believed warranted.

#### FAIRBANKS FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECT, ALASKA

(H. Doc. 137, 84th Cong.)

*Location.*—Fairbanks, in central Alaska, lies along both banks of the Chena River and is 3 miles from the Tanana River some 10 miles above the confluence of Chena River and Tanana River. Ladd Air Force Base is located adjacent to Fairbanks on the east.

*Report authorized by.*—Section 11 of the Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, and the Flood Control Act approved July 24, 1946.

*Existing project.*—Waters flowing into the Chena River from the Tanana River above Fairbanks were diverted back to the Tanana River by a dike about 3 miles long. Construction was completed in 1945. Total expenditures were \$557,000.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for earth fill dam, control works, a 200-foot bottom-width diversion channel 5.2 miles long, and a levee 12 miles long and approximately 8 feet high to divert flood flows from Chena River into the Tanana River above Fairbanks.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1951).....	\$7,652,000	\$659,000	\$8,311,000
Current (January 1956).....	9,727,000	840,000	10,567,000

*Local cooperation.*—Contribute \$30,000 annually toward the maintenance and operation costs of the flood-control improvements, furnish all lands, easements, and rights-of-way at an estimated cost of \$470,000, and make a cash contribution of 3.5 percent of the total cost of the project presently estimated to be \$370,000.

*Project economics.*—

	Project document	Current
Annual charges:		
Federal.....	\$326,000	\$414,500
Non-Federal.....	53,800	60,500
Total.....	379,800	475,000
Annual benefits: Reduction and prevention of flood damages.....	607,600	772,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.60	1.63

*Remarks.*—The committee is aware that Fairbanks is the only large city in central Alaska, and also the only developed area in the Tanana River Basin. Ladd Air Force Base is located adjacent to the city. Large areas of Fairbanks are frequently inundated by floods of Tanana River and Chena Slough. Authorization of the project is desirable.

## COOK INLET, ALASKA (FLOOD CONTROL)

(H. Doc. 34, 85th Cong.)

## TALKEETNA FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, ALASKA

*Location.*—The town of Talkeetna is located on the east bank of the Talkeetna River approximately 2,000 feet above the confluence of the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers.

*Report authorized by.*—Flood Control Act of 1948.

*Existing project.*—None.

*Plan of recommended improvement.*—Provides for stabilization of 1,500 feet of river bank along the north limit of the town of Talkeetna.

*Estimated cost.*—

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Project document (1956).....	\$64,900	0	\$64,900

*Local cooperation.*—Furnish lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages; and maintain all works after completion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Project economics.*—

	<i>Project document</i>
Annual charges.....	\$4,550
Annual benefits.....	\$6,260
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.38

INCREASES IN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS FOR  
COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN PLANS

Congress, in the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938, approved comprehensive plans for the development of many of the river basins throughout the Nation in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power development, and other allied water uses. Al-



though the approval extended to the entire plan in each case, the authorization of funds was limited to the anticipated appropriations for the next several years. In subsequent acts, Congress approved plans for additional river basins and also increased the monetary authorizations for those basins previously authorized to the extent needed to provide for appropriations. It has been customary to include increases in authorizations, where needed, in each of the omnibus bills.

The committee requested the Chief of Engineers in 1956, when this bill was first under consideration, to analyze each comprehensive river basin plan that was subject to a monetary limitation with a view to determining which plans would require additional monetary authorization. In order to arrive at a figure it was necessary to consider the interval between that bill and the next omnibus bill, which was at that time assumed as 3 years. Making an allowance for the time required in the normal budgeting processes, this means that the total of the balance of authorization then available in each basin plus the additional authorization recommended should be sufficient to cover possible appropriations through the fiscal year 1960.

The river basin plans requiring additional monetary authorizations, as of 1956, and the amounts were as follows:

*Comprehensive river basin plans*

[Estimates rounded to nearest million]

[In millions of dollars]

River basin	Estimated cost	Available monetary authorization	Appropriations through fiscal year 1957	Estimated additional appropriations, fiscal years 1958-60	Additional authorization recommended by committee
Connecticut.....	184	73	43	54	24
Hartwell Reservoir, Savannah River..	94.3	50	14	80.3	44.3
Central and southern Florida.....	120	43	38	45	40
White.....	333	169	150	76	57
Upper Mississippi.....	354	44	37	28	21
Missouri.....	1,816	839	713	317	200
Sacramento.....	127	19	3	33	17
San Joaquin.....	79	16	11	18	13
Kaweah and Tule.....	33	5	4	29	28
Los Angeles.....	380	210	193	61	44
Santa Ana.....	54	36	30	14	8
Columbia.....	1,663	463	392	183	112
Total additional authorization recommended by committee.....					608.3

*Remarks.*—The committee notes that the basin authorization requirements are based upon anticipated appropriations through fiscal year 1960. It should be understood that in view of the delay in enacting omnibus legislation shortages may possibly occur in some basins in the next year or so even though the amounts in the bill are made available. This will necessitate consideration of additional amounts of authorization in 1959.

In connection with the basin plan for central and southern Florida, the committee has added a proviso which adopts the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 186, 85th Congress, which increases the local cooperation for the remaining part of the project authorized in the 1954 Flood Control Act, most of which



has not yet been constructed. The full recommendations of the Chief of Engineers are as follows:

*Recommended cost sharing for existing project.*—The Chief of Engineers recommends:

(a) That the plan of improvement set forth in this study be established as that to be accomplished under the 1948 and 1954 authorizations for the central and southern Florida project, subject to such modifications in detail as further planning may require.

(b) That the monetary limit of \$29,152,000 in cash contribution to the entire project, contained in House Document 643, 80th Congress, be removed.

(c) That for the second phase of the project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954, non-Federal interests be required to contribute 20 percent toward the cost of contracts for construction plus supervision and administration thereof, to provide the necessary lands and relocations to bear the cost of maintenance and operation of all works except those having to do with the regulation of Lake Okechlobee, and to hold and save the Federal Government free from damages resulting from project construction and operation.

#### SECTION 204

This section would authorize Federal participation, to the extent of flood-control benefits only, in the proposed multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California. This kind of participation does not set a precedent since similar authorizations have been granted before, notably in connection with Cherry Valley Reservoir in California and Markham Ferry in Oklahoma. The committee has been careful to include in the authorizing language safeguards which will protect the interest of the United States. These principal safeguards are:

(a) The actual amount of Federal contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California and shall be subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army of economic justification for the flood-control allocation.

(b) Prior to the Federal contribution an agreement must be reached between the Federal Government and the State, assuring that the reservoir will be operated so as to produce the flood-control benefits upon which the allocation is predicated.

(c) Operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with existing law, which is similar to other dams not under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers but having flood-control benefits for which operating rules are prescribed.

(d) The rate of contribution on an annual basis during the construction period shall not exceed an amount which reflects the relative value of the flood-control portion in comparison to the total cost.

(e) The authority is limited to 4 years, and if construction is not undertaken within that period, the authority shall cease.

The committee has amended the bill to provide that the finding by the Secretary of the Army of economic justification for the flood-control allocation shall also be approved by the President. The Bureau of the Budget furnished the committee the estimate of cost

of \$50 million for the flood-control allocation. The inclusion of flood control in the project is believed necessary, and the committee is cognizant of the partnership arrangements with the State.

### SECTION 205

This section of the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Army to reconvey to the former owners certain land previously acquired for the Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas. This action is required because during acquisition of land for these projects the policy was changed when the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior in October 1953 adopted a joint acquisition policy under which easements are acquired in some lands instead of fee title.

Since there is no authority for the Secretary of the Army to reconvey lands he has acquired it is necessary that authorization be granted specifically by Congress. This section is consistent with similar authorization for reconveyances enacted in connection with the Jim Woodruff Dam and Reservoir project, Georgia and Florida, and the Demopolis lock and dam project, Alabama.

Provision has been made in the section to avoid hardship upon subsequent adjacent owners whose interest might be otherwise adversely affected by reconveyance of land.

It is the intention of the committee that, in administering the reconveyances authorized in section 205, no land shall be subject to reconveyance in the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project below the level of 529 feet, nor in the Grapevine Reservoir project below the level of 560 feet elevation.

It is further the intention of the committee that facilities for public recreation shall not be adversely affected by any reconveyance under this section. Public access to the reservoirs shall be protected at all points where now available, and existing public roads for ingress and egress shall not be adversely affected by reconveyances.

### SECTION 206

This is the customary section providing for authorizations for flood-control surveys at various localities. It is similar to the corresponding section 112 in title I and the remarks made there apply to this section. The modification of the procedure in eliminating preliminary examination reports with respect to flood-control projects is covered in section 208. A list of the flood-control surveys follows:

#### FLOOD-CONTROL SURVEYS

Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, N. J.

Deep Creek, St. Marys County, Md.

Mills Creek, Fla.

Streams in Seminole County, Fla., draining into the St. Johns River.

Streams in Brevard County, Fla., draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

Lake Ponchartrain, La., in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

San Felipe Creek, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Tex.

El Paso, El Paso County, Tex.

Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Tex.

Missouri River Basin, S. Dak., with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pa.

Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N. Y.

Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Okla., and Kans.

Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., the Chicago River, Ill., the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.

All streams flowing into Lake St. Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

Sacramento River Basin, Calif., with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

Pescadero Creek, Calif.

Soquel Creek, Calif.

San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

Redwood Creek, San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, Calif.

Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, Calif.

Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Rogue River, Oreg., in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.

Kihei district, island of Maui, T. H.

## SECTION 207

This section provides the customary increase in basin authorization for the portion of the comprehensive Missouri River Basin plan under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. This is the same item as was contained in the 1956 bill and covers the same general 3-year period as used for the increased basin authorizations for the Corps of Engineers. Prior authorizations since the adoption of the plan amount to \$200 million



in the Flood Control Act of 1944, \$150 million in the act of 1946, and \$200 million in the act of 1950, a total of \$550 million. As is true with the basins of the Corps of Engineers, increased authorizations may have to be considered in the near future.

#### SECTION 208

This section permits the elimination of preliminary examinations in connection with flood control surveys in the same manner that section 105 does for navigation reports.

#### SECTION 209

This provides that title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958."

### TITLE III

#### SECTION 301

This title provides authority for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to include storage for immediate and future water supply in Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects on a basis which will permit the Federal Government and local interests to share equitably in the benefits of multiple-purpose construction.

The committee believes that title III prescribes a sound division of water-supply responsibility between the Federal Government and States and local interests by declaring it to be the policy of Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, and multiple-purpose projects.

The committee considers title III to be one of the most important parts of the bill because of the increasingly acute water shortages which are developing not only in the more arid sections of the country but also in humid areas.

The committee believes that title III provides a framework within which the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation may proceed to develop the best overall use of water resources in river basins in the service of water supply and other needs. While it is true that water supply storage may be provided under certain conditions under existing law, title III makes possible provision of water-supply storage in reservoirs where it is apparent that there will be a future demand for such storage but where the demand is not pressing at the time of construction. Arrangements are made for deferral of initial repayment of costs allocated to water-supply storage until storage is first used for this purpose and for final repayment of such costs within the life of the project and not to exceed 50 years from the date of first use for water supply. An interest-free period of up to 10 years will be allowed. The interest of the Federal Government is protected by the requirement that prior to initiation of construction or modification of a project including water-supply provisions State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on



a basis permitting sharing of the benefits of multiple-purpose construction between all authorized project purposes, and the requirement that in the case of water-supply storage for future demands State or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for use such storage on a basis permitting paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the times specified.

The committee feels that title III is wise and needed legislation which will be effective in meeting immediate and emerging long-range water-supply problems.

#### SECTION 302

This provides that title III may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958."





Union Calendar No. 751

85<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12955

[Report No. 1894]

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1958

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

JUNE 17, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3                TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

4        SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of  
5        rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood  
6        control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and author-  
7        ized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of  
8        the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in  
9        accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions rec-

1 ommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective  
2 reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions  
3 of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March  
4 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth Congress,  
5 first session), shall govern with respect to projects author-  
6 ized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with  
7 respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improve-  
8 ment for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and  
9 purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth  
10 in full:

11 NAVIGATION

12 Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377,  
13 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400.

14 Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
15 bered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
16 \$1,100,000;

17 Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
18 bered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$720,000;

20 East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts:  
21 House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
22 at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

23 Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document  
24 Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
25 of \$2,300,000;



1 New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document  
2 Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
3 of \$1,678,000;

4 Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House  
5 Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$28,161,000;

7 Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered  
8 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
9 \$110,000;

10 Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Num-  
11 bered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$78,000;

13 Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Num-  
14 bered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$24,447,000;

16 Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287,  
17 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

18 Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Docu-  
19 ment Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
20 cost of \$1,197,000;

21 Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida:  
22 House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress  
23 maintenance;

24 Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document

1   Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
2   of \$6,683,000;

3       Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered  
4   75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

5       Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Num-  
6   bered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

7       Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered  
8   82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

9       Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate  
10   Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
11   mated cost of \$48,000;

12       Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document  
13   Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
14   of \$413,000;

15       Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas:  
16   House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
17   an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

18       Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House  
19   Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
20   estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

21       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House  
22   Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
23   mated cost of \$6,272,000;

24       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La

1 Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-  
2 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

3 Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered  
4 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$317,000;

6 Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minne-  
7 apolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts:  
8 House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
9 at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

10 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor:  
11 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
12 at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

13 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor:  
14 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
15 at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

16 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough:  
17 House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at  
18 an estimated cost of \$241,000;

19 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages:  
20 House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
21 at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

22 Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and  
23 Lock and Dam Number 26: Senate Document Numbered  
24 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;



1 Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Min-  
2 neapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in  
3 the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis,  
4 Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth  
5 Congress;

6 Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Num-  
7 bered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended  
9 five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated  
10 additional cost of \$5,000;

11 Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
12 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

13 Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Num-  
14 bered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$66,000;

16 Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered  
17 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

18 Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered  
19 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

20 Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
21 bered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
22 \$66,000;

23 Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document  
24 Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Fed-

1 eral cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall  
2 contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project;

3 Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document  
4 Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

5 Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Docu-  
6 ment Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
7 cost of \$101,500;

8 Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
9 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,-  
10 927,000;

11 Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436,  
12 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

13 Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Num-  
14 bered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$1,938,000;

16 Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House  
17 Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
18 mated cost of \$1,612,000;

19 Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document  
20 Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$19,800,000;

22 Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered  
23 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,-  
24 693,100;

1 Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document  
2 Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
3 cost of \$387,000;

4 Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document  
5 Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6 \$83,700;

7 Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document  
8 Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
9 cost of \$1,394,000;

10 Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Num-  
11 bered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
12 \$372,000;

13 Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered  
14 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,-  
15 000;

16 Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House  
17 Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
18 mated cost of \$5,199,200;

19 San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Num-  
20 bered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$6,476,800;

22

#### BEACH EROSION

23 State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven  
24 Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth  
25 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;



1 Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River  
2 to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-  
3 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

4 Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House Docu-  
5 ment Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
6 mated cost of \$2,724,000;

7 Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat  
8 Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Con-  
9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

10 Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Is-  
11 land, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-  
12 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

13 Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South  
14 Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered  
15 342, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,-  
16 500;

17 Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered  
18 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

19 Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
20 bered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
21 \$50,000;

22 Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House Doc-  
23 ument Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
24 mated cost of \$114,000;

1        Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Docu-  
2 ment Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
3 mated cost of \$404,000;

4        Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered  
5 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

6        Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Num-  
7 bered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$516,000;

9        San Diego County, California: House Document Num-  
10 bered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$289,000;

12        Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai,  
13 Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432,  
14 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

15        SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby  
16 authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by  
17 them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section  
18 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies  
19 which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the  
20 work which may have been done on these projects is ap-  
21 proved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance  
22 with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That  
23 such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations appli-  
24 cable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take

1 precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for  
2 improvements.

3 SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of  
4 local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers  
5 Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March  
6 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for  
7 maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation  
8 and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal  
9 for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31,  
10 1958.

11 SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehen-  
12 sive project to provide for control and progressive eradication  
13 of the water-hyacinth, alligator weed, and other obnoxious  
14 aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary  
15 streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the  
16 States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
17 Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined  
18 interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture,  
19 fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related pur-  
20 poses, including continued research for development of the  
21 most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated  
22 additional cost for the expanded program over that now  
23 underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which  
24 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be

1 borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently  
2 estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered  
3 by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secre-  
4 tary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State  
5 agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engi-  
6 neers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-  
7 fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold  
8 and save the United States free from claims that may occur  
9 from such operations and participate to the extent of 30  
10 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project  
12 shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority  
13 basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and  
14 the availability of local funds.

15 SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys  
16 authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control  
17 Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause  
18 investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes  
19 to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary  
21 examination reports shall no longer be required to be  
22 prepared.

23 SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
24 Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954  
25 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of



1 Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-  
2 second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
3 Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by  
4 the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the  
5 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
6 ment Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby  
7 modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 reimburse local interests for such work as they may have  
9 done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be ap-  
10 proved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
11 done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act  
12 of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon  
13 the reduction in the amount of material which will have to  
14 be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as  
15 Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appro-  
17 priations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence  
18 over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

19 SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor,  
20 Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and  
21 Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to  
24 provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local  
25 interests for such work as they may have done on this

1 project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the  
2 project, over and above any items required as a part of the  
3 local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be  
4 approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
5 done in accordance with project modification adopted in said  
6 Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the  
7 sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimburse-  
8 ment shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not  
9 not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements  
10 of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimburse-  
11 ment to local interests shall be made until they have met  
12 all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommenda-  
13 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
14 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

15 SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appur-  
16 tenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis-  
17 consin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions  
18 of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right,  
19 title, and interest of the United States to any portion of  
20 the said property may, regardless of any other provision of  
21 law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be  
22 advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin  
23 offers to take over said property under the terms and condi-  
24 tions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is  
25 hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State,

1 without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and  
2 interest of the United States in said property, and the United  
3 States shall thereafter have no further obligations with  
4 respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of  
5 the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsi-  
6 bility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be ex-  
7 pended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
8 administered by the Department of the Army toward the  
9 work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable  
10 for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of  
11 Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the  
12 duly authorized representatives of the States with respect to  
13 the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the  
14 property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer  
15 within two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
16 said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions  
17 of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may  
18 be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided fur-*  
19 *ther,* That, after acceptance of said property by the State of  
20 Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power  
21 Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable  
22 waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River,  
23 Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf  
24 River.

25 SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and



1 Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag  
2 navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act  
3 of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the  
4 recommendations in House Document Numbered 45,  
5 Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing high-  
6 way bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an  
7 estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

8 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is  
9 authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the  
10 fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as  
11 Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam con-  
12 structed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls,  
13 Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage  
14 rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which  
15 the United States has rights or easements used for the pur-  
16 pose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal  
17 project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which  
18 lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred  
19 to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of  
20 Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the  
21 continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian  
22 owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acqui-  
23 sition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of  
24 donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain,  
25 or otherwise.



1       (b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
2 out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions ad-  
3 ministered by the Department of the Army, to cause the  
4 canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing  
5 the same in proper condition for public recreational use other  
6 than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the  
7 repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam  
8 across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining  
9 walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam  
10 structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the  
11 canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the  
12 construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of  
13 culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and  
14 improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United  
15 States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain;  
16 the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or  
17 flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work  
18 as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable  
19 to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than  
20 through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of  
21 equipment, buildings, and other structures, which are desig-  
22 nated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for  
23 such use. The work of repair and modification shall be per-  
24 formed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion

1 thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion  
2 to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and  
3 modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the  
4 land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall  
5 not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of  
6 Engineers and the responsible State representative of the  
7 agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include  
8 assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the  
9 conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United  
10 States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the  
11 United States shall have no further obligation with respect  
12 to the canal.

13 (c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of  
14 any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge  
15 over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to  
16 convey to said corporation, at any time before the convey-  
17 ance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in sub-  
18 section (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of  
19 the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery  
20 of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete  
21 release and discharge of the United States from all further  
22 obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also  
23 provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill,  
24 the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit  
25 the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall

1 require adequate provision for culverts and other structures  
2 allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary  
3 drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate  
4 road crossings.

5 (d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
6 and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of  
7 this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois,  
8 by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secre-  
9 tary may deem appropriate, without further consideration,  
10 the property of the canal; and to execute such other docu-  
11 ments and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary  
12 and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State  
13 of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and  
14 to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the  
15 State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such  
16 quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi  
17 Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal  
18 for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

19 (e) In the execution of the provisions of this section,  
20 the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements  
21 with the duly authorized representatives of the State of  
22 Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification  
23 of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

24 (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the  
25 sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

1        SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or re-  
2 construction of any navigation, flood control, or related water  
3 development project under the direction of the Secretary of  
4 the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any struc-  
5 ture or facility owned by an agency of government and uti-  
6 lized in the performance of a governmental function should be  
7 protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to  
8 meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both;  
9 or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its  
10 safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers  
11 to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the  
12 Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the  
13 public interest, enter into a contract providing for the pay-  
14 ment from appropriations made for the construction or main-  
15 tenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such  
16 remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum repre-  
17 senting the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this  
18 section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or  
19 future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a  
20 policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to  
21 assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions  
22 of this section may be applied to projects hereafter author-  
23 ized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as  
24 of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation  
25 servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied



1 to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navi-  
2 gable waters of the United States.

3 SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
4 ized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the follow-  
5 ing named localities and subject to all applicable provisions  
6 of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

7 Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

8 Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

9 Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

10 Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

11 Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Cham-  
12 plain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability  
13 of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with  
14 due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint  
15 Lawrence River in Canada.

16 Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor,  
17 Long Island Sound, New York.

18 Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as  
19 White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

20 Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro,  
21 Delaware.

22 Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware,  
23 and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chest-  
24 nut (*Trapa Natans*).

25 Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and

1 Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Mary-  
2 land, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and  
3 continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

4 Currioman Bay, Virginia.

5 Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

6 Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

7 Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot  
8 navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

9 Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

10 Frenchman Creek, Florida.

11 Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and  
12 in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present  
13 and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view  
14 of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for  
15 commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

16 Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North  
17 Bay, Florida.

18 Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida,  
19 into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

20 Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa  
21 Bay, Florida.

22 Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the  
23 feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

24 Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewa-

1   hitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep  
2   and one hundred feet wide.

3       Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol  
4   and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

5       Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

6       Trinity River, Texas .

7       Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navi-  
8   gation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South  
9   Dakota-Nebraska.

10       Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in  
11   Lake Michigan.

12       Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash  
13   River, Minnesota.

14       Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with  
15   a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which  
16   should be granted toward recommended beach erosion con-  
17   trol measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without re-  
18   gard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion  
19   control.

20       Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining  
21   the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity  
22   without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to  
23   beach erosion control.

1        SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor  
2 Act of 1958".

3                    TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

4        SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,  
5 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Con-  
6 gress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June  
7 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Con-  
8 gress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except  
9 that for any channel improvement or channel rectification  
10 project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said  
11 Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as  
12 otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization  
13 for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local  
14 cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which  
15 local interests are notified in writing by the Department of  
16 the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless  
17 said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satis-  
18 factory to the Secretary of the Army that the required co-  
19 operation will be furnished.

20        SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of De-  
21 cember 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-  
22 eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to  
23 projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein



1 set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works  
2 of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irri-  
3 gation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein  
4 set forth in full.

5 SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the  
6 benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-  
7 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized  
8 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the  
9 Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-  
10 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter  
11 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:  
12 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-  
13 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized  
14 in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or here-  
15 after made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inau-  
16 guration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the  
17 projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously  
18 and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budg-  
19 etary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks  
20 and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in  
21 the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in  
22 any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the De-

1 partment of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the  
2 Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and  
3 the Federal Power Commission.

4 NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET,

5 MASSACHUSETTS

6 The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bed-  
7 ford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
10 bered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost  
11 of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of main-  
12 tenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That  
13 in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of  
14 the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per  
16 centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum  
17 being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value  
18 of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the  
19 capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for  
20 the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000;  
21 (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due  
22 to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate  
23 all the works except the main harbor barrier after com-  
24 pletion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the  
25 Secretary of the Army.

## NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND

## MASSACHUSETTS

The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

## CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to



1 include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the  
2 Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substan-  
3 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
4 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-  
5 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

6 The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on  
7 the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
10 bered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$5,430,000.

12 HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
14 Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut,  
15 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
17 ment Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
18 cost of \$1,960,000.

19 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
20 the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington,  
21 Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
22 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
23 House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
24 an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.



## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

## PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

## SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved

1 in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May  
2 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of  
3 Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657,  
4 Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$44,300,000.

6 CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

7 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
8 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for  
9 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control  
10 and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved  
11 in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-  
12 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as  
13 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
14 Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and is further modi-  
15 fied to include the following:

16 The project for canals, levees, water control structures  
17 on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conserva-  
18 tion areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in  
19 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-  
21 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000: *Provided,*  
22 That cost sharing for the works herein authorized shall be  
23 on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in  
24 the Flood Control Act of 1954.

## MOBILE RIVER BASIN

(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

## LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project,



1 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
2 tion of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
3 bered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over  
4 that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and  
5 \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Sec-  
6 retary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drain-  
7 age District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such  
8 permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the  
9 United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the  
10 Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the  
11 construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

12 (b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement  
13 in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin,  
14 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
15 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
16 bered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
17 \$1,212,000.

18 (c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum  
19 of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement  
20 for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a naviga-  
21 tion lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

22 (d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of  
23 \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in  
24 the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May  
25 17, 1950.



1 (e) The project for flood protection on Wolf River and  
2 tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the  
3 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
4 ment Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
5 cost of \$1,932,000.

6 (f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, sub-  
7 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
8 Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an  
9 estimated cost of \$2,530,000.

10 The project for flood protection and related purposes  
11 on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-  
12 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
13 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347,  
14 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000:  
15 *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests  
16 on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan  
17 as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited  
18 to the cash contribution required of local interests.

19 TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

20 Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report  
21 of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect  
22 to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland  
23 Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Con-  
24 trol Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay

1   \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to in-  
2   crease in net returns from higher utilization of the down-  
3   stream valley lands.

4                               RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

5       The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,  
6   Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,  
7   Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act  
8   of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in  
9   addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially  
10  in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
11  Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth  
12  Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs,  
13  Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

14       (1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits  
15  shall be nonreimbursable.

16       (2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future  
17  power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be  
18  constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

19                               GULF OF MEXICO

20       The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston  
21  Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby  
22  authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
23  tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
24  bered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal  
25  cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local

1 cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engi-  
2 neers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth  
3 Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of  
4 the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being  
5 presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of  
6 lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their  
7 option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of  
8 closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold  
9 and save the United States free from damages due to the  
10 construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the  
11 works after completion.

#### 12 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River,  
14 Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
16 Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
17 estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

18 The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
19 for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the  
20 Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Author-  
21 ity, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved  
22 July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after  
23 "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following:  
24 "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both,  
25 as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".



## 1                                   WHITE RIVER BASIN

2           In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3 authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the  
4 comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in  
5 the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by  
6 subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan  
7 is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facili-  
8 ties, to provide for future power installations, shall be  
9 provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir.

## 10                               PECOS RIVER BASIN

11          The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at  
12 Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially  
13 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
14 Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth  
15 Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,200.

## 16                               RIO GRANDE BASIN

17          The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at  
18 Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in  
19 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Con-  
21 gress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

## 22                               UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

23          In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
24 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for  
25 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper



1 Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28,  
2 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
3 Congress.

4 The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green  
5 Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
6 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
7 House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
8 an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

9 The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at  
10 Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially  
11 in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
12 neers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth  
13 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

14 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
15 at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
16 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
17 neers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth  
18 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

19 The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
20 at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby  
21 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
24 \$5,705,500.

25 The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River

1 at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby author-  
2 ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers  
3 in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
4 at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

5 The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des  
6 Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in  
7 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
8 neers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Con-  
9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That  
10 if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall  
11 be in accord with title III of this Act.

12 The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby  
13 authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of  
14 Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth  
15 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

16 The project for flood protection on the Root River at  
17 Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as  
18 recommended by the Chief of Engineers, in House Document  
19 Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
20 of \$796,000.

21 GREAT LAKES BASIN

22 The project for flood protection on the Bad River at  
23 Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized sub-  
24 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

1 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165,  
2 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

3 The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River  
4 at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially  
5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
6 Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth  
7 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Grand River,  
9 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
10 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
11 Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
12 estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

13 The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River,  
14 Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
16 House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
17 at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

18 The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tribu-  
19 tary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby  
20 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
21 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
22 bered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
23 \$305,000.



## MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

1  
2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for  
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri  
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as  
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress:  
7 *Provided*, That with respect to any power attributable to  
8 any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of  
9 Engineers, the construction of which has not been started,  
10 a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined  
11 by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as  
12 may be required from time to time to meet loads under  
13 contract made within this reservation, shall be made avail-  
14 able for use in the State where such dam is constructed:  
15 *Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be  
16 inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood  
17 Control Act of 1944.

18 The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps  
19 of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the  
20 construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, con-  
21 forming to applicable standards of the South Dakota De-  
22 partment of Health, to replace certain existing water or  
23 sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School,  
24 Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for  
25 treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not



1 exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota,  
2 sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities  
3 not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South  
4 Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the  
5 Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engi-  
6 neers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the  
7 Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota,  
8 as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000,  
9 under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second  
10 Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is  
11 authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the  
12 provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated  
13 for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and  
14 Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

15 The project for flood protection on the Sun River at  
16 Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially  
17 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
18 Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth  
19 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

20 The project for flood protection on the Cannonball  
21 River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substan-  
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
23 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth  
24 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

25 The project for flood protection on the Floyd River,

1 Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended  
2 by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered  
3 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
4 \$8,060,000.

5 The project for flood protection on the Black Vermil-  
6 lion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized sub-  
7 stantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
8 House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
9 at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

10 The project for flood protection in the Gering and  
11 Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substan-  
12 tially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
13 Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
14 estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

15 The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tribu-  
16 taries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recom-  
17 mended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
18 bered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$13,314,000.

20 The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Ne-  
21 braska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with  
22 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
23 Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
24 mated cost of \$2,025,000.

## RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

## OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,917,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash, the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-

1 neers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth  
2 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

3 The project for flood protection on Meadow River at  
4 East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substan-  
5 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
6 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-  
7 fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

8 The project for flood protection on the Tug Fork of Big  
9 Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby au-  
10 thorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
11 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
12 bered 105, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$625,000.

14 The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua  
15 and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby  
16 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
17 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
18 bered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$4,796,000.

20 The project for flood protection on the West Branch of  
21 the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substan-  
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
23 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-  
24 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

25 The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at



1 and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby  
2 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
3 dations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
4 bered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5 \$1,286,000.

6 The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek  
7 at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substan-  
8 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
9 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-  
10 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

11 The project for flood control, and other purposes, in the  
12 Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized sub-  
13 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
14 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

16 The general comprehensive plan for flood control and  
17 other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to pro-  
18 vide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6,  
19 on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance  
20 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
21 Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
22 mated cost of \$4,359,000.

23 SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

24 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
25 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
2 Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented  
3 by subsequent Acts of Congress.

4 The project for flood protection on the Sacramento  
5 River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby  
6 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
7 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
8 bered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
9 \$1,560,000.

10 EEL RIVER BASIN

11 The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the  
12 Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized sub-  
13 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
14 Chief of Engineers, in House Document Numbered 80,  
15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

16 WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

17 The project for flood protection on the Weber River and  
18 tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in  
19 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth  
21 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

22 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

23 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
24 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in  
2 the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supple-  
3 mented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

4 KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

5 In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of  
6 the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22,  
7 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
8 Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,-  
9 000,000.

10 LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for  
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
14 Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by  
15 subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

17 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
18 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the  
19 prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act  
20 of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subse-  
21 quent Acts of Congress.

22 SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is  
24 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the rec-

1 ommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
2 Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
3 of \$1,961,000.

4 COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for  
7 the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia  
8 River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, author-  
9 ized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and sub-  
10 sequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts  
11 of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

12 In carrying out the review of House Document Num-  
13 bered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other  
14 reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant  
15 to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the  
16 United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of  
17 Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less  
18 than those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

19 The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy  
20 Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater  
21 River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recom-  
22 mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
23 Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized  
24 at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.



## SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

1

2     The project for flood protection and related purposes on  
3 the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby authorized  
4 substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
5 House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
6 at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

## 7                               TERRITORY OF ALASKA

8     The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fair-  
9 banks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
10 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers  
11 in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
12 at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

13     The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska  
14 (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
15 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
16 House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an  
17 estimated cost of \$64,900.

18     SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control  
19 accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and  
20 Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River  
21 by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be  
22 appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construc-  
23 tion cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such  
24 contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the

1 Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to  
2 a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the  
3 President, of economic justification for allocation of the  
4 amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the  
5 Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the  
6 monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department  
7 of the Army and the State of California shall have entered  
8 into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville  
9 Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control bene-  
10 fits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and  
11 such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accord-  
12 ance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pur-  
13 suant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act  
14 of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds  
15 appropriated under this authorization shall be administered  
16 by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure  
17 that the annual Federal contribution during the project con-  
18 struction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual  
19 expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the  
20 total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the  
21 dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless con-  
22 struction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken  
23 within four years from the date of enactment of this Act,  
24 the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein  
25 shall expire.

1        SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the  
2 lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grape-  
3 vine Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney  
4 Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to  
5 a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the  
6 real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the  
7 Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is  
8 authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to  
9 the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that  
10 such land is not required for public purposes, including public  
11 recreational use, and he shall have received an application  
12 for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the  
13 following limitations:

14            (1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty  
15 days after the last date that notice of the proposed re-  
16 conveyance has been published by the Secretary in a  
17 local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by  
18 the former owner and the Secretary from a present  
19 record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir  
20 made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety  
21 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary  
22 of such notice of objection, the present record owner  
23 of land and the former owner involved indicate to the  
24 Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning  
25 the reconveyance.

1           (2) If no agreement is reached between the present  
2       record owner of land and the former owner within ninety  
3       days after notice of objection has been filed with the  
4       former owner and the Secretary, the land made available  
5       for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall  
6       be reported to the Administrator of General Services for  
7       disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and  
8       Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63  
9       Stat. 377).

10           (3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United  
11       States Government by the city of Dallas in connection  
12       with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be  
13       subject to revestment of title to private owners, but  
14       shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the  
15       instrument or instruments of conveyance which trans-  
16       ferred the title to the United States Government.

17       (b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or in-  
18       terests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given  
19       notice, in such manner (including publication) as regula-  
20       tions prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests,  
21       and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance  
22       of such land or interests from such former owner in such  
23       form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application



1 shall be made within a period of ninety days following the  
2 date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secre-  
3 tary may waive this requirement.

4 (c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this  
5 section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and  
6 reservations (including a reservation to the United States  
7 of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in  
8 the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be  
9 reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such  
10 reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reser-  
11 voir projects designated in this section.

12 (d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be  
13 sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal  
14 to the price for which the land was acquired by the United  
15 States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value  
16 thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the  
17 United States (the Government shall receive no payment  
18 as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the  
19 construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection  
20 (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof  
21 resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions,  
22 and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject,  
23 and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United

1 States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary  
2 markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance  
3 shall be borne by the grantee.

4 (e) The requirements of this section shall not be ap-  
5 plicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest  
6 therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall  
7 certify that notice has been given to the former owner of  
8 such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that  
9 no qualified applicant has made timely application for the  
10 reconveyance of such land or interest.

11 (f) As used in this section the term "former owner"  
12 means the person from whom any land, or interests therein,  
13 was acquired by the United States, or if such person is de-  
14 ceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children,  
15 or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of  
16 land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such  
17 land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded  
18 on the deed records of the respective county in which such  
19 land is located.

20 (g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any au-  
21 thority conferred upon him by this section to any officer or  
22 employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer  
23 or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under  
24 rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

25 (h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this

1 Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States  
2 as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (i) This section shall terminate three years after the  
4 date of its enactment.

5 SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
6 ized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied  
7 purposes, including channel and major drainage improve-  
8 ments, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal  
9 effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engi-  
10 neers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Terri-  
11 torial possessions, which include the following-named  
12 localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports  
13 made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supple-  
14 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless  
15 authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army  
16 may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made  
17 and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review  
18 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or  
19 economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Govern-  
20 ment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project  
21 for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned  
22 in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have  
23 been adopted by law:

24 Short Sands section of York Beach, York County,  
25 Maine.

1 Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New  
2 Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
3 improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack  
4 River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill  
5 Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in  
6 Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and  
7 Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

8 Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

9 Mills Creek, Florida.

10 Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the  
11 Saint Johns River.

12 Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian  
13 River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island,  
14 and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

15 Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of pro-  
16 tecting Salt Bayou Road.

17 San Felipi Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del  
18 Rio, Texas.

19 El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

20 Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort  
21 Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

22 Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to  
23 utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for  
24 purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of  
25 natural lake levels.



1        Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning  
2 Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

3        Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity  
4 of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

5        Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and  
6 Kansas.

7        Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity  
8 of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet  
9 River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any  
10 areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain  
11 directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and  
12 major drainage problems.

13        All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit  
14 River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

15        Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to  
16 cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

17        Pescadero Creek, California.

18        Soquel Creek, California.

19        San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

20        Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.

21        Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.

22        Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco,  
23 California.

24        Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.

1 Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Cali-  
2 fornia.

3 Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County,  
4 California.

5 Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
6 County, California.

7 Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
8 County, California.

9 Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control,  
10 navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied pur-  
11 poses.

12 Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

13 SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there  
14 is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,-  
15 000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan  
16 adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved December 22,  
17 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as  
18 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress,  
19 for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be  
20 undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

21 SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and sur-  
22 veys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood con-  
23 trol Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to  
24 cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied  
25 purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief

1 of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that prelimi-  
2 nary examination reports shall no longer be required to  
3 be prepared.

4 SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the “Flood Control  
5 Act of 1958”.

### 6 TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

7 SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of  
8 the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the  
9 States and local interests in developing water supplies for  
10 domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that  
11 the Federal Government should participate and cooperate  
12 with States and local interests in developing such water sup-  
13 plies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and  
14 operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or  
15 multiple purpose projects.

16 (b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section,  
17 it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any  
18 reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be  
19 planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engi-  
20 neers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for  
21 present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal  
22 or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be  
23 taken into account in estimating the economic value of the  
24 entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modi-  
25 fication of any project including water supply provisions is

1 initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the  
2 cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized pur-  
3 poses served by the project shall share equitably in the bene-  
4 fits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the  
5 Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as  
6 the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30  
7 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be  
8 allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local  
9 interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract  
10 for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within  
11 a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allo-  
12 cated to water supply within the life of the project: *And*  
13 *provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction  
14 costs, including interest during construction, allocated to  
15 water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project,  
16 but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is  
17 first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes,  
18 except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to  
19 storage for future water supply until such supply is first used,  
20 and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until  
21 such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free  
22 period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes  
23 of computing interest during construction and interest on  
24 the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of  
25 the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which



1 construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average  
2 interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding  
3 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor  
4 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.  
5 The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to  
6 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior  
7 shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions  
8 of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187)  
9 relating to the same subject.

10 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed  
11 to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the  
12 Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended  
13 and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclama-  
14 tion Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390), nor shall any storage pro-  
15 vided under the provisions of this section be operated in such  
16 manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water.

17 (d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore au-  
18 thorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage  
19 as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect  
20 the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed,  
21 planned, or constructed, or which would involve major struc-  
22 tural or operational changes shall be made only upon the  
23 approval of Congress as now provided by law.

24 SEC. 302. Title III may be cited as the "Water Supply  
25 Act of 1958".

86TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

H. R. 12955

[Report No. 1894]

---

# A BILL

---

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

---

By Mr. Davis of Tennessee

---

JUNE 16, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

JUNE 17, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



Reporting and limitations on trusteeships over local unions.

Periodic election of union officers by secret ballot in free elections, with recourse to the courts.

Congressional declaration of policy in favor of codes of ethical practices and a public advisory committee to promote them.

Direction to National Labor Relations Board to close no man's land between Federal and State laws governing labor relations.

Banning shakedowns and other improper practices.

Restoration of voting rights to economic strikers.

Permitting prehire union-shop agreements in building trades.

Criminal penalties for embezzlement of funds.

Prohibiting union office for individuals convicted of crimes involving the taking of money or violation of reporting provisions of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. I am informed that on this question he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business because of duty with the Air Force.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 1, as follows:

#### YEAS—88

Aiken	Clark	Holland
Allott	Cooper	Hruska
Anderson	Cotton	Humphrey
Barrett	Curtis	Ives
Beall	Dirksen	Jackson
Bennett	Douglas	Javits
Bible	Dworshak	Johnson, Tex.
Bricker	Eastland	Johnston, S. C.
Bridges	Ellender	Jordan
Butler	Ervin	Kefauver
Byrd	Frear	Kennedy
Capehart	Fulbright	Kerr
Carson	Green	Knowland
Carroll	Hayden	Kuchel
Case, N. J.	Hennings	Langer
Case, S. Dak.	Hickenlooper	Lausche
Chavez	Hill	Long
Church	Hobltzell	Magnuson

Mansfield  
Martin, Iowa  
Martin, Pa.  
McClellan  
McNamara  
Monroney  
Morse  
Morton  
Mundt  
Murray  
Neuberger  
Pastore

Payne  
Potter  
Proxmire  
Revercomb  
Robertson  
Russell  
Saltonstall  
Schoeppel  
Smathers  
Smith, Maine  
Smith, N. J.  
Sparkman

Stennis  
Symington  
Talmadge  
Thurmond  
Thye  
Watkins  
Wiley  
Williams  
Yarborough  
Young

#### NAYS—1

Malone

#### NOT VOTING—7

Bush  
Flanders  
Goldwater

Gore  
Jenner

O'Mahoney  
Purtell

So the bill (S. 3974) was passed.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas obtained the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed, as passed by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS OF 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1744, S. 3910.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 2, after line 10, to insert:

Josias River, Maine: House Document No. 377, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400.

On page 25, line 22, after the words "Eighty-fifth Congress", to strike out

"at an estimated cost of \$10,948,000: *Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project presently estimated at \$4,692,000, plus the capitalized value of annual maintenance, presently estimated at \$1,560,000" and insert "at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$5,160,000 plus the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000, and in addition, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army"; on page 26, line 24, after the figures "\$11,550,000", to strike out "*Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project presently estimated at \$4,950,000" and insert "*Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, and in addition hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army."; on page 30, line 4, after the word "modified", to insert "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 186, 85th Congress, and"; on page 32, line 20, after the date "April 26, 1957", to strike out "at an estimated cost of \$2,530,000: *Provided*, That the amount to be contributed by local interests shall not be in excess of 12 percent of the cost of construction, the amount of 12 percent being presently estimated at \$358,000" and insert "at an estimated cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging 12 feet deep plus 3 feet overdepth and one-half of the 17 feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional 17 feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government by the local interests in 40 annual payments."; on page 33, line 21, after the word "shall", to strike out "not" at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "any portion of" and insert "\$300,000"; on page 34, after line 10, to strike out:

(1) The Sherwood Reservoir on Mountain Fork River is authorized in addition to the six other reservoirs upstream from the Millwood Reservoir, recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

After line 14, to strike out:

(2) In the case of such reservoirs, the basis for determining the cost allocated to hydroelectric power and water supply purposes shall be the incremental method of



allocation whereby the cost allocated to power and water supply should be limited to the cost of adding power and water as purposes in the project, and all flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be non-reimbursable.

After line 21, to insert:

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

After line 23, to insert:

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

On page 35, line 8, after the words "Eighty-fifth Congress", to strike out "at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000: *Provided*, That local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project presently estimated at \$2,487,000" and insert "at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, such 30 percent being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, plus, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000, and, in addition, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction work, and maintain and operate all the works after completion."; on page 36, line 17, after the word "Congress", to strike out the comma and "and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide for the preparation of detailed plans for power in conjunction with flood control at the Lone Rock Reservoir and for the preparation of detailed plans for Gilbert Reservoir for flood control, power generation, and other purposes as recommended by the District Engineer in House Document No. 499, 83d Congress"; on page 37, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$2,066,000" and insert "\$1,791,000"; in line 13, after the word "of", to strike out "\$3,152,000" and insert "\$3,102,700"; on page 44, after line 14, to insert:

The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. —, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

On page 45, after line 13, to insert:

The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

On page 47, line 11, after the word "evaluation", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such or-

ganizations: *And provided further*, That such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations."; on page 62, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "sixty" and insert "fifty"; in line 22, after the word "used", to strike out "(2) with respect to repayment of cost allocated to such future water supply such sixty years shall not commence until such supply is first used, but shall not extend beyond sixty years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes"; in line 26, after the word "and", to strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)"; on page 63, line 20, after "(32 Stat. 390)", to strike out the comma and "nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water"; and on page 64, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 302. Title III of this act may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958."

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,—*

#### TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law No. 14, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:

##### Navigation

Josias River, Maine: House Document No. 377, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400;

Salem Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 31, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;

Boston Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 349, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$720,000;

East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.: House Document No. 168, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.: House Document No. 136, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000;

New York Harbor, N. Y.: Senate Document No. 45, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000;

Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.: House Document No. 86, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000;

Herring Creek, Md.: House Document No. 159, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;

Betterton Harbor, Md.: House Document No. 333, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;

Delaware River Anchorages: House Document No. 185, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000;

Hull Creek, Va.: House Document No. 287, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

Morehead City Harbor, N. C.: Senate Document No. 54, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000;

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.: House Document No. 222, 85th Congress, maintenance;

Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.: House Document No. 346, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;

Escambia River, Fla.: House Document No. 75, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

Gulfport Harbor, Miss.: Senate Document No. 123, 84th Congress, maintenance;

Barataria Bay, La.: House Document No. 82, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La.: Senate Document No. 54, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;

Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 131, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;

Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Tex.: House Document No. 350, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 388, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex.: House Document No. 361, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;

Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex., La Quinta Channel: Senate Document No. 33, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

Freeport Harbor, Tex.: House Document No. 433, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;

Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document No. 135, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., commercial harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small-boat harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document No. 345, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;

Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document No. 412, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam No. 26: Senate Document No. 7, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn.: House Document No. 33, 85th Congress;

Minnesota River, Minn.: Senate Document No. 144, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;

Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 231, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document No. 423, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

Licking River, Ky.: House Document No. 434, 84th Congress, maintenance;

Saxon Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 169, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

Two Rivers Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 362, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;



Port Washington Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 446, 83d Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project;

Saint Joseph Harbor, Mich.: Senate Document No. 95, 84th Congress, maintenance; Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.: House Document No. 135, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 107, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;

Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 436, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.: House Document No. 332, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;

Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, Calif.: House Document No. 357, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;

Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.: Senate Document No. 8, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;

Siuslaw River, Oreg.: House Document No. 204, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;

Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.: House Document No. 418, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;

Bellingham Harbor, Wash.: Senate Document No. 46, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;

Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document No. 286, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;

Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;

Naknek River, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;

Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;

San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document No. 38, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;

#### BEACH EROSION

State of Connecticut, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document No. 395, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document No. 174, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.: House Document No. 411, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document No. 332, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.: House Document No. 216, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.: House Document No. 342, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

Berrien County, Mich.: House Document No. 336, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

Manitowoc County, Wis.: House Document No. 348, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;

Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 134, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;

Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 138, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;

Humboldt Bay, Calif.: House Document No. 282, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

Santa Cruz County, Calif.: House Document No. 179, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;

San Diego County, Calif.: House Document No. 399, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$289,000;

Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii: House Document No. 432, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the work which may have been done on these projects is approved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.

SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.

SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the waterhyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for 5 years, of which 70 percent, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 percent, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document No. 37, 85th Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 percent of the cost of the additional program: *Provided further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and the need of each area, and the availability of local funds.

SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 156, 82d Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., channel across Saint George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 557, 82d Congress, are hereby

modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the act of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

SEC. 107. That the improvements of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Miss., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 188, 81st Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 188, 81st Congress.

SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis., shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided further*, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wis., above its junction with the mouth of the Wolf River.



SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Ill., and Ind. (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document No. 45, 85th Congress, insofar as they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill., and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.

(b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, building, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.

(c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the

delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate, to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2 million to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood-control, or related water-development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by an agency of Government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Conn.

Poquonock River at Groton, Conn.

Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Del.

Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del.

Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chestnut (*Trapa Natans*).

Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Md., to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

Currioman Bay, Va.

Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va.

Wrights Creek, N. C.

Savannah River, with a view to providing 9-foot navigation to Augusta, Ga.

Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Fla.

Frenchman Creek, Fla.

Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Fla., in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with a view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

Channel for Lynn Haven Bayou, Fla., into North Bay, Fla.

Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Fla., into Apalachee Bay, Fla.

Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Fla.

Tampa Bay, Fla., with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh-water lake at that location.

Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Fla., via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

Apalachicola River, Fla., in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown. Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Fla.

Trinity River, Tex.

Missouri River, with a view to extending 9-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak.-Neb.

Channel from Port Inland, Mich., to deep water in Lake Michigan.

Connecting channel between Namakin Lake and Ash River, Minn.

Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach-erosion control measures at Oceanside, Calif., in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach-erosion control.

Anaheim Bay, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach-erosion control.

SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the River and Harbor Act of 1958.

#### TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

SEC. 201. That section 3 of the act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law No. 738, 74th Cong.), as amended by section 2 of the act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law No. 761, 75th Cong.), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army



that the required cooperation will be furnished.

Sec. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law No. 534, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

Sec. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

*New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.*

The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000, and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, plus the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,530,000, and in addition, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts*

The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, and, in addition, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Connecticut River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Mass., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 17, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

*Housatonic River Basin*

The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.

The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

*Susquehanna River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, N. Y., and Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 394, 84th Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30 million for partial accomplishment of that plan.

*Hudson River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 172, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

*Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C.*

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 398, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

*Savannah River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document No. 657, 78th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

*Central and southern Florida*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 186, 85th Congress, and to include the following items:

The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Fla., substantially in accordance

with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document No. 48, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

*Mobile River Basin*

(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 167, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 83, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

*Lower Mississippi River*

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 26, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Ark., such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 108, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the act of September 3, 1954.

(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the St. Francis River Basin approved in the act of May 17, 1950.

(e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 76, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Miss., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging 12 feet deep plus 3 feet overdepth and one-half of the 17 feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional 17 feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government by the local interests in 40 annual payments.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, La., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance



with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000; *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

#### *Trinity River Basin, Texas*

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Tex., authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

#### *Red-Ouachita River Basin*

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La., below Denison Dam, Tex. and Okla., as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 170, 85th Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Okla. and Ark., except as follows:

- (1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.
- (2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

#### *Gulf of Mexico*

The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, local interests contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, such 30 percent being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, plus, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000, and, in addition, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction work, and maintain and operate all the works after completion.

#### *Arkansas River Basin*

The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colo., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 325, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

The first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma," approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following: "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers."

#### *White River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *Pecos River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex., is hereby

authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 224, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,000.

#### *Rio Grande Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 58, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

#### *Upper Mississippi River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 173, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

The project for flood protection on Eau Claire River at Spring Valley, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 52, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 324, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minn., are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 223, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.

The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 437, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 9, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title III of this act.

The project for the Kaskaskia River, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 232, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23 million.

The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 431, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$796,000.

#### *Great Lakes basin*

The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Mellen and Odanah, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 165, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 53, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recom-

mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 132, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 346, 84th Congress at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 133, 84th Congress at an estimated cost of \$305,000.

#### *Missouri River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress: *Provided*, That, with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the St. Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, S. Dak., by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Co., Chamberlain, S. Dak., as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, 82d Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Mont., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 343, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 35, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 417, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

The project for flood protection on the Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 409, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebr., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document



No 139, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 396, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebr., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 187, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

#### *Red River of the North Basin*

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 141, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

#### *Ohio River Basin*

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 316, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The project for the upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 435, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 122, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Ralnelles, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 105, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 103, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,796,000.

The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 191, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

The project for flood protection on Charlers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 286, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

The project for flood protection on the Turtle Creek Basin, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 390, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 166, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile

25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Ind., in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 192, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### *Gila River Basin*

The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authorization; and the channel improvement work recommended by the District Engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condition that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements herein authorized and the upstream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation: *Provided further*, That in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations: *And provided further*, That such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

#### *Sacramento River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 272, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### *Eel River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 80, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### *Weber River Basin, Utah*

The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with

the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 158, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

#### *San Joaquin River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *Kaweah and Tule River Basins*

In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.

#### *Los Angeles River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *Santa Ana River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *San Dieguito River Basin*

The project for the San Dieguito River, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 288, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

#### *Columbia River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent acts of Congress, including the Flood Control acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

In carrying out the review of House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, second session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than those contained in said House Document No. 531.

The preparation of detailed plans for the Brucers Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

#### *Sammamish River Basin*

The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Wash., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 157, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

#### *Territory of Alaska*

The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers



in House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within 4 years from the date of enactment of this act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapeville, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No reconveyance shall be made if within 30 days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within 90 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within 90 days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to

revestment of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.

(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall be made within a period of 90 days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section.

(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

(e) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.

(f) As used in this section the term "former owner" means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(i) This section shall terminate 3 years after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its

Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, N. J. Deep Creek, St. Marys County, Md.

Mills Creek, Fla.

Streams in Seminole County, Fla., draining into the St. Johns River.

Streams in Brevard County, Fla., draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

Lake Ponchartrain, La., in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

San Felipe Creek, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Tex.

El Paso, El Paso County, Tex.

Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Tex.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamo-gordo, N. Mex.

Missouri River Basin, S. Dak., with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pa.

Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N. Y.

Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Okla. and Kans.

Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., the Chicago River, Ill., the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.

All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

Sacramento River Basin, Calif., with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

Pescadero Creek, Calif.

Soquel Creek, Calif.

San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

Redwood Creek, San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, Calif.

Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, Calif.

Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.



Rogue River, e.g., in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.

Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public No. 534, 78th Congress) as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958."

#### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects.

(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: *And provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project, but in no event to exceed 50 years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed 10 years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construc-

tion is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for 15 years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon the approval of Congress as now provided by law.

SEC. 302. Title III of this act may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like for the Senate to be on notice we expect to vote on this bill in a very short time.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I do not find a copy of the hearing record, the report, or the bill itself on my desk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They will be delivered to the Senator as soon as a page can get them.

Mr. WATKINS. This is pretty short notice, is it not, to take up a bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We have been notifying the Senator each day for the last several days. I have cleared the bill with the Senator's leader and with the ranking member of the committee on the minority side. All of the Members were informed. I thought we had close to total agreement on the bill.

Mr. WATKINS. We may have, but after several days of attendance for long hours, I thought we could at least let the bill go over until morning, so that we could have an opportunity to get our bearings before we begin consideration of such an important bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I understand that the pending business is Senate bill 3910, which is the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. This bill is a substitute for Senate bill 497, which passed both the Senate and House and was vetoed by the President.

The President in his veto message pointed out that S. 497 contained 14 projects which he contended did not provide sufficient local participation.

Additional hearings were held on these projects under the leadership of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], who devoted long hours to the hearings.

May we have order, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. Senators will desist from conversation.

The Senator from New Mexico may proceed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Additional hearings were held on these projects under the chairmanship of the able Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] in the Subcommittee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors. The Members of the subcommittee devoted many an hour and many a day to the holding of the hearings, and the bill now before the Senate is the result of their work.

Those projects now included in the bill either conform completely with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, or have been adjusted to agree with compromises considered appropriate by the Senate Public Works Committee.

In his veto message, the President mentioned four projects on which adequate reports had not been submitted to Congress. Two of these projects, the Hidden and Buchanan Reservoirs in California, have been eliminated from the bill, and in the case of the other two projects, general agreement has been reached concerning cost sharing, and it has been agreed that adequate reports are now available.

The President questioned the cost-sharing arrangements on three hurricane flood protection projects, and adjustments have been made which are in general accord with the views of the Bureau of the Budget.

The President objected to three projects which he contended do not have economic justification. Two have been eliminated from the bill, and the other, which has considerable intangible benefits, was left in the bill.

The President objected to the allowance of credit for works already accomplished by local interests on one project. Agreement has been reached on this matter and this project is included in the bill.

The President in his veto message questioned the ability of local interests to meet the cost-sharing arrangements on one project. However, the committee felt that such ability to meet local contribution should be determined by the local people, and accordingly the project was left in the bill.

The President objected to certain Missouri Basin damage claims. In considering these claims, it was concluded that there was equity in the claims made and accordingly those items were left in the bill.

The President objected to a portion of the section dealing with inclusion of water storage in reservoirs. The portion which was objectionable has been deleted and this section, which is now designated as title III of the bill, appears to have complete agreement.

In view of the very careful consideration that has been given to the wishes



of the President by the Senate Public Works Committee, it is my feeling that there should be absolutely no basis on the part of the President or his staff for objecting to approval of Senate Bill 3910.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I send to the desk three amendments which are being offered by the committee, in line with the suggestions of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

If Senators will refer to the bill, they will find the first one on page 32. After line 17, it is proposed to strike out lines 18 through line 6 on page 33 and substitute in lieu thereof:

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Miss., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging 12 feet deep plus 3 feet overdepth, and one-half of the 17 feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional 17 feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 percent in 40 equal annual payments.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma a question. As I understand, that amendment has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KERR. It was requested by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Let me say very briefly that, so far as I know, every provision in the bill has been gone over by the Bureau of the Budget. The amendments which the Senator from Oklahoma offers at this time represent 2 or 3 "clean-ups" in order that we might have complete approval, so far as I know, by the Bureau of the Budget with respect to every item in the bill.

Mr. KERR. The Senator is correct. With the addition of these amendments, as the Senator from Oklahoma understands, and on the basis of the testimony of the Assistant Director before the committee, every project in the bill is either approved or accepted and acquiesced in by the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian informs the Chair that it would simplify the procedure if these amendments were considered as original text.

Mr. KERR. I ask unanimous consent that that may be the case, after I have completed stating them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KERR. The next amendment occurs on page 34. After line 23, it is proposed to strike out line 24, and lines 1 and 2 on page 35, and insert in lieu thereof:

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

The Bureau of the Budget requested the addition of the language "if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission."

The third amendment is on page 21, between lines 10 and 11, to insert the following:

Water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y., and Vt., including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the St. Lawrence River in Canada.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these amendments may be incorporated into the language of the bill as though they had been reported by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Without objection, the three amendments offered by the Senator from Oklahoma will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on the basis of those amendments we are very happy to be able to advise the Senate that, after many weeks of negotiation, hearings, and discussion, the language of the bill has the unanimous support of the committee, with the exception of one minority viewpoint, represented by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse], with reference to one of the authorizations in the bill. The bill, as it is now before the Senate, has been approved and accepted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. It is not my purpose vigorously to oppose the bill. I think the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma and the other members of the committee have been most constructive and fair in preparing a bill which is satisfactory in all respects. However, because of the fact that the Senator indicated that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, I merely wish to make it clear that because of the fact that we already have 576 projects, involving \$7.7 billion worth of work on projects which have not even been started, and 180 projects, involving \$3.8 billion of projects which have been started but not completed, or a total of 756 projects, involving a cost of \$11.5 billion, and this bill authorizes 137 new projects, at a total cost of \$1.5 billion, and authorizes surveys of 59 more potential projects, for reasons which have been expressed heretofore, the Senator from New Hampshire is compelled to dissent from the committee. Aside from that, he desires to interpose no objection, because the Senator from Oklahoma and other members of the committee have been most generous and fair in the consideration of the bill.

The figures I have quoted are from the 1959 budget. They show the status as of June 30, 1958.

I merely wish to reserve my right to vote against the bill, because of the inadvertent statement made by the Senator from Oklahoma that the committee was unanimous.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire. My understanding of his position is that he was not averse to reporting the bill, but reserved the right to vote against it on the floor.

Mr. COTTON. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief memorandum showing the figures to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### BACKLOG OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. Authorized but not started: Corps of Engineers, \$4.7 billion; Bureau of Reclamation \$3 billion; total, \$7.7 billion, involving 576 projects for both agencies.

2. Work started but not completed: Corps of Engineers, \$3.8 billion, involving 180 projects:

Total, 756 projects at a cost of \$11.5 billion.

At the current rate of spending for construction, it will take about 16 years to complete work on this backlog, up to 1974.

3. The bill authorizes 137 new projects, with a total cost of \$1.5 billion, and authorizes surveys of 59 more potential projects.

(Figures are from Bureau of Budget and 1959 budget. They show status as of June 30, 1958.)

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I wish to commend the chairman of the Public Works Committee and the chairman of the subcommittee. Each item in the bill was considered by the Board of Engineers and approved by the Board of Engineers.

We also had before us a representative of the Budget Bureau. There were 1 or 2 cases in which he could not approve the projects. He went back to his chief, and they were all finally approved.

So far as I can see, the bill now meets all the objections which were raised when the President vetoed the other bill.

I commend the Senator and the other members of the committee.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator not only for his remarks, but also the great work he has done. I shall have a few more remarks to make in that regard later, but at this time I wish to express my appreciation and that of the other members of the committee to the Director of the Budget. There were considerable differences between the committee and the Bureau of the Budget. In the negotiations, discussions, and hearings with reference to the pending bill there was an attitude on the part of representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, which, in my judgment, is



worthy of the highest commendation, in that they endeavored in every way, consistent with their convictions, to resolve differences between the Bureau and the committee. The bill before the Senate has been made possible by reason of that attitude on the part of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator to turn to the bottom of page 25 and the top of page 26 of the bill. I refer to the provision relating to New Bedford, Massachusetts. I am very happy that the committee saw fit to include that project, and I am not questioning it at all. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma with reference to the 30 percent that has been fixed as the local contribution on that project. There has been some thought by people in the New Bedford area that, because of the financial condition of New Bedford, and because the amount that could be borrowed would depend on its industry, the amount of 30 percent is rather high. I understand that the Bureau of the Budget insists on a fixed percentage, and that that is the way all these projects are financed. However, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee how it would work out.

Mr. KERR. The Bureau of the Budget asked for local participation of 33 percent. The committee urged the acceptance by the Bureau of a figure not in excess of 25 percent. However, after a number of days of discussion and visits back and forth between the committee and the Director of the Budget, we were advised that the 30 percent figure was the lowest figure the Bureau could accept at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was understood that the Bureau of the Budget originally thought that 50 percent would be an appropriate local contribution. It was felt that that was the amount that should be used in starting a program of hurricane projects. The Corps of Engineers suggested 25 percent. The committee wanted to keep these projects in the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We appreciate their being kept in the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Originally the recommendation was that such projects should be treated separately, and that we might establish a policy with regard to hurricane projects.

The Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from South Dakota held several conferences with the Bureau on this subject, and also some public hearings, as well as informal conferences, in which we talked across the table. Finally we thought it might be appropriate to use the figure of 30 percent. That was the figure used on many PWA projects in the Public Works Administration's program, as the amount of the local contribution on those projects. Thirty per-

cent is also the amount of the local contribution under the Antipollution Act.

Someone suggested that we use the 30 percent as a precedent. It seemed to us that we could get agreement on that figure, and that amount was agreed on. The sum of 30 percent was also used for the so-called Hyacinth project in Florida.

Mr. KERR. And in Louisiana also.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And in Louisiana also. The committee wanted to include that project in the bill, and that was the figure agreed upon.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am sure that my colleague agrees with me—and he will speak for himself, I am sure—that we appreciate the fact that the committee put this project in the bill, because it is a project that we in Massachusetts very much want to have authorized. I am glad that the committee included it in the bill.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. The bill we previously passed required no local participation. That was the viewpoint of the committee. Certainly there is nothing in the bill that cannot be looked at again in the future in other measures that will be before us. If showings are made as to local situations which would be worthy of special consideration, I am sure the subject can be examined again. So far as I am concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, we will welcome any opportunity in the future to study this subject again, in the hope that, if equitable considerations exist, it may be called to the attention of the committee and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its recommendation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator makes a very generous offer.

Mr. KERR. I now yield to the Senator's colleague.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the committee for its consideration and inclusion in the bill by the committee of the New Bedford project. New Bedford is a distressed area, with 12 percent unemployed, and it is difficult, in view of the devastation caused by a hurricane several years ago, to raise its contribution, even though I know the committee has done the best it could. It will be impossible to raise its contribution and the project necessarily will have to be delayed. I hope it will be possible, as the Senator suggests, on another occasion to do something substantial for the city, because it is vitally important that something be done.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to call to the Senator's attention section 301. As I understand, that is equivalent to section 205 of the bill that was vetoed by the President.

Mr. KERR. I believe that is title III.

Mr. WATKINS. Yes; title III. I call attention to the language which appears in subparagraph (c), beginning at line 20.

Mr. KERR. That is at page 63.

Mr. WATKINS. Page 63. The language I refer to reads: "Nor shall any

storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water."

That language was deleted. I wish to make a legislative history on that point. As I understand, the deletion of that language does not indicate in any way that its deletion is made with prejudice to the definition of what is meant by "water rights."

Mr. KERR. Yes; subsection (c), beginning at line 16, in the opinion of the Senator from Oklahoma and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who worked very zealously, not only on the pending bill, but especially on this section, takes care of the preservation of water rights referred to by the distinguished Senator from Utah. One of the highlights of our hearings was the presentation of view made to the committee by the Senator from Utah. It was the feeling on the part of the committee that the deletion of the language would eliminate considerable confusion which might be created or which exists in anyone's mind with reference to existing water rights as contained in sections 1 and 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended and extended, and as provided in section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902. Those provisions would be fully preserved.

Mr. WATKINS. The intent was clearly to eliminate the question of definition of State water rights.

Mr. KERR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. It gives recognition to what has already been adopted in the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Act of 1902.

Mr. KERR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. So there would be no prejudice to the water claims of the various States by reason of the deletion of that language.

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to make this observation. With respect to title III, I believe it is a greatly improved part of the bill, as compared with the language in the previous bill. The Senator may not agree with me. However, I point out that one of the provisions I particularly objected to in the previous bill was the open-ended authorization for low waterflow, which provided that in the future all projects must be built by the Reclamation Bureau or by the Corps of Army Engineers. That provision has been eliminated. I am not against the building or remodeling of projects to increase the capacity or use. However, I have had the feeling that each of the projects ought to be brought before the committee and studied on its merits, instead of the committee making a blanket authorization. I appreciate the elimination of that provision, and also of the provision requiring, before any projects are authorized under title III, that there be a review of the contract.

I commend the committee for cooperating with the executive department and the various Senators of the States that are interested in this particular program.

I am not against flood-control projects. I have served on the committee for 4



years with the Senator from Oklahoma, and I enjoy that service very much. I feel that this kind of project should be built. I do not want my criticism of the other bill to be taken as an indication that I am opposed to water resources projects of the type covered by the pending bill. I am for it. I think the bill is greatly improved. I shall be glad to vote for it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Utah has made a distinct contribution in his appearance before the committee and in the suggestions he made. The changes in section 301 are partly the result of his suggestions.

Because title III of the bill establishes a sort of new field on water supply and is substantive legislation, I ask unanimous consent that the portion of the report of the committee which begins at the bottom of page 132 and ends at the top of page 134, entitled "Title III," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the portion of the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### TITLE III

This title provides authority for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to include storage for immediate and future water supply in Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects on a basis which will permit the Federal Government and local interests to share equitably in the benefits of multiple-purpose construction. This title also provides that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by these agencies.

The committee believes that title III prescribes a sound division of water-supply responsibility between the Federal Government and States and local interests by declaring it to be the policy of Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, and multiple-purpose projects.

The committee considers title III to be one of the most important parts of the bill because of the increasingly acute water shortages which are developing not only in the more arid sections of the country but also in humid areas.

The committee believes that title III provides a framework within which the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation may proceed to develop the best overall use of water resources in river basins in the service of water supply and other needs. While it is true that water supply storage may be provided under certain conditions under existing law, title III makes possible provision of water-supply storage in reservoirs where it is apparent that there will be a future demand for such storage but where the demand is not pressing at the time of construction. Arrangements are made for deferral of initial repayment of costs allocated to water-supply storage until storage is first used for this purpose and for final repayment of such costs within the life of the project and not to exceed 50 years from the date of first use for water supply. An interest-free period of up to 10 years will be allowed. The interest of the Federal

Government is protected by the requirement that prior to initiation of construction or modification of a project including water-supply provisions State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on a basis permitting sharing of the benefits of multiple-purpose construction between all authorized project purposes, and the requirement that in the case of water-supply storage for future demands State or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for use such storage on a basis permitting paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the times specified.

It is the intention of the committee that where possible, without interference with the purpose of existing plans or projects under construction, the agencies should approve capacity allocations for municipal and industrial water supplies.

Where such municipal and industrial water supply is being delivered under existing contracts, there is no intention of the committee to cause interference with such arrangements. In cases where contracts have not been entered into or where the actual delivery of water has not begun, it is intended that contracts may be made or modified in accordance with the provisions of title III.

It is the intention of the committee that the application of the portion of title III dealing with future water supplies would be as follows:

(1) It is expected that when a portion of such capacity is first utilized then repayment for that portion will be started and repaid within the life of the project but not to exceed 50 years.

(2) The portion of such capacity which is allocated to future use or demands would require no payments for 10 years. After 10 years interest payments would be made and repayment of principal would not be required until the reserved future capacity is first used. When use is first made of any portion of the capacity reserved for future use, then payment would be made on both the interest and principal component. The total cost allocated to future water supply would be repaid within a period not to exceed 50 years, including the 10-year interest-free period.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I commend the staff of the Committee on Public Works for their excellent work in preparing the report on the bill as a whole. It is one of the most complete and comprehensive reports we have had. Each individual project has been listed together with specific data as to its cost, including the Federal share, the local share, and the benefit-cost ratio, and enough description of the project so that anyone may know exactly what the several items in the bill cover. The committee staff is, I am sure, entitled to and does have the appreciation of the members of the committee.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I again wish especially to thank every member of the committee for the long hours of work, service, and effort which they expended in connection with reporting the bill. Too much could not be said with reference to each of them.

I could not close my remarks without paying special tribute to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who was present during every minute of every conference with the Bureau of the Budget and during the hearings on the bill, and who rendered such heroic service in bringing the bill back to the Senate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma is very generous. We would not have the bill had it not been for the leadership offered by him. He was the one who never gave up. He had patience.

We started with what is called the Knowland bill, the bill which was introduced following the President's veto. From that bill we went on to a consideration of many other proposals. But nothing is included in the bill except those projects which had the approval and acquiescence of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget.

I do not wish to take more time; I simply assure Senators that the major credit for the bill being before the Senate in its present form is due to the leadership of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR].

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oklahoma especially for the untiring effort he made in behalf of a relatively small project in my State. The Senators who assisted him certainly have my special thanks, as I know they have the gratitude of the entire Senate. I appreciate their efforts.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am very much pleased with the favorable things which have been said about the chairman of the full committee, the able Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the able chairman of the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. They deserve all the kind statements which have been made about them.

Inasmuch as my position on one particular project has been mentioned, I desire the Senate to know why I have stated opposition in the committee report. I want the record to show my reasons.

I have opposed the inclusion of \$1,200,000 of planning funds for the Brucers Eddy project on the north fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho because that project has never been authorized. The project has been opposed by every leading national conservation organization in the country. A few of the organizations which have opposed the project are: The National Wildlife Federation, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Izaak Walton League of America, and innumerable other organizations.

Twice the House of Representatives has refused to recommend any authorization for this project. Despite the stand of the House of Representatives, the Senate bill contains \$1,200,000 of planning funds for a project which may never be built. I think this is a poor project to consider. I think it is poor legislation. I think it is unwise from the conservation standpoint. Therefore, I have stated my position in the report.

It is not my purpose to offer an amendment to strike the planning funds from the bill, because my particular stand in this respect received relatively scant support from my colleagues in the committee. I certainly respect their reasons, although I do not wholly agree with them. Therefore, for purposes of registering my



opposition, it will suffice to have this explanation appear in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD my very brief statement of individual views, occupying less than a page and a half, which appear on pages 134 and 135 of the report on S. 3910.

There being no objection, the individual views were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF SENATOR RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

In general, this is an excellent bill, which authorizes many useful and urgently needed projects for development of our precious water resources.

However, I do want to voice a protest against the procedure involved in the authorization of \$1,200,000 in planning funds for the Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho.

This project has never been authorized for construction by Congress and the President. Why should planning funds be voted for a project which may never be built?

There is just as much logic and reason, for example, to provide planning funds for the proposed Hells Canyon project as for Bruces Eddy. Hells Canyon has never been authorized because of opposition to its construction by private power companies, despite recommendation of Hells Canyon in the 308 Report of the Corps of Engineers. Bruces Eddy has never been authorized because of opposition to its construction by conservation and outdoor groups, despite the fact that this project also has been recommended by the Corps of Engineers. The two situations are not greatly different from this standpoint. Both projects are controversial, albeit, for different reasons.

The Senate will be setting a perilous precedent if it decides to authorize \$1,200,000 in planning funds for a dam and reservoir not authorized for construction.

Congressional policy for sound fiscal management will be jeopardized by the practice of permitting the appropriation of large sums for preparation of detailed plans for the myriad projects which have been investigated but not authorized by Congress. This procedure for providing funds for Bruces Eddy Dam in advance of full project authorization is most unusual. I think it unwise for the Senate to embark on such a policy because it opens floodgates for funding innumerable projects which never have been authorized and which may never be authorized.

I want to summarize, only very briefly, the reasons why leading outdoor and conservation organizations in our Nation have opposed construction of the Bruces Eddy project on the Clearwater River, which is the heart of one of the last great virgin wilderness realms within the limits of continental United States. I have hiked and ridden through these solitudes many times, so I do not speak of these scenic resources only from vicarious knowledge or contact.

Bruces Eddy Reservoir would flood out 49 miles of the Clearwater River in the heart of one of America's finest scenic outdoor areas. The Clearwater drainage provides wintering grounds for the Nation's largest remaining elk herd. Possibly the Clearwater elk herd can be sustained by careful game management. If dams are built thousands of acres of low valley ranges, winter feeding grounds for the elk, will be flooded out.

The Clearwater also is a major spawning ground for migratory steelhead and the source of angling for thousands of trout fishermen. The Bruces Eddy Dam would form a permanent barrier between migrant fish and any upstream spawning grounds

at the source of the North Fork of the Clearwater.

In Congress, we often hear appeals for consideration of the rights of States to determine policies for use of water resources within their boundaries. The Senate should know that the Idaho State Fish and Game Department, after a 4-year study, has concluded that dams should not be built at the Bruces Eddy and Penny Cliffs sites on the Clearwater because of fish and wildlife values at stake. Two teams of Idaho State game biologists—one studying effects on big game and the other on fish—came up early this year with the same principal recommendation: The dams should not be built.

I object to the authorization of funds to provide detailed plans for Bruces Eddy Dam because it represents poor fiscal policy and bad wildlife management practices, especially in view of the recommendations made by experts in this field.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I also thank the Senator from Oklahoma, who has consistently been very patient with my long record of opposition to the Bruces Eddy project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Oklahoma will be somewhat surprised when I say that I heartily support the revised rivers and harbors bill, and congratulate the Senator from Oklahoma on his most excellent work in tearing out some projects which I think were unadvisable, in an effort to pass a very good bill.

I hope this may be a happy harbinger that the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Oklahoma may, at least on certain limited issues, march together in the future.

Mr. KERR. That is a great comfort to me. I will put real and sincere effort into implementing the very kind and generous wish that has been expressed by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma is to be commended for bringing the bill back to the Senate. As one who voted against the previous proposal and supported the veto of the President, I appreciate the chance now to support the bill.

Because of the long delay necessitated by the situation, I shall not offer an amendment. I merely want the RECORD to show my protest of the language on page 40, beginning in line 23 and extending through line 5 on page 41. That language repeals the electric power preference clause for the Missouri River Basin. I do not approve of it. But because so many projects are waiting to be authorized, I shall not offer an amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I could not allow this moment to pass without expressing sincere gratitude to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for the fine cooperation and consideration he rendered to me, with particular reference to when the item which has to do with the authorization of the so-called Fox Point Dam, Narragansett Bay, was being considered by his subcommittee.

The Senator from Oklahoma knows that I am not wholly satisfied with the formula which was ultimately devised and included in the bill. But I expressed my views at the time I appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Works. I

think the Senator from Oklahoma understands my position.

My only hope now is that while we are accepting, with a sense of gratitude, the formula of 30 percent for local participation, which was finally adopted, sometime in the future we will have a brighter day and, I hope, a brighter formula before that project is completed.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly being unable to vote for the measure. But as a member of the Committee on Public Works and of the subcommittee which worked on the bill, I may say that no one could be more ardently and ably devoted to the development of public works anywhere in the country than was the able Senator from Oklahoma. No one could have been more fair or considerate toward any member of the committee. That is true also of the chairman of the full committee, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. I appreciate the courtesies which they always afforded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I associate myself with the tribute which the Senator from New Hampshire and other Senators have paid to the chairman of the full committee and the chairman of the subcommittee.

I express my very warm congratulations to all the members of the Public Works Committee for the splendid work they have done on this measure.

Particular gratitude is due to the chairman of the committee, Mr. CHAVEZ, and the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. They work long and hard on a difficult problem and produced a satisfactory and effective solution.

They did not set out to override a veto impetuously. Instead, they held careful hearings, combed over the bill point by point, listened to the views of all concerned, and produced a measure which all of us can support.

They demonstrated the validity of the Biblical quotation: "Come now, and let us reason together."

This type of approach may not produce issues but it does produce effective legislation which serves the American people.

For many years, I have admired and worked with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. I know of no abler, no more dedicated, no more patriotic, and no more effective public servant.

He carried a heavy share of the load, and every Senator and every American can be grateful to him. All of us are in debt to him and to the chairman of the committee for the work which they have done.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Public Works and also of the subcommittee which handled the bill, under the direction of the chairman of the full committee, the able Senator from New Mexico, and the chairman of the subcommittee, the able Senator from Oklahoma, I join with those who have already expressed themselves upon the leadership and work done under those two Senators.



Without the constant effort, the wise guidance, and the earnestness of purpose of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] in the hearings held by the subcommittee, we could not have accomplished, in the same session of Congress, a new bill, after the previous one had been vetoed. I followed the hearings all the way through; and I desire to express my personal thanks and my sincere appreciation for his leadership.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President—

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I apologize for detaining the Senate so late in the evening; but I should like to point out that this measure has been handled in the finest American manner. There was a possibility of overriding the President's veto; but the method we have followed is so much better, because in this way the legislative branch will be in accord with the executive branch.

So I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. The bill represents Americanism at its best. We are now in full accord, and that has largely been brought about by the able and hard work done by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIER in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 36, in lines 17 through 24, it is proposed to restore the matter stricken out by the committee amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement on the purpose of my amendment and my reasons for offering it.

First, Mr. President, I wish to commend the Committee on Public Works for again presenting to the Senate, for its consideration, an omnibus river and harbors-flood control bill. It is especially heartening to me that, in spite of President Eisenhower's veto—not once, but twice—of omnibus flood-control measures which the Congress in its wisdom has previously passed, the members of this committee still recognize and insist that there is urgent need for speedy authorization of these important water projects.

I agree with the members of the committee that the time for enactment of an omnibus flood-control bill is long overdue. I endorse the committee's view that further delay would have the extremely unfortunate result of retarding many of the projects under construction and others which must be built, not only to protect lives and property from flood damage, but also to enhance the Nation's economy.

Of great importance to the orderly development of the White River Basin, in my State, are the projects known as the Lone Rock Reservoir and the Gilbert Reservoir. Senate bill 497, the omnibus flood-control bill passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President on April 15, 1958, contained a provision authorizing preparation of detailed plans for power development in conjunction with the flood-control project authorized as the Lone Rock Reservoir, and also for the preparation of detailed plans for Gilbert Reservoir for flood control, power generation, and other purposes. The committee has, in reporting this bill, recommended that these authorizations be stricken out.

The amendment I have offered is very simple: It will restore to the bill the language authorizing development of plans for Lone Rock and Gilbert Reservoirs, on the White River, in Arkansas.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to argue the merits of this amendment, since authorization for Lone Rock and Gilbert Reservoirs has twice been approved by the Senate. Suffice it to say that, in my estimation, these projects must be constructed soon.

I urge the Senate, therefore, to adopt my amendment.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to urge the adoption of this amendment, except to urge the adoption of an amendment which would restore to the bill the projects which had been provided for Oklahoma, but which have been taken out of the bill, and which were taken out of it for the same reason that the projects for the State of my dear friend, the Senator from Arkansas, were taken out. That reason was that we were assured that unless they were taken out, this bill would be vetoed.

Therefore, Mr. President, in view of the existing situation, I hope that either the distinguished Senator from Arkansas will not urge the adoption of his amendment at this time, or that if he does continue to press for its adoption, the Senate will reject it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Sena-

tor from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. GORE and Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business because of duty with the Air Force.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 1, as follows:

#### YEAS—75

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Allott	Hill	Morse
Anderson	Hoblitzell	Morton
Barrett	Holland	Mundt
Bennett	Hruska	Neuberger
Bible	Humphrey	Pastore
Bricker	Jackson	Payne
Butler	Javits	Potter
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Proxmire
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Case, N. J.	Jordan	Robertson
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Russell
Chavez	Kerr	Saltonstall
Church	Knowland	Smathers
Cooper	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Curtis	Langer	Sparkman
Dirksen	Lausche	Stennis
Douglas	Long	Symington
Dworshak	Magnuson	Talmadge
Eastland	Malone	Thurmond
Ellender	Mansfield	Thye
Ervin	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Frear	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Fulbright	McClellan	Williams
Hennings	McNamara	Yarborough

#### NAYS—1

Cotton

#### NOT VOTING—20

Beall	Goldwater	Murray
Bridges	Gore	O'Mahoney
Bush	Green	Purtell
Byrd	Hayden	Schoepfel
Carlson	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Clark	Jenner	Young
Flanders	Kefauver	

So the bill (S. 3910) was passed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill as passed be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a breakdown of the bill showing the construction projects by States.

There being no objection, the breakdown was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**BREAKDOWN OF OMNIBUS BILL, S. 3910, 85TH CONGRESS—CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

Following is a breakdown of the Army Corps of Engineers civil works construction projects authorized in the omnibus bill, with estimated total Federal cost of each project. The initials before each project designate (N) navigation; (FC) flood control; (MP) multiple purpose; (BE) beach erosion, and (HFC) hurricane-flood control:

ALABAMA		Estimated cost
(FC) Tombigbee River	-----	\$19,311,000
(FC) Alabama River at Montgomery	-----	1,300,000
Total	-----	20,611,000
ALASKA		
(N) Cook Inlet	-----	5,199,200
(N) Douglas and Juneau Harbors	-----	1,394,000
(N) Dillingham Harbor	-----	372,000
(N) Naknek River	-----	19,000
(FC) Chena River at Fairbanks	-----	9,727,000
(FC) Talkeetna	-----	60,000
Total	-----	16,771,200
ARIZONA		
(FC) Gila River Basin	-----	1,570,000
ARKANSAS		
(FC) Boeuf and Tensas Rivers	-----	1,212,000
(FC) Red-Ouachita River Basin, Okla. and Ark. (See Oklahoma.)	-----	
(FC) St. Francis River Basin, Mo. and Ark.	-----	35,674,000
(FC) White River backwater area	-----	2,380,000
Total	-----	39,266,000
CALIFORNIA		
(BE) Santa Cruz County	-----	516,000
(N) Santa Cruz Harbor	-----	1,612,000
(BE) San Diego County	-----	289,000
(FC) Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Sacramento River	-----	1,560,000
(FC) EEL River	-----	707,000
(BE) Humboldt Bay	-----	38,200
(FC) Oroville Reservoir (Federal participation)	-----	50,000,000
(FC) San Dieguito River	-----	1,961,000
Total	-----	56,683,200
COLORADO		
(FC) Trinidad Reservoir	-----	16,628,000
CONNECTICUT		
(BE) Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11	-----	229,000
(N) Bridgeport Harbor	-----	2,300,000
(BE) Area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor	-----	12,000
(FC) Mad River Dam	-----	5,430,000
(FC) Hall Meadow Brook Dam	-----	1,960,000
(FC) East Branch Dam	-----	1,780,000
Total	-----	11,711,000

DELAWARE		Estimated cost
(BE) Delaware coast	-----	\$28,000
(N) Delaware River Anchorages	-----	24,447,000
Total	-----	24,475,000
FLORIDA		
(BE) Palm Beach County	-----	222,500
(N) Port Everglades Harbor	-----	6,683,000
(N) Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami (maintenance.)	-----	
(N) Escambia River	-----	61,000
(FC) Hendry County	-----	3,172,000
Total	-----	10,138,500
HAWAII		
(BE) Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai	-----	20,000
IDAHO		
(MP) Bruce Eddy Reservoir	-----	1,200,000
ILLINOIS		
(N) Calumet-Sag Channel	-----	9,884,000
(N) Mississippi River at Alton, commercial harbor	-----	246,000
(N) Mississippi River at Alton, small boat harbor	-----	101,000
(N) Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn. (damage to levee and drainage districts)	-----	2,476,000
(N) Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo. and Lock and Dam No. 26	-----	5,802,000
(N) Illinois and Mississippi Canal	-----	2,000,000
(FC) Saline River	-----	5,272,000
(FC) Kaskaskia River	-----	23,000,000
(FC) Rock and Green Rivers	-----	6,996,000
Total	-----	55,777,000
INDIANA		
(FC) Upper Wabash River	-----	45,500,000
(FC) Salt Creek, Monroe Reservoir	-----	4,359,000
Total	-----	49,859,000
IOWA		
(N) Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough	-----	241,000
(N) Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, damages	-----	147,000
(FC) Floyd River	-----	8,060,000
(FC) Saylorville Reservoir	-----	44,500,000
Total	-----	52,948,000
KANSAS		
(FC) Black Vermillion River at Frankfort	-----	850,000
KENTUCKY		
(N) Licking River (maintenance).	-----	
LOUISIANA		
(N) Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia	-----	48,000
(N) Barataria Bay	-----	1,647,000
(FC) Bayou Chevreuill	-----	547,000
(FC) Old and Atchafalaya Rivers	-----	28,200,000
Total	-----	30,442,000
MAINE		
(N) Josias River	-----	258,400
MARYLAND		
(N) Baltimore Harbor	-----	28,161,000
(N) Betterton Harbor	-----	78,000
(N) Herring Creek	-----	110,000
Total	-----	28,349,000
MASSACHUSETTS		
(HFC) Narragansett Bay area. (See Rhode Island.)	-----	
(HFC) New Bedford-Fairhaven and Acushnet	-----	10,480,000

MASSACHUSETTS—continued		Estimated cost
(N) Boston Harbor	-----	\$720,000
(N) Salem Harbor	-----	1,100,000
(FC) Littleville Reservoir	-----	5,090,000
(N) East Boat Basin	-----	360,000
Total	-----	17,750,000
MICHIGAN		
(N) Rouge River	-----	101,500
(N) St. Joseph Harbor (maintenance).	-----	
(FC) Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo	-----	5,358,000
(FC) Saginaw River	-----	16,085,000
(FC) Grand River	-----	9,825,000
(BE) Berrien County	-----	226,000
Total	-----	31,595,500
MINNESOTA		
(N) Minnesota River	-----	2,544,000
(N) St. Anthony's Falls. (No increase in cost.)	-----	
(FC) Minnesota River at Mankata and N. Mankata	-----	1,870,000
(FC) Root River at Rushford	-----	796,000
(FC) Mississippi River at Wiconna	-----	1,620,000
(FC) Ruffy Brook and Lost River	-----	632,000
(FC) Mississippi River, St. Paul and South St. Paul	-----	5,705,500
Total	-----	13,167,500
MISSISSIPPI		
(FC) Greenville Harbor	-----	1,799,500
(N) Gulfport Harbor (maintenance).	-----	
(FC) Tombigbee River. (See Alabama.)	-----	
MISSOURI		
(FC) St. Francis River Basin, Mo. and Ark. (See Arkansas.)	-----	
(N) Point of Rocks Dam. (See Illinois.)	-----	
MONTANA		
(FC) Sun River at Great Falls	-----	1,405,000
NEBRASKA		
(FC) Shell Creek	-----	2,025,000
(FC) Salt Creek and Tributaries	-----	13,314,000
(FC) Gering and Mitchell Valleys	-----	1,214,000
Total	-----	16,553,000
NEW JERSEY		
(BE) Atlantic Coast of New Jersey	-----	6,755,000
NEW YORK		
(N) Irondequoit Bay	-----	1,938,000
(N) New York Harbor	-----	1,678,000
(BE) Fair Haven Beach State Park	-----	114,000
(BE) Fire Island Inlet, Long Island	-----	2,724,000
(BE) Hamlin Beach State Park	-----	404,000
(FC) Owasco Outlet at Auburn	-----	305,000
(FC) Mohawk River	-----	2,069,000
(FC) Lake Chautauqua	-----	4,796,000
(FC) Susquehanna River Basin, N. Y. and Pa.	-----	30,000,000
Total	-----	44,028,000
NEW MEXICO		
(FC) Pecos River at Carlsbad	-----	1,791,200
(FC) Rio Grande at Socorro	-----	3,102,700
Total	-----	4,893,900
NORTH CAROLINA		
(N) Morehead City Harbor	-----	1,197,000
(FC) Pantego and Cucklers Creeks	-----	413,000
Total	-----	1,610,000



## NORTH DAKOTA

Estimated  
cost(FC) Cannonball River at  
Mott----- \$434,000

## OHIO

(N) Vermillion Harbor----- 474,000  
(N) Ohio River at Gallipolis--- 66,000  
(FC) West Branch Mahoning  
River----- 12,585,000  
(N) Toledo Harbor----- 859,000  
(N) Cleveland Harbor----- 14,927,000  
Total----- 28,911,000

## OKLAHOMA

(FC) Red-Ouachita River Basin,  
Okla. and Ark.----- 53,235,000  
(FC) Markham Ferry Reservoir.  
(Language.)

## OREGON

(N) Yaquina Bay----- 19,800,000  
(N) Siuslaw River----- 1,693,100  
Total----- 21,493,100

## PENNSYLVANIA

(FC) Sandy Lick Creek at  
Brookville----- 1,188,000  
(FC) Chartiers Creek----- 1,286,000  
(FC) Susquehanna River Basin,  
N. Y. and Pa. (See New York.)  
(N) Delaware River Anchorages.  
(See Delaware.)  
(FC) Turtle Creek----- 13,417,000  
Total----- 15,891,000

## PUERTO RICO

(N) San Juan Harbor----- 6,476,800

## RHODE ISLAND

(HFC) Narragansett Bay area,  
Massachusetts and Rhode  
Island----- 11,550,000

## SOUTH DAKOTA

(FC) Missouri River, damage  
payments----- 402,000

## TENNESSEE

(FC) Wolf River----- 1,932,000

## TEXAS

(N) Galveston Harbor-Houston  
Ship Channel----- 17,196,000  
(N) Freeport Harbor----- 317,000  
(N) Matagorda Ship Channel--- 9,944,000  
(N) Pass Cavallo to Port La-  
vaca----- 413,000  
(N) Port Aransas-Corpus Chris-  
ti Waterway----- 6,272,000  
(N) Channel to La Quinta----- 954,000  
(HFC) Texas City----- 5,662,000  
(FC) Navarro Mills Reservoir--- 590,000  
Total----- 41,348,000

## UTAH

(FC) Weber River----- 520,000

## VIRGINIA

(N) Hull Creek----- 269,800

## WASHINGTON

(N) Bellingham Harbor----- 83,700  
(N) Port Townsend Harbor----- 387,000  
(FC) Sammamish River----- 825,000  
Total----- 1,295,700

## WEST VIRGINIA

(FC) Brush Creek at Princeton--- 917,000  
(FC) Meadow River at East  
Rainelle----- 708,000  
(FC) Williamson, W. Va.----- 625,000  
Total----- 2,250,000

## WISCONSIN

(N) Upper Fox River----- 300,000  
(N) Two Rivers Harbor----- 66,000  
(N) Port Washington Harbor--- 2,181,000  
(BE) Manitowoc County----- 50,000  
(FC) Bad River at Mellen and  
Odanah----- 917,000

## WISCONSIN—continued

Estimated  
cost(FC) Eau Galle River----- \$6,690,000  
(N) Saxon Harbor----- 393,500  
Total----- 10,597,500

## VARIOUS STATES

(N) Water Hyacinths (North  
Carolina, South Carolina,  
Georgia, Florida, Alabama,  
Mississippi, Louisiana, and  
Texas)----- 4,725,000  
Grand total----- 758,445,600

## Basin authorizations

Connecticut<sup>1</sup>----- \$24,000,000  
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga.----- 44,300,000  
Central and South Florida--- 40,000,000  
White----- 57,000,000  
Upper Mississippi----- 21,000,000  
Missouri (C. E.)----- 200,000,000  
Missouri (B. R.)----- 200,000,000  
Sacramento----- 17,000,000  
San Joaquin----- 13,000,000  
Kaweah and Tule----- 28,000,000  
Los Angeles----- 44,000,000  
Santa Ana----- 8,000,000  
Columbia----- 112,000,000  
Total----- 808,300,000  
Total construction projects--- 758,445,600  
Total basin authorization----- 808,300,000Total----- 1,566,745,600  
Less Connecticut projects--- -10,520,000  
Grand total----- 1,556,225,600<sup>1</sup> There is included \$10,520,000 for Con-  
necticut projects.

## SURVEYS AUTHORIZED

Surveys authorized in the bill follow, with  
(N) indicating navigation (BE) beach ero-  
sion, and (FC) flood control:

## CALIFORNIA

(BE) Camp Pendleton Harbor and Ocean-  
side.  
(BE) Anaheim Bay.  
(FC) Sacramento River Basin re cost allo-  
cation for Oroville Dam.  
(FC) Pescadero Creek.  
(FC) Soquel Creek.  
(FC) San Gregorio Creek and Tributaries.  
(FC) Redwood Creek, San Mateo.  
(FC) Streams at and in vicinity of San  
Mateo.  
(FC) Streams at and in vicinity of South  
San Francisco.  
(FC) Streams at and in vicinity of Bur-  
lingame.  
(FC) Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra  
Costa County.  
(FC) Eastkoot Creek, Syinson Beach  
Area, Marin County.  
(FC) Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo  
Bay, Contra Costa County.  
(FC) Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo  
Bay, Contra Costa County.

## CONNECTICUT

(N) Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford.  
(N) Poquonock River at Groton.

## DELAWARE

(N) Indian River Bay to Assawoman  
Canal known as White's Creek, and up  
White's Creek.  
(N) Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek  
to Dagsboro.

## FLORIDA

(N) Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte  
County.  
(N) Frenchman Creek.  
(N) Streams and harbor facilities and  
needs therefor at and in vicinity of Bayport,  
Fla.(N) Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou,  
Fla., into North Bay, Fla.(N) Small-boat channel from port of  
Panacea into Apalachee Bay.(N) Dredged channel, vicinity of Sun-  
shine Skyway, Tampa Bay.(N) Tampa Bay, to determine feasibility  
of fresh water lake.(N) Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff,  
via Wewahitchka.(N) Apalachicola River, in vicinity of  
Bristol and Blountstown.(N) Streams at and in vicinity of Gulf-  
port.

(FC) Mills Creek.

(FC) Streams in Seminole County, drain-  
ing into St. Johns River.(FC) Streams in Brevard County, drain-  
ing Indian River and adjacent coastal areas,  
including Merritt Island, and the area of  
Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

## GEORGIA

(N) Savannah River, re 9-foot navigation  
to Augusta.

## HAWAII

(FC) Kihel District, Island of Maui.

## ILLINOIS AND INDIANA

(FC) Watersheds of the Illinois River at  
and in the vicinity of Chicago, Chicago  
River, Calumet River, and their tributaries,  
and any areas in northeast Illinois and  
northwest Indiana which drain directly into  
Lake Michigan.

## KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

(FC) Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers,  
Oklahoma, and Kansas.

## LOUISIANA

(FC) Lake Ponchartrain to protect Salt  
Bayou Road.

## MAINE

(N) Stave Island Harbor at South Golds-  
boro.

(FC) Short Sands section of York Beach.

## MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND VIRGINIA

(N) Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, re  
elimination of chestnuts.

## MARYLAND

(N) Area from Cuckold Creek through  
Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicom-  
ico River, Charles County.

(FC) Deep Creek, St. Marys County.

## MASSACHUSETTS

(N) Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard.

## MICHIGAN

(N) Channel from Port Inland to deep  
water in Lake Michigan.(FC) All streams flowing into Lake Saint  
Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb  
and Wayne Counties.

## MINNESOTA

(N) Connecting channel between Na-  
makan Lake and Ash River.

## IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND NEBRASKA

(N) Missouri River, re extending 9-foot  
navigation from Sioux City, Iowa to Gavins  
Point Dam, S. Dak. and Nebr.

## NEW MEXICO

(FC) Streams at and in the vicinity of  
Alamogordo.

## NEW YORK

(N) Hammonds Cove, entrance to Locust  
Point Harbor, Long Island Sound.(FC) Little River and Cayuga Creek, at  
and in vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara  
County.

## NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

(N) and (FC) Streams, river basins, and  
areas in New York and New Jersey for flood  
control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
improvement, and land reclamation, as fol-  
lows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Rari-  
tan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull,  
including portions of these river basins in



rgen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, N. J.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

(N) Wright's Creek.

#### OREGON

(FC) Rogue River.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

(FC) Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

(FC) Missouri River Basin re utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

#### TEXAS

(N) Trinity River.

(FC) San Felipe Creek at and in vicinity of Del Rio.

(FC) El Paso, El Paso County.

(FC) Rio Grande and tributaries at and in vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County.

#### VIRGINIA

(N) Currioman Bay.

(N) Tappa Creek, Lancaster County.

#### VERMONT

(N) Water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt., including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the St. Lawrence River in Canada.

### EXTENSION OF CORPORATE AND EXCISE TAX RATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1737, House bill 12695.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12695) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and of existing excise tax rates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

### EXECUTION OF CERTAIN LEADERS OF RECENT REVOLT IN HUNGARY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, earlier today, in presenting to the Senate a copy of the statement of Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, condemning the atrocious action of the Communist government of Hungary and its collaborators, the Soviet Union, in the liquidation of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Nagy, and other Hungarian patriots, I indicated it was my intention to submit a concurrent resolution.

I do that now, and I call to the Senate's attention to the resolving portion of the resolution, which reads as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through the organs of the United Nations and through all other appropriate channels, the deep sense of indignation of the United States at this act of barbarism and perfidy of the Hungarian Communist regime and the government of the Soviet Union which cooperated with it in the suppression of the independence of Hungary; and be it further*

*Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through all appropriate channels the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Hungary on the occasion of this new expression of their ordeal of political oppression and terror.*

I send the concurrent resolution to the desk, and ask that it be appropriately referred, and also that the text of the concurrent resolution be printed at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the concurrent resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 94) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the revolt of the Hungarian people in 1956 against Soviet control was acclaimed by freedom-loving people throughout the world;

Whereas the suppression of the Hungarian revolt of 1956 by the armed forces of the Soviet Union was condemned by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Whereas the leader of the Hungarian Government and people in the unsuccessful revolt against Soviet oppression was induced to leave the sanctuary of the Yugoslavian Embassy in Bucharest on promises of safe conduct and fair treatment on the part of the Hungarian Communist regime and its Soviet sponsors;

Whereas these promises were treacherously ignored and Imre Nagy was seized and held incommunicado;

Whereas the Soviet imposed Communist regime of Hungary has now announced that Imre Nagy, together with his colleagues Miklos Gimes, Pal Maleter, and Jozsef Szilagyi have been tried and executed in secret;

Whereas this brutal political reprisal shocks the conscience of decent mankind: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through the organs of the United Nations and through all other appropriate channels, the deep sense of indignation of the United States at this act of barbarism and perfidy of the Hungarian Communist regime and the Government of the Soviet Union which cooperated with it in the suppression of the independence of Hungary; and be it further*

*Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through all appropriate channels the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Hungary on the occasion of this new expression of their ordeal of political oppression and terror.*

### SOVIET EDUCATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of discussion about the relative merits of intensive teaching disciplinary methods as opposed to the free-choice method of teaching in some communities.

One of the most interesting discussions of these differing methods of education was the recent article by Walter T. Ridder, chief of the Ridder Publications Bureau, entitled "United States Youths Prefer Individuality After Soviet-Type Teaching Test."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, the article by Walter Ridder.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### UNITED STATES YOUTHS PREFER INDIVIDUALITY AFTER SOVIET-TYPE TEACHING TEST

(By Walter T. Ridder)

WASHINGTON.—We were rather fascinated by a news story the other day which may well give a clue as to what's wrong with American education.

In a small California town, the local school in one of its grades attempted an experiment. It junked for a week the so-called "American" system of education and substituted for it the so-called Russian system.

As far as one could make out from the news account, the Russian system included such apparently novel ideas—and I quote—as "strict discipline," "paying attention to the teacher," "no horseplay," and "students were required to rise whenever an adult entered the classroom."

The students were "ordered, not asked" to do their classroom assignments and homework. Joking with the teacher during class hours also was thrown out the window. In short, according to the story, the 44 pupils—who ranged in ability from "gifted" to "retarded"—were told to pretend that they were Soviet citizens and to act and study accordingly.

The net result of the experiment? At the end of a week of this onerous regime, the children were given a stiff test and the average grades of the class rose spectacularly from D to B-minus.

Having discovered how to teach the children more in less time and raise their achievement ratings substantially is the school continuing the program? Ha. Don't be silly. Of course not.

Among the reasons given for abandoning this promising new system of education was that the children grew tired of it. "It was hard for us," complained one girl student according to the North American Newspaper Alliance, "not to joke with the teacher and not to talk." The teachers admitted the experiment had been worthwhile, but gave up on it because, one said, "the children lost their individuality."

So, as far as we can make out, the experiment was tried, was successful, and was discarded. The classroom of the school has, one is led to believe, returned to its normal American routine. This means, one gathers, that the children are conversing with each other whenever the mood seizes them, indulge in horseplay while the teacher struggles manfully against great odds to inculcate into them some learning, and the kids fill the air with jokes a la Bob Hope as the instructor drones helplessly.

We don't want to sound too fuddy-duddy about this, but the so-called Russian system of education appears to us very much like that of several American schools we've attended. Back in our day, we didn't make with the big jokes to the teacher, we didn't have a Kaffeeklatsch with the guy seated at the next desk, and the subject of whether we did or did not do our class assignments and homework was not a matter for collective bargaining between us and the instructor. We did it—or else. We also rose from our chairs when an adult entered the room, otherwise many of us wouldn't have sat down again for a day or so.

Our classroom regime, fashioned, I hasten to add, long before the Russian revolution and therefore not Communist-inspired, may have constricted somewhat our individualities and was, viewed politically, authoritarian, dictatorial, and essentially undemocratic.



Under normal circumstances, I would hesitate to say the old system—or the Russian system—is better, but when the evidence from the California school points to a two-grade improvement within one week, it is not too difficult to draw a certain conclusion. The only thing that leaves one completely baffled is why in the name of heavens the school so quickly reverted to the modus operandi which demonstrably turns out inferior students?

### ONE CODE FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have read Mr. Adams' statement as presented to the House Committee very carefully, and regret that I cannot accept his explanation as clearing up the implications involved.

Under the preceding administration the acceptance of lavish entertainment and large gifts by officials was strongly condemned, and it cannot be condoned now any more than it was then. I see no difference in the acceptance of a \$2,400 rug and a vacuna coat than in acceptance of a deep freeze. I condemned the deep freezes, and I will not defend the rugs now.

In 1952 the American people repudiated the corruption and loose practices exposed as existing under the preceding administration and returned the Republican Party to power largely on our promise that we would restore integrity to public office. During that campaign we said that the test of the character of any administration was not to be based upon the fact that a few men violated their trust—human nature being what it is such instances will happen—but the real test lies in the manner in which that administration meets the challenge when wrongdoings on the part of any of its officials have been called to its attention.

Today the Republican administration stands confronted with that challenge. The acceptance by Mr. Sherman Adams, the administrative assistant to the President, of lavish entertainment and large gifts from a private citizen and allowing that same citizen to use the prestige of his office to further his case before Government agencies must not be condoned. It must not be condoned now any more than such practices were to be condoned under the preceding administration. There can be but one code for public officials. Mr. Adams' resignation is in order.

### THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, last October the Russian sputnik created a great sense of humiliation and frustration among the American people. Throughout the land was a great sense of failure—a failure in our education, in our scientific progress, in our ability to keep ahead in our defenses. Out of this came renewed resolve to do and to spend whatever was necessary to achieve adequate strength in all matters that pertained to our national defense.

In due course, and after some disappointments, we launched our own satellites. On that particular score, we are now breathing somewhat easier, perhaps unduly so.

In the meantime we have had a change in our economic pace—production has dropped off and unemployment has gone up, mostly in the heavy industries, extractive industries and durable goods manufacture, particularly automobiles. Our earlier concern about sputniks has been transferred to recession and unemployment, in some quarters bordering on hysteria. We are in the midst of much debate and discussion as to recession cures, with doleful forecasts by some for the future, unless drastic and immediate steps are taken by the Government.

For some months, we have been swamped with proposals to end the recession and cure unemployment by massive Government spending, large deficits, and increased debt.

Every spending proposal is supported by the argument that, directly or indirectly, it will aid in recovery and provide additional employment, whatever other merit or lack of merit it may otherwise have. When I hear these arguments I am prompted to inquire: Under present conditions, how much spending and lending will it take, how much employment will be created and for how long? That is a question no one has undertaken to answer, to my knowledge.

I sense in all the clamor for remedial action at this time an effort to capitalize on the recession as a great opportunity to promote or extend a wide range of welfare and economic activities, some new, and others resurrected after failure of passage in earlier attempts.

Underlying these programs is a philosophy that increased Government spending and large deficits are not only necessary at this time, but are economically sound for the long pull. In fact, we have heard it stated that budget deficits are only a method of buying economic growth, employment and the general welfare on the installment plan. Deficit spending is cloaked by its advocates with a kind of special virtue for promoting the general welfare as compared with private economic activity. The spenders remind us of the multiplier effect of spending upon the economy, the creation of jobs and income, thus developing a broader tax base, and thereby an increase in taxes to cover the added costs.

The economics involved is made so simple and benefits so alluring that it reminds one of the disposition of the question of increasing debt: "Why worry about the debt, we owe it to ourselves."

This easy solution by Government spending and debt for each and all of our economic problems create lingering and costly legacies to the public at large and even to the intended beneficiaries themselves. A good example of this is our 25 years of experience with the farm programs, which have compounded in many ways both the size and complexity of the original problem.

I am fearful that overdoses of spending at this juncture will merely intensify, as well as repeat, the economic recession

we would now escape, and continue the inflationary trend into the years ahead.

In hearings before the Senate Finance Committee on the Financial Condition of the United States, I have been impressed that two major factors have operated over the past several years, creating the inflationary boom during the 1955-57 period and the recession in 1958. I refer to first, the excessive growth in debt—and spending—by governments, business and individuals; and second, the increases in wage and salary payments in excess of improvements in productivity, resulting in higher costs per unit of product.

In other words, we have spent too much out of future income for current consumption and investment, and we have demanded and received greater dollar incomes than increases in production justified, thus raising costs and prices.

I feel we are now on the way to extend those forces, substituting Government spending and debt for the declines in the private economy, while the wage-push pressure continues in union contracts being negotiated in industry.

I am greatly disturbed because of the lack of concern in Government, in business, and among labor leaders in following economic policies that add fuel to the fires of inflation.

I have had some figures computed from official sources which demonstrate the destructive results of inflation. The years 1955 through 1957 have been pointed to as a period of unprecedented prosperity. New records were set in production, in national income, in employment, in investment, in capacity, and in many other individual items. A new high in price levels and a new low in the value of the dollar are costly offsets to the recent prosperity. They have contributed to the recession and now act as a drag on economic recovery.

The gross national product increased from \$391.7 billion in 1955 to \$434.4 billion in 1957, an increase of \$43 billion, according to the Economic Indicators for May. However, this increase is more fiction than fact. When account is taken of price changes during this period, the net increase is reduced to \$17 billion in 1957 dollars, the cheapest dollar we have had in our lifetime. In other words, most of the \$43 billion gain was like paper profits in the stock market that were wiped out when the market broke.

But now let us look at another statistic. The May issue of the Survey of Current Business contains a table showing the public and private debt in the United States, for the years 1953 through 1957. The net debt at the end of 1955 was \$672 billion.

The value of this \$672 billion of net debt has been reduced nearly \$51 billion through the operation of inflation during the past 2 years. Considering the increase in debt since the end of 1955, a further loss of value of \$1½ billion is indicated.

The funds involved in the debt structure represent the savings of many millions of savers. They are obtained from



85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 3910

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 16), 1958

Ordered printed as passed

---

## AN ACT

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3                    **TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS**

4        SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of  
5        rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood  
6        control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and author-  
7        ized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of  
8        the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in  
9        accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions rec-  
10       ommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective

1 reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the pro-  
2 visions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved  
3 March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth  
4 Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects  
5 authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth  
6 with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of  
7 improvement for navigation or flood control and for irriga-  
8 tion and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein  
9 set forth in full:

10 NAVIGATION

11 Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377,  
12 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400;

13 Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
14 bered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
15 \$1,100,000;

16 Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Num-  
17 bered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
18 \$720,000;

19 East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts:  
20 House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
21 at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

22 Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document  
23 Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
24 of \$2,300,000;

25 New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document



1   Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
2   of \$1,678,000;

3       Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House  
4   Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
5   mated cost of \$28,161,000;

6       Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered  
7   159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8   \$110,000;

9       Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Num-  
10   bered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11   \$78,000;

12       Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Num-  
13   bered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14   \$24,447,000;

15       Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287,  
16   Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

17       Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Docu-  
18   ment Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
19   cost of \$1,197,000;

20       Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida:  
21   House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
22   maintenance;

23       Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document  
24   Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost  
25   of \$6,683,000;

1        Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered  
2    75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

3        Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Num-  
4    bered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

5        Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered  
6    82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

7        Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate  
8    Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
9    mated cost of \$48,000;

10       Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document  
11    Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
12    of \$413,000;

13       Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas:  
14    House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
15    an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

16       Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House  
17    Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
18    estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

19       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House  
20    Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
21    mated cost of \$6,272,000;

22       Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La  
23    Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-  
24    fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

1 Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered  
2 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
3 \$317,000;

4 Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minne-  
5 apolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts:  
6 House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
7 at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

8 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor:  
9 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
10 at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

11 Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor:  
12 House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
13 at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

14 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough:  
15 House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at  
16 an estimated cost of \$241,000;

17 Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages:  
18 House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
19 at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

20 Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and  
21 Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered  
22 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

23 Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Min-  
24 neapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in



1 the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis,  
2 Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth  
3 Congress;

4 Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Num-  
5 bered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
6 \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended  
7 five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated  
8 additional cost of \$5,000;

9 Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
10 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

11 Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Num-  
12 bered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$66,000;

14 Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered  
15 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

16 Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered  
17 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

18 Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
19 bered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20 \$66,000;

21 Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document  
22 Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Fed-  
23 eral cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall  
24 contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;

1 Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document  
2 Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

3 Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Docu-  
4 ment Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
5 cost of \$101,500;

6 Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered  
7 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,-  
8 927,000;

9 Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436,  
10 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

11 Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Num-  
12 bered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
13 \$1,938,000;

14 Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House  
15 Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
16 mated cost of \$1,612,000;

17 Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document  
18 Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
19 \$19,800,000;

20 Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered  
21 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,-  
22 693,100;

23 Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document

1   Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated  
2   cost of \$387,000;

3       Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document  
4   Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
5   \$83,700;

6       Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Docu-  
7   ment Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
8   mated cost of \$1,394,000;

9       Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Num-  
10   bered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11   \$372,000;

12       Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered  
13   390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
14   \$19,000;

15       Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House  
16   Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
17   mated cost of \$5,199,200;

18       San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Num-  
19   bered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
20   \$6,476,800;

21                                   BEACH EROSION

22       State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven  
23   Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth  
24   Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;



1 Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River  
 2 to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-  
 3 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

4 Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House  
 5 Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
 6 estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

7 Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat  
 8 Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Con-  
 9 gress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

10 Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick  
 11 Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-  
 12 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

13 Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South  
 14 Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342,  
 15 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

16 Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered  
 17 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

18 Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Num-  
 19 bered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
 20 \$50,000;

21 Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House  
 22 Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
 23 estimated cost of \$114,000;

1 Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Docu-  
2 ment Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an esti-  
3 mated cost of \$404,000;

4 Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered  
5 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

6 Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Num-  
7 bered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$516,000;

9 San Diego County, California: House Document Num-  
10 bered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$289,000;

12 Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai,  
13 Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432,  
14 Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

15 SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby  
16 authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by  
17 them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section  
18 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies  
19 which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the  
20 work which may have been done on these projects is ap-  
21 proved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance  
22 with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That  
23 such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations appli-  
24 cable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take

1 precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for  
2 improvements.

3 SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of  
4 local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers  
5 Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March  
6 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for  
7 maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation  
8 and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal  
9 for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31,  
10 1958.

11 SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehen-  
12 sive project to provide for control and progressive eradication  
13 of the water-hyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious  
14 aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary  
15 streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the  
16 States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,  
17 Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined  
18 interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture,  
19 fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related pur-  
20 poses, including continued research for development of the  
21 most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated  
22 additional cost for the expanded program over that now  
23 underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which  
24 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be



1 borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently  
2 estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered  
3 by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secre-  
4 tary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State  
5 agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engi-  
6 neers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-  
7 fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold  
8 and save the United States free from claims that may occur  
9 from such operations and participate to the extent of 30  
10 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project  
12 shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority  
13 basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and  
14 the availability of local funds.

15 SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys  
16 authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control  
17 Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause  
18 investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes  
19 to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary  
21 examination reports shall no longer be required to be  
22 prepared.

23 SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
24 Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954  
25 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of

1 Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-  
2 second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay,  
3 Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by  
4 the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the  
5 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
6 ment Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby  
7 modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 reimburse local interests for such work as they may have  
9 done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be ap-  
10 proved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
11 done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act  
12 of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon  
13 the reduction in the amount of material which will have to  
14 be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as  
15 Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appro-  
17 priations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence  
18 over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

19 SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor,  
20 Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and  
21 Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to  
24 provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local  
25 interests for such work as they may have done on this

1 project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the  
2 project, over and above any items required as a part of the  
3 local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be  
4 approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been  
5 done in accordance with project modification adopted in said  
6 Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the  
7 sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimburse-  
8 ment shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall  
9 not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements  
10 of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimburse-  
11 ment to local interests shall be made until they have met  
12 all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommenda-  
13 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
14 bered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

15 SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appur-  
16 tenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis-  
17 consin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions  
18 of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right,  
19 title, and interest of the United States to any portion of  
20 the said property may, regardless of any other provision of  
21 law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be  
22 advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin  
23 offers to take over said property under the terms and condi-  
24 tions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is  
25 hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State,



1 without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and  
2 interest of the United States in said property, and the United  
3 States shall thereafter have no further obligations with  
4 respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of  
5 the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsi-  
6 bility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be ex-  
7 pended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
8 administered by the Department of the Army toward the  
9 work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable  
10 for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of  
11 Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the  
12 duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to  
13 the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the  
14 property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer  
15 within two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
16 said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions  
17 of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may  
18 be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided fur-*  
19 *ther,* That, after acceptance of said property by the State of  
20 Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power  
21 Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable  
22 waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River,  
23 Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf  
24 River.

25 SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and

1 Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag  
2 navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act  
3 of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the  
4 recommendations in House Document Numbered 45,  
5 Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing high-  
6 way bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at  
7 an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

8 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is  
9 authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the  
10 fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as  
11 Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam con-  
12 structed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls,  
13 Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage  
14 rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which  
15 the United States has rights or easements used for the  
16 purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal  
17 project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which  
18 lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred  
19 to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of  
20 Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the  
21 continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian  
22 owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such ac-  
23 quisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of  
24 donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain,  
25 or otherwise.

1 (b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
2 out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions  
3 administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the  
4 canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing  
5 the same in proper condition for public recreational use other  
6 than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the  
7 repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam  
8 across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining  
9 walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam  
10 structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the  
11 canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the  
12 construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of  
13 culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and  
14 improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United  
15 States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain;  
16 the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or  
17 flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work  
18 as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable  
19 to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than  
20 through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of  
21 equipment, building, and other structures, which are desig-  
22 nated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for  
23 such use. The work of repair and modification shall be per-  
24 formed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion



1 thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion  
2 to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and  
3 modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the  
4 land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall  
5 not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of  
6 Engineers and the responsible State representative of the  
7 agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include  
8 assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the  
9 conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United  
10 States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the  
11 United States shall have no further obligation with respect  
12 to the canal.

13 (c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of  
14 any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge  
15 over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to  
16 convey to said corporation, at any time before the convey-  
17 ance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in sub-  
18 section (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of  
19 the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery  
20 of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete  
21 release and discharge of the United States from all further  
22 obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also  
23 provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill,  
24 the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit  
25 the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall

1 require adequate provision for culverts and other structures  
2 allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary  
3 drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate  
4 road crossings.

5 (d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized  
6 and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of  
7 this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois,  
8 by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secre-  
9 tary may deem appropriate, without further consideration,  
10 the property of the canal; and to execute such other docu-  
11 ments and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary  
12 and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State  
13 of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and  
14 to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the  
15 State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such  
16 quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi  
17 Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal  
18 for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

19 (e) In the execution of the provisions of this section,  
20 the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements  
21 with the duly authorized representatives of the State of  
22 Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification  
23 of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

24 (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the  
25 sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

1        SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or recon-  
2        struction of any navigation, flood control, or related water  
3        development project under the direction of the Secretary of  
4        the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any struc-  
5        ture or facility owned by an agency of government and uti-  
6        lized in the performance of a governmental function should  
7        be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to  
8        meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both;  
9        or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its  
10       safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers  
11       to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the  
12       Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the  
13       public interest, enter into a contract providing for the pay-  
14       ment from appropriations made for the construction or main-  
15       tenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such  
16       remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum repre-  
17       senting the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this  
18       section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or  
19       future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a  
20       policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to  
21       assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions  
22       of this section may be applied to projects hereafter author-  
23       ized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as  
24       of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation  
25       servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied



1 to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navi-  
2 gable waters of the United States.

3 SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
4 ized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the follow-  
5 ing named localities and subject to all applicable provisions  
6 of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

7 Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

8 Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

9 Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

10 Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

11 Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Cham-  
12 plain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability of  
13 modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with  
14 due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint  
15 Lawrence River in Canada.

16 Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor,  
17 Long Island Sound, New York.

18 Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as  
19 White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

20 Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro,  
21 Delaware.

22 Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware,  
23 and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the waterchest-  
24 nut (*Trapa Natans*).

25 Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and

1 Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Mary-  
2 land, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and  
3 continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

4 Currioman Bay, Virginia.

5 Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

6 Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

7 Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot  
8 navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

9 Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

10 Frenchman Creek, Florida.

11 Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and  
12 in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present  
13 and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view  
14 of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for  
15 commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

16 Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North  
17 Bay, Florida.

18 Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida,  
19 into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

20 Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa  
21 Bay, Florida.

22 Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the  
23 feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

1        Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewa-  
2        hitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep  
3        and one hundred feet wide.

4        Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol  
5        and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

6        Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

7        Trinity River, Texas.

8        Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navi-  
9        gation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South  
10       Dakota-Nebraska.

11       Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in  
12       Lake Michigan.

13       Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash  
14       River, Minnesota.

15       Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with  
16       a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which  
17       should be granted toward recommended beach erosion con-  
18       trol measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without re-  
19       gard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion  
20       control.

21       Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining  
22       the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity



1 without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to  
2 beach erosion control.

3 SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor  
4 Act of 1958".

5 TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

6 SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,  
7 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Con-  
8 gress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June  
9 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Con-  
10 gress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except  
11 that for any channel improvement or channel rectification  
12 project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said  
13 Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as  
14 otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization  
15 for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local  
16 cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which  
17 local interests are notified in writing by the Department of  
18 the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless  
19 said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satis-  
20 factory to the Secretary of the Army that the required co-  
21 operation will be furnished.

22 SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of De-  
23 cember 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-  
24 eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect

1 to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein  
2 set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works  
3 of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irri-  
4 gation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein  
5 set forth in full.

6 SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the  
7 benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-  
8 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized  
9 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the  
10 Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-  
11 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter  
12 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:  
13 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-  
14 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized  
15 in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or  
16 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid  
17 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*,  
18 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as  
19 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-  
20 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*,  
21 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible  
22 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall  
23 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-

1 tion by the Department of the Army when approved by the  
2 Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief  
3 of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

4 NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET,  
5 MASSACHUSETTS

6 The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bed-  
7 ford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
9 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
10 Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal  
11 cost of \$10,480,000, and at an estimated Federal cost of  
12 maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided,*  
13 That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the  
14 report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
15 bered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests contribute  
16 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per  
17 centum being presently estimated at \$5,160,000 plus the  
18 capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for  
19 the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000,  
20 and in addition, hold and save the United States free from  
21 damages due to the construction works, and maintain and  
22 operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after  
23 completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the  
24 Secretary of the Army.



## 1       NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND

## 2                               MASSACHUSETTS

3       The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narra-  
4 gansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby  
5 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
6 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
7 bered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
8 \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local coopera-  
9 tion recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in  
10 House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local  
11 interests contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the  
12 project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at  
13 \$4,950,000, and in addition hold and save the United States  
14 free from damages due to the construction works, and main-  
15 tain and operate the improvements after completion in accord-  
16 ance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the  
17 Army.

## 18                               CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

19       In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
20 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for  
21 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecti-  
22 cut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938,  
23 as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Con-  
24 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to

1 include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the  
2 Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substan-  
3 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
4 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-  
5 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

6 The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on  
7 the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby  
8 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
10 bered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$5,430,000.

12 HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
14 Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut,  
15 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the  
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
17 ment Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
18 cost of \$1,960,000.

19 The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on  
20 the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington,  
21 Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
22 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
23 House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
24 an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

## PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

## SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May



1 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of  
2 Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657,  
3 Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
4 \$44,300,000.

5 CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

6 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
7 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for  
8 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control  
9 and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved  
10 in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-  
11 gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as  
12 recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
13 Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and to include the  
14 following items:

15 The project for canals, levees, water control structures  
16 on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and con-  
17 servation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in  
18 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
19 neers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-  
20 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

21 MOBILE RIVER BASIN

22 (Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

23 The project for flood control and related purposes on the  
24 Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama,  
25 is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recom-

1   mendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published  
2   as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Con-  
3   gress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That  
4   in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the  
5   recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests  
6   contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000  
7   in addition to other items of local cooperation.

8       The project for flood protection on the Alabama River  
9   at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially  
10  in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
11  Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth  
12  Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

13                   LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

14       The project for flood control and improvement of the  
15  lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May  
16  15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modi-  
17  fied and expanded to include the following items and the  
18  authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

19       (a) Modification of the White River Backwater project,  
20  Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
21  tion of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
22  bered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over  
23  that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and  
24  \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Sec-  
25  retary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drain-

1 age District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such  
2 permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the  
3 United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the  
4 Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the  
5 construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

6 (b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement  
7 in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin,  
8 Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
9 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
10 bered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
11 \$1,212,000.

12 (c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum  
13 of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement  
14 for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a naviga-  
15 tion lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

16 (d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of  
17 \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in  
18 the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May  
19 17, 1950.

20 (e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and  
21 tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the  
22 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-  
23 ment Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated  
24 cost of \$1,932,000.

25 (f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, sub-



stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging twelve feet deep plus three feet overdepth, and one-half of the seventeen feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional seventeen feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 per centum in forty equal annual payments.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to

1 increase in net returns from higher utilization of the down-  
2 stream valley lands.

3 **RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN**

4 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,  
5 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,  
6 Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act  
7 of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in  
8 addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially  
9 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
10 Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth  
11 Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs,  
12 Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

13 (1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits  
14 shall be nonreimbursable.

15 (2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future  
16 power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be  
17 constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by  
18 the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the  
19 Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

20 **GULF OF MEXICO**

21 The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston  
22 Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby  
23 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
24 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
25 bered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal

1 cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local  
2 cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engi-  
3 neers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Con-  
4 gress, local interests contribute 30 per centum of the first  
5 cost of the project, such 30 per centum being presently es-  
6 timated at \$2,427,000, plus, at their option, the additional  
7 cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures pres-  
8 ently estimated at \$200,000, and, in addition, hold and save  
9 the United States free from damages due to the construction  
10 work, and maintain and operate all the works after  
11 completion.

#### 12 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

13 The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River,  
14 Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
16 House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
17 at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

18 The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
19 for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the  
20 Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Author-  
21 ity, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved  
22 July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after  
23 "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following:  
24 "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both  
25 as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".



## 1                                   WHITE RIVER BASIN

2           In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3   authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the  
4   comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in  
5   the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by  
6   subsequent Acts of Congress.

## 7                                   PECOS RIVER BASIN

8           The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at  
9   Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially  
10  in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
11  Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth  
12  Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,000.

## 13                               RIO GRANDE BASIN

14          The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at  
15  Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in  
16  accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
17  neers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Con-  
18  gress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

## 19                               UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

20          In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
21  authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for  
22  the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper  
23  Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28,

1 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of  
2 Congress.

3 The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green  
4 Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
5 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
6 House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at  
7 an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

8 The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at  
9 Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially  
10 in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
11 neers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth  
12 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

13 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
14 at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in  
15 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
16 neers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth  
17 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

18 The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River  
19 at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby  
20 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
21 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
22 bered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
23 \$5,705,500.

1     The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River  
2     at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby author-  
3     ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers  
4     in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
5     at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

6     The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des  
7     Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in  
8     accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
9     neers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Con-  
10    gress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided, That,*  
11    if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall  
12    be in accord with title III of this Act.

13    The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby  
14    authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of  
15    Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth  
16    Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

17    The project for flood protection on the Root River at  
18    Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as  
19    recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document  
20    Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost  
21    of \$796,000.

22                                   GREAT LAKES BASIN

23    The project for flood protection on the Bad River at  
24    Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized sub-



1   stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
2   Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165,  
3   Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

4       The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River  
5   at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially  
6   in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
7   Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth  
8   Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

9       The project for flood protection on the Grand River,  
10  Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
11  with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
12  Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
13  estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

14       The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River,  
15  Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance  
16  with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
17  Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
18  estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

19       The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tribu-  
20  tary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby  
21  authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
22  tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
23  bered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
24  \$305,000.

## 1 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for  
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri  
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as  
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress:  
7 *Provided*, That, with respect to any power attributable to  
8 any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of  
9 Engineers, the construction of which has not been started,  
10 a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined  
11 by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as  
12 may be required from time to time to meet loads under  
13 contract made within this reservation, shall be made avail-  
14 able for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

15       The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps  
16 of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the  
17 construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, con-  
18 forming to applicable standards of the South Dakota De-  
19 partment of Health, to replace certain existing water or  
20 sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School,  
21 Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for  
22 treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not  
23 exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota,  
24 sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities

1 not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South  
2 Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the  
3 Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engi-  
4 neers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the  
5 Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota,  
6 as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000,  
7 under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second  
8 Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is  
9 authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the  
10 provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated  
11 for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and  
12 Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

13 The project for flood protection on the Sun River at  
14 Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially  
15 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of  
16 Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth  
17 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

18 The project for flood protection on the Cannonball  
19 River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substan-  
20 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
21 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth  
22 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

23 The project for flood protection on the Floyd River,  
24 Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended



1 by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered  
2 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
3 \$8,060,000.

4 The project for flood protection on the Black Vermil-  
5 lion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized sub-  
6 stantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in  
7 House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
8 at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

9 The project for flood protection in the Gering and  
10 Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substan-  
11 tially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate  
12 Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an  
13 estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

14 The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tribu-  
15 taries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recom-  
16 mended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
17 bered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
18 \$13,314,000.

19 The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Ne-  
20 braska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with  
21 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House  
22 Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an esti-  
23 mated cost of \$2,025,000.

## RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

## OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on Meadow River at

1 East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substan-  
2 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
3 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-  
4 fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

5 The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big  
6 Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby  
7 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
8 tions of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
9 bered —, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
10 \$625,000.

11 The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua  
12 and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby  
13 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
14 dations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Num-  
15 bered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
16 \$4,796,000.

17 The project for flood protection on the West Branch of  
18 the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substan-  
19 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief  
20 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-  
21 fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

22 The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at  
23 and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby  
24 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommen-  
25 dations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-



bered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### GILA RIVER BASIN

The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future

1 development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed  
2 study and specific authorization; and the channel improve-  
3 ment work recommended by the District Engineer in  
4 paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an  
5 estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condi-  
6 tion that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the  
7 Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary  
8 lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and  
9 operate the channel improvements in accordance with regu-  
10 lations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at  
11 an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the  
12 flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of  
13 Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth  
14 of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from  
15 encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free  
16 from all damages arising from construction and operation  
17 of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting  
18 from construction, operation, and maintenance of the im-  
19 provements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits  
20 in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir,  
21 the channel improvements herein authorized and the up-  
22 stream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating  
23 unit in the economic evaluation: *Provided further*, That in  
24 the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the

1 Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting  
2 from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly  
3 determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the  
4 Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such  
5 organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost  
6 of the work properly allocable to such organizations: *And*  
7 *provided further*, That such repayment shall be under terms  
8 and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior  
9 and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the  
10 ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the  
11 Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding  
12 repayments and other obligations.

13 SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

14 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for  
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the  
17 Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented  
18 by subsequent Acts of Congress.

19 The project for flood protection on the Sacramento  
20 River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby  
21 authorized substantially in accordance with the recommenda-  
22 tions of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Num-  
23 bered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of  
24 \$1,560,000.



## 1 EEL RIVER BASIN

2 The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the  
3 Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized sub-  
4 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the  
5 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80,  
6 Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

## 7 WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

8 The project for flood protection on the Weber River and  
9 tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in  
10 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-  
11 neers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth  
12 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

## 13 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

14 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby  
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for  
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in  
17 the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supple-  
18 mented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## 19 KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

20 In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of  
21 the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22,  
22 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts  
23 of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of  
24 \$28,000,000.

## LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

## SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

## COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and

1 subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control  
2 Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

3 In carrying out the review of House Document Num-  
4 bered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other  
5 reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant  
6 to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the  
7 United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engi-  
8 neers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than  
9 those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

10 The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy  
11 Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater  
12 River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recom-  
13 mendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document  
14 Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized  
15 at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

16 **SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN**

17 The project for flood protection and related purposes  
18 on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby author-  
19 ized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth  
21 Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

22 **TERRITORY OF ALASKA**

23 The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fair-  
24 banks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
25 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers



1 in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
2 at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

3 The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska  
4 (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accord-  
5 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in  
6 House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an  
7 estimated cost of \$60,000.

8 SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control  
9 accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and  
10 Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River  
11 by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be  
12 appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construc-  
13 tion cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such  
14 contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the  
15 Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to  
16 a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the  
17 President, of economic justification for allocation of the  
18 amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the  
19 Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the  
20 monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department  
21 of the Army and the State of California shall have entered  
22 into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville  
23 Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control bene-  
24 fits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and  
25 such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accord-

1   ance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pur-  
2   suant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act  
3   of 1944 (58 Stat. 890) : *Provided further*, That the funds  
4   appropriated under this authorization shall be administered  
5   by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure  
6   that the annual Federal contribution during the project con-  
7   struction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual  
8   expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the  
9   total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the  
10  dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless con-  
11  struction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken  
12  within four years from the date of enactment of this Act,  
13  the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein  
14  shall expire.

15       SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the  
16  lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grape-  
17  vine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney  
18  Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to  
19  a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the  
20  real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the  
21  Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is  
22  authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to  
23  the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that  
24  such land is not required for public purposes, including public  
25  recreational use, and he shall have received an application

1 for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the  
2 following limitations:

3           (1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty  
4 days after the last date that notice of the proposed re-  
5 conveyance has been published by the Secretary in a  
6 local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by  
7 the former owner and the Secretary from a present  
8 record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir  
9 made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety  
10 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary  
11 of such notice of objection, the present record owner  
12 of land and the former owner involved indicate to the  
13 Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning  
14 the reconveyance.

15           (2) If no agreement is reached between the present  
16 record owner of land and the former owner within ninety  
17 days after notice of objection has been filed with the  
18 former owner and the Secretary, the land made available  
19 for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall  
20 be reported to the Administrator of General Services for  
21 disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and  
22 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63  
23 Stat. 377).

24           (3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United  
25 States Government by the city of Dallas in connection



1 with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be  
2 subject to revestment of title to private owners, but  
3 shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the  
4 instrument or instruments of conveyance which trans-  
5 ferred the title to the United States Government.

6 (b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or in-  
7 terests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given  
8 notice, in such manner (including publication) as regula-  
9 tions prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests,  
10 and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance  
11 of such land or interests from such former owner in such  
12 form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application  
13 shall be made within a period of ninety days following the  
14 date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secre-  
15 tary may waive this requirement.

16 (c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this  
17 section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and  
18 reservations (including a reservation to the United States  
19 of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in  
20 the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be  
21 reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such  
22 reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reser-  
23 voir projects designated in this section.

24 (d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be  
25 sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal

1 to the price for which the land was acquired by the United  
2 States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value  
3 thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the  
4 United States (the Government shall receive no payment  
5 as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the  
6 construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection  
7 (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof  
8 resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions,  
9 and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject,  
10 and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United  
11 States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary  
12 markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance  
13 shall be borne by the grantee.

14 (e) The requirements of this section shall not be ap-  
15 plicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or inter-  
16 est therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall  
17 certify that notice has been given to the former owner of  
18 such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that  
19 no qualified applicant has made timely application for the  
20 reconveyance of such land or interest.

21 (f) As used in this section the term "former owner"  
22 means the person from whom any land, or interests therein,  
23 was acquired by the United States, or if such person is de-  
24 ceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children  
25 or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of

1 land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such  
2 land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded  
3 on the deed records of the respective county in which such  
4 land is located.

5 (g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any au-  
6 thority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or  
7 employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer  
8 or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under  
9 rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

10 (h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this  
11 Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States  
12 as miscellaneous receipts.

13 (i) This section shall terminate three years after the  
14 date of its enactment.

15 SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby author-  
16 ized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied  
17 purposes, including channel and major drainage improve-  
18 ments, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal  
19 effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engi-  
20 neers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Terri-  
21 torial possessions, which include the following-named  
22 localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports  
23 made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supple-  
24 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless



1 authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army  
2 may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made  
3 and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review  
4 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or  
5 economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Govern-  
6 ment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project  
7 for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned  
8 in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have  
9 been adopted by law:

10 Short Sands section of York Beach, York County,  
11 Maine.

12 Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New  
13 Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel  
14 improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack  
15 River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill  
16 Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in  
17 Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and  
18 Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

19 Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

20 Mills Creek, Florida.

21 Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the  
22 Saint Johns River.

23 Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian

1 River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island,  
2 and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

3 Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of pro-  
4 tecting Salt Bayou Road.

5 San Felipi Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del  
6 Rio, Texas.

7 El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

8 Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort  
9 Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

10 Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New  
11 Mexico.

12 Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to  
13 utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for  
14 purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of  
15 natural lake levels.

16 Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning  
17 Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

18 Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity  
19 of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

20 Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and  
21 Kansas.

22 Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity  
23 of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet  
24 River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any  
25 areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain

1 directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and  
2 major drainage problems.

3 All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit  
4 River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

5 Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to  
6 cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

7 Pescadero Creek, California.

8 Soquel Creek, California.

9 San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

10 Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.

11 Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.

12 Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco,  
13 California.

14 Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.

15 Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Cali-  
16 fornia.

17 Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County,  
18 California.

19 Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
20 County, California.

21 Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa  
22 County, California.

23 Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control,  
24 navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied  
25 purposes.



1 Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

2 SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there  
3 is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of  
4 \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive  
5 plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved  
6 December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-  
7 eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by  
8 subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in  
9 the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said  
10 plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

11 SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and  
12 surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood  
13 control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed  
14 to cause investigations and reports for flood control and  
15 allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the  
16 Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that  
17 preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required  
18 to be prepared.

19 SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control  
20 Act of 1958".

### 21 TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

22 SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to the policy of  
23 the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the  
24 States and local interests in developing water supplies for  
25 domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that

1 the Federal Government should participate and cooperate  
2 with States and local interests in developing such water sup-  
3 plies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and  
4 operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or  
5 multiple purpose projects.

6 (b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section,  
7 it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any  
8 reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be  
9 planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engi-  
10 neers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for  
11 present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal  
12 or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be  
13 taken into account in estimating the economic value of the  
14 entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modi-  
15 fication of any project including water supply provisions is  
16 initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the  
17 cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized pur-  
18 poses served by the project shall share equitably in the bene-  
19 fits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the  
20 Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as  
21 the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30  
22 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be  
23 allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local  
24 interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract  
25 for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within

1 a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allo-  
2 cated to water supply within the life of the project: *And*  
3 *provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction  
4 costs, including interest during construction, allocated to  
5 water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project,  
6 but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is  
7 first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes,  
8 except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to  
9 storage for future water supply until such supply is first used,  
10 and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such  
11 supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free  
12 period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes  
13 of computing interest during construction and interest on the  
14 unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the  
15 Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which con-  
16 struction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average  
17 interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding  
18 marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor  
19 callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.  
20 The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to  
21 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior  
22 shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions  
23 of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187)  
24 relating to the same subject.

25 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed



1 to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the  
2 Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended  
3 and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Recla-  
4 mation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

5 (d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore au-  
6 thorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage  
7 as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect  
8 the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed,  
9 planned, or constructed, or which would involve major struc-  
10 tural or operational changes shall be made only upon the  
11 approval of Congress as now provided by law.

12 SEC. 302. Title III of this Act may be cited as the  
13 "Water Supply Act of 1958".

Passed the Senate June 17 (legislative day, June 16),  
1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOINSTON,

, *Secretary.*

---

## AN ACT

---

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 16), 1958

Ordered printed as passed







17. FOREIGN AID. The conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. p. D562
18. ELECTRIFICATION. A subcommittee of the Jt. Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported with amendment S. 3788 and H. R. 12459, authorizing appropriations for certain Atomic Energy Commission activities including the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. p. D562
19. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 6038, to authorize transfers of land between the Sequoia National Forest and the Kings Canyon National Park. p. D560
20. STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Announced that a point of order was made and sustained against consideration of H. R. 49, Hawaii statehood bill, as scheduled. By a rollcall vote of 14 to 8, the committee voted to make in order as the first item of business on Wednesday, June 25, the consideration of H. R. 594, Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado, and by a rollcall vote of 19-5 voted that H. R. 49 will be considered following completion of action on H. R. 594." p. D560
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 11. p. 10487  
Passed without amendment H. R. 12948, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1959. The bill includes funds for a school milk program for D. C. school children, and for the distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to public and charitable institutions. pp. 10508-511  
Rep. Wilson, Ind., discussed the agricultural appropriation bill for 1959, commented on language in the bill prohibiting this Department from making changes in the ACP program unless first recommended by the county committees and approved by the State committees, and stated that "it is unfortunate that the administration of the agricultural conservation program cannot be entrusted to the Department of Agriculture." pp. 10511-512  
Debated H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (includes appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration and Southwestern Power Administration). pp. 10512-530
22. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment, under suspension of the rules, S. 3910, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects. A similar bill, H. R. 12955, was laid on the table. pp. 10493-508
23. BUDGETING. Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1959, involving an increase in the amount of \$8 million for mutual assistance programs (H. Doc. 407); to Appropriations Committee. p. 10536
24. WATERSHEDS. Received letters from the Bureau of the Budget transmitting plans for works of improvement for the Antelope Creek watershed, Nebr., Bear, Fall, and Coon Creeks watershed, Okla., and Auds Creed watershed, Tex.; (to Agriculture Committee); and for the Mud River watershed, Ky., and Tramperos Creek watershed, N. Mex.; (to Public Works Committee). p. 10537

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. SURPLUS FOOD. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire commending 4-H Club members and inserting Eric Johnson's speech to the Conference, and stating that he "pointed out that the surplus farm commodities which are so often regarded as a curse and burden by the present administration" have been, in fact, an aid in fighting Communists. pp. A5561-2
26. PAPERWORK; LIBRARIES. Rep. Hays, Ohio, inserted a speech before the Inter-agency Records Administration Conference, "Congressional Committee Views Government Paperwork Management." pp. A5562-5  
Rep. Hays inserted a letter emphasizing the importance of management improvement programs. p. A5565
27. STATEHOOD. Various insertions favoring statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. pp. A5565-6, A5568, A5569-70, A5572, A5578, A5582-3, A5584
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Bentley inserted an editorial, "Farmers Are Doing Better." p. A5575
29. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall commending REA programs, inserting an editorial, "Preserve This Business," and stating that the editorial "expresses very clearly the feeling of those everywhere who are disturbed by the present administration's attempts to liquidate" these programs. p. A5580
30. RESEARCH. Rep. Beamer inserted an editorial urging support for Sen. Capehart's proposed plan for increased research for marketing and utilization of farm products. p. A5580
31. PEST CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf calling attention to his proposed bill for studies of the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, and inserting a report, "Effects of the Fire Ant Eradication Program Upon Wildlife, Summary of Information Available May 25, 1958." pp. A5592-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. WILDLIFE. S. 4028, by Sen. Humphrey (for himself and others), and H. R. 13013, by Rep. Saylor, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. Remarks of Sen. Humphrey. pp. 10401-8
33. MINERALS. H. R. 13000, by Rep. Boggs, to continue until the close of June 30, 1959, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper; to ways and Means Committee.  
H. R. 13020, by Rep. Baring, to provide for the purchase of copper; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
34. BUILDINGS. H. R. 13002, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Mineral Wells, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.  
H. R. 13003, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Snyder, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.  
H. R. 13004, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Dublin, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.



November 7, 1941: "Japan Ready to Act Unless Tension Ceases."

November 13, 1941: "Tokyo Radio Asserts War Is Already On."

November 14, 1941: "Japanese Confident of Naval Victory."

Other local newspapers carried headlines of similar import. All these newspapers were daily delivered to both Navy and Army offices.

The joint congressional committee report sums up the situation:

From a review of dispatches and correspondence sent Admiral Kimmel it is concluded that he was fully informed concerning the progress and deterioration of relations with Japan and was amply warned of the imminence of war with that nation.

He would have been summarily court martialed but for the fact, as explained, in the Additional Views by Mr. Keefe, that such proceedings would have been impossible without the disclosure of military secrets.

Three thousand American servicemen died that morning without a chance. A great fleet and a mighty air force were wiped out. How many thousands died on the battlefields that followed and how many billions of dollars have been taken from American taxpayers as a result, are matters of conjecture.

#### AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert—

##### "TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

"SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law No. 14, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:

##### "Navigation

"Josias River, Maine: House Document No. 377, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400.

"Salem Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 31, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;

"Boston Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 349, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$720,000;

"East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.: House Document No. 168, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

"Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.: House Document No. 136, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000;

"New York Harbor, N. Y.: Senate Document No. 45, 74th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000;

"Baltimore Harbor and channels, Maryland: House Document No. 86, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000;

"Herring Creek, Md.: House Document No. 159, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;

"Betterton Harbor, Md.: House Document No. 333, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;

"Delaware River anchorages: House Document No. 185, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000;

"Hull Creek, Va.: House Document No. 287, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

"Morehead City Harbor, N. C.: Senate Document No. 54, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000;

"Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.: House Document No. 222, 85th Congress, maintenance;

"Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.: House Document No. 346, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;

"Escambia River, Fla.: House Document No. 75, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

"Gulfport Harbor, Miss.: Senate Document No. 123, 84th Congress, maintenance;

"Barataria Bay, La.: House Document No. 82, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

"Chefuncté River and Bogue Falia, La.: Senate Document No. 54, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;

"Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 131, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;

"Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Tex.: House Document No. 350, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

"Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 388, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

"Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex.: House Document No. 361, 86th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;

"Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex., La Quinta Channel: Senate Document No. 33, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

"Freeport Harbor, Tex.: House Document No. 433, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;

"Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document No. 135, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

"Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., commercial harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

"Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small-boat harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

"Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document No. 345, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;

"Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document No. 412, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

"Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and Lock and Dam No. 26: Senate Document No. 7, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

"Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn., House Document No. 33, 85th Congress;

"Minnesota River, Minn.: Senate Document No. 144, 84th Congress, at an estimated

cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;

"Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 231, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

"Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document No. 423, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

"Licking River, Ky.: House Document No. 434, 84th Congress, maintenance;

"Saxon Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 169, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

"Two Rivers Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 362, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

"Port Washington Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 446, 83th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project;

"St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.: Senate Document No. 95, 84th Congress, maintenance;

"Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.: House Document No. 135, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

"Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 107, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;

"Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 436, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

"Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.: House Document No. 332, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;

"Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, Calif.: House Document No. 357, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;

"Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.: Senate Document No. 8, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;

"Siuslaw River, Oreg.: House Document No. 204, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;

"Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.: House Document No. 418, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;

"Bellingham Harbor, Wash.: Senate Document No. 46, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;

"Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document No. 286, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;

"Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;

"Naknek River, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;

"Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;

"San Juan Harbor, P. R.: House Document No. 38, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;

##### "Beach erosion

"State of Connecticut, area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document No. 395, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

"Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document No. 174, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

"Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.: House Document No. 411, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

"Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document No. 332, 85th Congress at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

"Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.: House Document No. 216, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

"Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.: House



Document No. 342, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

"Berrien County, Mich.: House Document No. 336, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

"Manitowoc County, Wis.: House Document No. 348, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;

"Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 134, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;

"Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 138, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;

"Humboldt Bay, Calif.: House Document No. 282, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

"Santa Cruz County, Calif.: House Document No. 179, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;

"San Diego County, Calif.: House Document No. 399, 84th Congress at an estimated cost of \$289,000;

"Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii: House Document No. 432, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

"SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the co-operative studies which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the work which may have been done on these projects is approved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.

"SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.

"SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the waterhyacinth, alligator weed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for 5 years, of which 70 percent, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 percent, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document No. 37, 85th Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 percent of the cost of the additional program: *Provided further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and the availability of local funds.

"SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

"SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 156, 82d Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., channel across Saint George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 557, 82d Congress, are hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the act of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

"SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Miss., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 188, 81st Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 188, 81st Congress.

"SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis., shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition

suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the States with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within 2 years after the date of enactment of this act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided further*, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wis., above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf River.

"SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Ill., and Ind. (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document No. 45, 85th Congress, insofar as they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

"SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill., and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of an appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.

"(b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, buildings, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the



land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.

"(c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

"(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through navigation.

"(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

"(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2 million to carry out the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood control, or related water development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by an agency of government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating

a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.

"SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

"Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

"Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

"Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Conn.

"Poquonock River at Groton, Conn.

"Water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt., including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the St. Lawrence River in Canada.

"Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

"Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Del.

"Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del.

"Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chestnut (*Trapa Natans*).

"Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Md., to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

"Currioman Bay, Va.

"Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va.

"Wrights Creek, N. C.

"Savannah River, with a view to providing 9-foot navigation to Augusta, Ga.

"Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Fla.

"Frenchman Creek, Fla.

"Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Fla., in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

"Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Fla., into North Bay, Fla.

"Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Fla., into Apalachee Bay, Fla.

"Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Fla.

"Tampa Bay, Fla., with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

"Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Fla., via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

"Apalachicola River, Fla., in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Fla.

"Trinity River, Tex.

"Missouri River, with a view to extending 9-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak.-Nebr.

"Channel from Port Inland, Mich., to deep water in Lake Michigan.

"Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minn.

"Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, Calif., in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

"Anahelm Bay, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

"SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the 'River and Harbor Act of 1958.'

#### "TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

"SEC. 201. That section 3 of the act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law No. 738, 74th Cong.), as amended by section 2 of the act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law No. 761, 75th Cong.), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required cooperation will be furnished.

"SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law No. 534, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

"SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

"New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.

"The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier



presently estimated at \$1,550,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*"Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts"*

"The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*"Connecticut River Basin"*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 17, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

"The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

*"Housatonic River Basin"*

"The project for the flood-control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.

"The project for the flood-control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

*"Susquehanna River Basin"*

"The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, N. Y. and Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 394, 84th Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

*"Hudson River Basin"*

"The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 172, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

*"Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C."*

"The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, N. C., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with rec-

ommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 398, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

*"Savannah River Basin"*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document No. 657, 78th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

*"Central and Southern Florida"*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 186, 85th Congress, and is further modified to include the following:

"The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Fla., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document No. 48, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000: *Provided*, That cost sharing for the works herein authorized shall be on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1954.

*"Mobile River Basin"*

"Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

"The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi, and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 167, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

"The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 83, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

*"Lower Mississippi River"*

"The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

"(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 26, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Ark., such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

"(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in

House Document No. 108, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

"(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the act of September 3, 1954.

"(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the act of May 17, 1950.

"(e) The project for flood protection on Wolf River and tributaries, Tenn., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 76, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

"(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Miss., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated cost of \$2,530,000.

"The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, La., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

*"Trinity River Basin, Tex."*

"Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Tex., authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

*"Red-Ouachita River Basin"*

"The general plan for flood control on Red River, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La., below Denison Dam, Tex. and Okla., as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 170, 85th Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Okla. and Ark., except as follows:

"(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

"(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

*"Gulf of Mexico"*

"The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works after completion.



*"Arkansas River Basin*

"The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colo., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 325, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

"The first section of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma,' approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after 'as recommended by the Chief of Engineers,' the following: 'or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both, as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers.'

*"White River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir.

*"Pecos River Basin*

"The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 224, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,200.

*"Rio Grande Basin*

"The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 58, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

*"Upper Mississippi River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

"The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 173, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

"The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 52, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 324, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

"The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn., are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 223, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.

"The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 437, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

"The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with

the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 9, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title III of this act.

"The project for the Kaskaskia River, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 232, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23 million.

"The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers, in House Document No. 431, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$796,000.

*"Great Lakes Basin*

"The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Meilen and Odanah, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 165, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 53, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 132, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 346, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

"The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 133, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$305,000.

*"Missouri River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress: *Provided*, That with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed: *Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

"The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, S. Dak., by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the

Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Co., Chamberlain, S. Dak., as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, 82d Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

"The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Mont., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 343, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 35, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 417, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Black Vermilion River at Frankfort, Kans., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 409, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

"The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 139, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

"The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 396, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

"The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 187, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

*"Red River of the North Basin*

"The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 141, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

*"Ohio River Basin*

"The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 316, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,917,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash, the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation.

"The project for the upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 435, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

"The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 122, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

"The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Ranelle, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-



neers in Senate Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 105, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

"The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 103, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.

"The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 191, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

"The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 286, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

"The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 166, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

"The project for flood control, and other purposes, in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 390, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

"The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Ind., in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 192, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### "Sacramento River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

"The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 272, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### "Eel River Basin

"The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 80, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### "Weber River Basin, Utah

"The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 158, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

#### "San Joaquin River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended

and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### "Kaweah and Tule River Basins

"In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28 million.

#### "Los Angeles River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### "Santa Ana River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### "San Dieguito River Basin

"The project for the San Dieguito River, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 288, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

#### "Columbia River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112 million for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

"In carrying out the review of House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, 2d session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood-control goals not less than those contained in said House Document No. 531.

"The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

#### "Sammamish River Basin

"The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Wash., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 157, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

#### "Territory of Alaska

"The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

"The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.

"SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a mone-

tary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1955 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within 4 years from the date of enactment of this act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

"SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapevine Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real-estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No reconveyance shall be made if within 30 days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within 90 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

"(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within 90 days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

"(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to reversion of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.



"(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall be made within a period of 90 days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

"(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section.

"(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

"(e) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.

"(f) As used in this section the term "former owner" means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children, or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

"(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section to any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

"(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(i) This section shall terminate 3 years after the date of its enactment.

"SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any

survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

"Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

"Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, N. J.

"Deep Creek, St. Marys County, Md.

"Mills Creek, Fla.

"Streams in Seminole County, Fla., draining into the St. Johns River.

"Streams in Brevard County, Fla., draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

"Lake Ponchartrain, La., in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

"San Felipe Creek, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Tex.

"El Paso, El Paso County, Tex.

"Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Tex.

"Missouri River Basin, S. Dak., with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

"Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pa.

"Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N. Y.

"Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Okla., and Kans.

"Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., the Chicago River, Ill., the Calumet River, Ill., and Ind., and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.

"All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

"Sacramento River Basin, Calif., with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

"Pascadero Creek, Calif.

"Soquel Creek, Calif.

"San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

"Redwood Creek, San Mateo, Calif.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, Calif.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, Calif.

"Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Calif.

"Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, Calif.

"Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

"Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

"Rogue River, Oreg., in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.

"Kihel District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

"SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public No. 534, 78th Cong.), as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

"SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

"SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958."

#### "TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

"SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects.

"(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed, or to be planned, surveyed, and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple-purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30 percent of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: *And provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project, but in no event to exceed 50 years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed 10 years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obli-



gations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for 15 years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 837), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390), nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water.

"(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon the approval of Congress as now provided by law.

"Sec. 302. Title III may be cited as the 'Water Supply Act of 1958.'"

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to pay tribute to the members of the Committee on Public Works on both sides of the aisle for the very fine and faithful and hard work and attention they have given this bill. Especially would I like to pay tribute and express appreciation to the senior member of the committee on the minority side, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR] for his very thorough and wholehearted consideration.

This bill comes to you, Mr. Speaker, with but about 3 or possibly 4 very minor differences, so minor that I am hopeful that there will be no trouble in securing a signature to this bill after the conference.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not contain one bit of benefit for the vast area which I represent, but I am in accord with what it purports to do and intend to support it wholeheartedly. However, I do have one question which I should like to propound to the author of the bill. I should like to ask the author of the bill and chairman of the subcommittee handling this legislation one question with respect to the language in subsection (c) of section 301 which states that the storage authorized for municipal and industrial water shall not be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water. I am pleased to see that language included and I interpret this language as protecting all uses of water for which rights have been initiated or perfected under the laws of the several States. I would like to ask the subcom-

mittee chairman if my interpretation of this language is correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am glad to say that the interpretation given the language by the distinguished gentleman is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate the kind comments of the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS]. I, too, want to pay my respects to the majority side as well as to the minority Members and to our staff for the tremendous work that they have done in this particular legislation over a period of nearly 4 years.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 12955, which is now before the House, for consideration is a compromise River and Harbor and Flood Control bill, containing authorizations that substantially follow the recommendations of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers, and the Bureau of the Budget. Hence the bill now more closely adheres to established policy with respect to the approval of Navigation, beach erosion, and flood control projects. The President, in his veto message, stressed the point that S. 497 departed from this policy in too many instances and the Committee has worked diligently to meet the President's objections and be in conformity with the law.

Section 202 of the River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1954 declares it to be the policy of Congress that—

No project or any modification not authorized, of a project for flood control or rivers and harbors, shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project or modification has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.

There has been a genuine spirit of compromise and the minority has worked along with the majority to attain a bill that may meet with the President's approval and we of the minority go along with H. R. 12955 with this end in view.

When S. 497, the bill which was vetoed by the President, was reported to the House it carried 18 projects amounting to more than \$300 million to which the minority objected on the basis of adverse recommendations by the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget as follows, and therefor was not in conformity with the law:

*Project and estimated project costs*

Title I—Rivers and Harbors:	
LaQuinta Channel, Tex.-----	\$954, 000
Water-hyacinth control-----	15, 062, 500
Title II—Flood Control:	
Mohawk River at Rome, N. Y.-----	240, 000
Hendry County, Fla.-----	3, 172, 000
Tombigbee River Basin, Ala.-----	
and Miss.-----	19, 199, 000
White River Backwater, Ark.-----	2, 380, 000
Boeuf, Tensas, and Bayou Macon, Ark.-----	1, 212, 000
Greenville Harbor, Miss.-----	2, 530, 000
Red-Ouachita River Basin, Ark. and Okla., Milwood and alternatives-----	2 109, 480, 000
White River Basin, Gilbert and Lone Rock Reservoirs, Ark.-----	57, 000, 000

Footnotes at end of table.

*Project and estimated project costs—Con.*

Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex.-----	\$2, 066, 000
Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex.-----	3, 152, 000
Saylorville Reservoir, Iowa--	44, 500, 000
Kaskaskia River, Ill.-----	23, 000, 000
Saline River and tributaries, Ill.-----	5, 970, 000
Oahe Dam, S. Dak., damages-----	42, 000
Buchanan Reservoir, Calif.---	10, 900, 000
Hidden Reservoir, Calif.-----	12, 500, 000
Grand total-----	303, 359, 500

<sup>1</sup> Costs for 5-year program.

<sup>2</sup> S. 497 as reported falls to make provision for cost of modifications of Corps of Engineers report estimated by the Corps of Engineers at \$56,245,000.

<sup>3</sup> S. 497 as reported provides for authorization of additional features in White River Basin costing \$57,000,000 which is the amount added to the basin authorization.

Prior to reporting S. 497 the minority members of the Committee on Public Works had succeeded in either amending or deleting a number of other projects subject to the same objections.

The President, in his veto of S. 497, sustained the position taken by the minority.

H. R. 12955 definitely modifies the project authorizations in controversy to make the bill an acceptable compromise. With reservations with respect to the White River Basin, Saline River, Ill., and items which may be resolved in conference, the minority feels that the authorizations in H. R. 12955 have been brought into substantial conformity with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget and, in general, meet objections heretofore expressed by the minority.

It has been the constant objective of the minority to bring all authorizations into conformity with procedures heretofore established by Congress for the consideration and approval of river and harbor, beach erosion, and flood-control projects.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I join in the remarks made by the distinguished ranking minority member of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR].

I support this bill, having myself introduced H. R. 12235, which has the same objective of getting action on the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill which has lain dormant since the President's veto of S. 497 on April 15 of this year. This action adheres to the ground rules laid down in the President's veto message requiring a uniform standard to be applied to all public works projects, calling for fiscal responsibility in such projects and cutting out the pork in the bill.

My bill would have accomplished this, as does the present bill, in that this bill conforms to the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the Army Engineers it brings into conformity those 18 projects to which the minority



objected in their presentation on the floor during debate of S. 497 and in the minority report on the bill. Thus, the objections of the minority to the total of \$303,359,500 authorization as contained in those 18 projects has substantially been complied with. I believe that the President will sign this bill in that his veto objections are being met to a greater extent than in any vetoed bill within my recollection.

Thus, the pork has been trimmed from the bill and uniform standards have been observed. Two minor exceptions, referred to in the minority views on page 2 of the report, are taken to the bill by the minority. They relate to Lone Rock Reservoir in that the minority believes that the installation of penstocks should be discretionary with the Army engineers and, relating to Saline River, where a dispute over the amount of local contributions involved only the difference between \$5,917,000 and \$5,272,000 in Federal cost.

Incidentally, on the floor during the debate of S. 497, I stated repeatedly that I hope that the majority would agree to the minority amendments, thus bringing the bill into conformity with the Bureau of the Budget and Army engineers reports, and thus making acceptable to the President. I regret that every effort to acquire this conformity—a concept wholly accepted in the present bill—was repeatedly beaten down. As examples: My position on Millwood during debate on S. 497 was sustained, as appears in the report on this bill on page 91 where it is stated: "The committee, after careful consideration, has deleted the provision which would authorize Sherwood Reservoir, thus bringing the project to be authorized into accord with that recommended by the Chief of Engineers"; and my position on the Gilbert and Lone Rock Reservoirs acknowledging the lack of economic justification under established standards for judging same. On the water-hyacinth matter on which I introduced an amendment during consideration of S. 497, this bill conforms within a few dollars to that amendment, providing for a 70-percent Federal participation, which was agreed to by the Bureau of the Budget and which I announced on the floor that at that time I thought they would agree to because it was a newly authorized type of program and an amount that conforms to other programs such as hurricane protection and beach erosion where Federal contribution is 70 percent.

The urgency of this bill at this time is evidenced by the fact that there are some six basin authorizations that have run out of money authorization, they include the central and southern flood control in Florida, and the \$5,250,000 contained in the public works appropriation bill soon to come up on the floor. As is the case in the other five, they would be of little value for authorization for spending must precede the funds. Thus these basins would be at a standstill without this bill. Also some other 10 projects included in this authorization bill which were also contained in the appropriation bill could not go forward—and likely would be subject to a point of order with-

out the passage of this bill preceding the appropriations bill.

As I see it the urgency of the situation has forced this omnibus authorization bill out and I am glad that a sound bill will at last pass the House after 4 years of effort on the part of many of us to see a law passed that can become law.

This authorization bill contains the following projects in Florida:

Palm Beach County, \$222,500.  
Port Everglades Harbor, \$6,683,000.  
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami—maintenance.  
Escambia River, \$61,000.  
Hendry County, \$3,172,000.  
Central and southern flood control, \$40 million.

Included in water hyacinth program—surveys authorized, \$5,063,000.

Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County.

Frenchmans Creek, Pinellas County, Bayport, streams and harbor facilities.

Lynhaven Bayou Channel into North Bay.

Appalachee Bay small boat channel to Panacea.

Dredged channel, Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay.

To determine feasibility of freshwater lake, Tampa Bay.

Apalachicola River cutoff at Wewahatchka.

Apalachicola River vicinity of Bristol.

Streams in vicinity of Gulfport.

Mills Creek.

Streams in Seminole County.

Streams in Brevard County.

Gulfport Harbor.

The appropriations bill, which is to follow this afternoon, H. R. 12858, and which has been held up pending the passage of the pending authorization bill, contains the following projects in Florida:

Central and southern Florida, \$5,260,000.

Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, \$135,000.

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, \$1,100,000.

Tampa Harbor: 34-foot channel, \$2,950,000.

I am glad to see the legislative logjam broken so that the many good projects that have been at a standstill because of lack of action on the omnibus Public Works Authorization bill can go forward on a sound, responsible and carefully studied basis.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3910. This omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill is a compromise resulting from a long series of meetings on the part of members of the Public Works Committee. It is a bill which we have hopes that the President will sign.

It is urgent that this bill be passed during the present session of Congress. There are many areas in urgent need of flood control. In the State of California, for example, construction on the Los Angeles River Basin project and on the

Kaweah and Tule River Basins projects will be brought to a standstill unless this authorization legislation is passed promptly.

It would be a tragedy if this Congress failed to take action to provide assistance to the many areas both in California and in the rest of the country which have suffered flood damage. In the State of California a very serious flood occurred in April 1958. I am particularly pleased that H. R. 12955 contains an authorization of \$166,683,200 in California projects. These projects are urgently needed and will provide employment to many workers who are having difficulty in finding employment at the present time.

Every California project included in this bill has been approved by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, by the United States Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, by the Secretary of the Army, by the Budget Bureau, and by the State of California.

(Mr. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the Members on both sides of the aisle. This is a highly controversial subject and the fact that we have worked it out to the point where I think it can finally become law is a matter for congratulations. The legislation is an absolute necessity. There are some continuing authorizations for valley improvements throughout the United States in this bill that must be extended. So I urge the Members of the Congress to support the bill in its entirety.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BEAMER].

(Mr. BEAMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, many residents in Indiana will be pleased that the House Public Works Committee has reported H. R. 12955, the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. Indiana has been visited only recently with the most disastrous floods that have been experienced in our State for 45 years. The estimated damages for this one year will total many times the cost of the recommended expenditures for flood control provided in this bill.

The committee also is to be complimented for presenting a clean bill, one that contains no unapproved projects. The President quite properly vetoed two previous measures because too many of these unapproved projects had been included. This bill has the appearances of one that will receive the President's approval.

The floods of the Wabash, Mississinewa, Salamonie and White Rivers in Indiana and most especially in the 5th Congressional District have ruined thousands of acres of farm crops and damaged millions of dollars worth of homes and household furniture.



My office has been receiving many plaintive pleas for assistance from these stricken homes. This measure includes authorization for projects that are designed to avert similar disasters in the future.

The measure from the Senate, S. 3910, is comparable to H. R. 12955 and for this reason the Senate bill is supported.

It is hoped that the provisions for reimbursement of relocated and dispossessed individuals will be strengthened. It seems only just that those who suffer losses from relocations created by these projects should be repaid in a manner comparable at least to the benefits accruing to others in the area. I shall support such legislation.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, I know that the Bridgeport Harbor item is in this bill. May I ask the gentleman, are there any beach erosion projects in this authorization bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. MORANO. Is the item for beach erosion in my district that was in the previous bill also in this bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would have to look it up, but I am of the definite opinion that the exact wording of the previous bill is carried over into this bill.

Mr. MORANO. I find the item at the bottom of page 8 and the top of page 9:

Connecticut shoreline, areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Indiana [Mrs. HARDEN].

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to add to the report just made to the House by my good friend and colleague, the Honorable JOHN V. BEAMER of Indiana's Fifth Congressional District.

My own Sixth District in west-central Indiana has again taken a beating from Mother Nature, with new flood records being set throughout the Wabash Valley in what has now seemingly become an every-year occurrence.

But the storied Wabash was not the only offending river this June, for the White River again overflowed its banks and wreaked havoc all along its course in central Indiana. Hamilton County, in my district, was badly hit and damage estimates are at the \$2 million mark. Even worse conditions occurred upstream in the Anderson vicinity.

Sixth district communities along the Wabash suffered tremendous damage, with West Terre Haute getting the heaviest blow as a broken levee inundated half the community. Thousands of acres of rich valley farmland flooded and farmers may in many cases be unable to

make any kind of crop this season, since the water drains out so slowly.

In a statement made yesterday, I called for a comprehensive flood-control program for the Wabash River Basin. The Senate last night authorized three giant reservoir projects in the Upper Wabash, near Peru, Huntington, and Wabash. The House today is considering the same authorizations. All three projects have been long sought by the Indiana Flood Control Commission and by my good friend and colleague, the Hon. JOHN BEAMER, of the Fifth District.

Eventual construction of these reservoirs will lessen the chance of floods such as we experienced this month, a year ago, and in years past. But they will not do the whole job. Other reservoirs are needed.

I have asked the Army engineers to speed up survey work on three other Wabash basin reservoirs—near Attica, Lafayette, and Turkey Run State Park. All three have the approval of our State's flood control commission.

Two portions of the Wabash Reservoir system already are either in being or under construction. The Eagles Mill Reservoir in Putnam County was completed about 5 years ago, and construction work is now underway on the Mansfield project in Parke County.

So we are making some progress—with two of the necessary reservoirs either completed or underway, three others authorized by Congress and with survey work progressing on the remainder. In time—and work of this sort takes a great deal of time, since we must compete for funds with all the other States of the Union—the Wabash Basin flood problem will have been solved.

Now to the White River. Flood control engineers do not believe a reservoir system such as planned for the Wabash is suitable on the White. They propose, instead, the building or levees on river turns, stabilization of river banks, deepening and changing of stream channels and constant clearing of debris.

New State legislation may be sought from the Indiana Legislature by the flood control commission. It would prohibit any type of building in the plain of the stream; that is in the natural overflow area of the river at floodstage. Golf courses, recreational areas, picnic groves, and similar public-use areas would be encouraged in the river plain. Thus the river would retain its natural overflow width area, while recreational usage of the area would be promoted and encouraged.

Federal help is necessary in the building of reservoirs such as those necessary or programed for the Wabash. State and local funds might solve the White River problem.

In any event, both rivers present problems which must be solved, and solved soon.

(Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. May I inquire of the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee, about this matter? I notice that in this bill, besides authorizing certain projects, we have extended to the Corps of Engineers certain authority in connection with the construction of such projects. I am referring particularly to section 111 of the bill. That authority would affect several projects in my part of Kansas because reservoirs are being constructed that are inundating several communities. There are other subjects related to community problems that are not covered in section 111, and several of us have individual bills relating to these matters. Are we to take it from the inclusion of section 111 and the exclusion of these other items that no further consideration will be given to them?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. There is a special section having to do with navigation and relocation. It is a special section, section 111.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H. R. 12955, the new omnibus flood-control bill offered by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, Representative CLIFF DAVIS, in the belief that it is the best possible legislation that can be developed under the existing circumstances.

Since the President has vetoed two bills in this field, I think great progress has been made in sustaining the position of the Congress in regard to many of these items in dispute. By withdrawing their objections to 10 of the projects and accepting minor modifications in a number of others, the Bureau of the Budget and the administration have made clear how tenuous their position was in the veto message on S. 497.

I think the most noteworthy change in the position of the Bureau of the Budget has to do with the White River backwater project and the Boeuf-Tensas projects in Arkansas. I am glad that the Bureau of the Budget has seen fit to accept the traditional policy in regard to local contributions for projects within the lower Mississippi Valley. This policy was first adopted in 1928 and has been carried forward through successive flood-control bills since that time. The only objections raised to it have been those in recent years through interpretations made by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Bureau of the Budget's acceptance of this policy will make it possible for new and badly needed work to be authorized in the future in the Lower Mississippi Valley under terms that can be met by the people in the area.

The bill before us includes the authorization of a modified form of the project for harbor and river improvements at Greenville, Miss. I have reluctantly agreed to accept the proposed modification contained in the bill, even though it involves a local contribution far greater than that for similar harbor projects on the Mississippi River.



The sharpest contrast involves the harbors at Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., those closest to Greenville. There is no equity in a proposal that would require local contributions at Greenville at a rate far in excess of similar projects in the same geographic area.

At the proper time I shall offer a proposal to modify the requirements in regard to the Greenville Harbor to make them more in keeping with similar requirements for other harbor projects.

I am very pleased by the fact that the Committee on Public Works, despite the various modifications that have been made in this bill, has insisted upon its prerogative of having some voice in the determination of what projects shall be authorized and under what conditions. I believe that the conferees will be insistent upon the same points when they go to conference.

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the omnibus public works bill, S. 3910, as amended. This action today marks what I hope is the end of a long series of similar efforts on the part of the Congress to write such a bill and to have it signed by the President.

I have had projects in the various unsuccessful measures and still have them in the one which we are about to vote on. All are meritorious and there has never been any question of their adoption in committee and in the House.

Over all of the long months of effort I have been impressed with the patience and consideration of the two subcommittee chairmen directly involved in my projects. These are the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK]. To them goes my profound admiration and my thanks in behalf of myself and my people.

My thanks, too, to the members of the staff who have likewise been so extremely patient with my inquiries.

The example of these gentlemen is one which sets a high mark for all the rest of us to strive for.

I trust the bill will pass without a dissenting vote and that this time it will be signed by the President.

(Mr. THOMPSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity of congratulating the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], chairman of our subcommittee, and the other members of the Committee on Public Works for their diligent efforts in bringing this omnibus public works bill to the floor. We have labored long and hard in the committee over the past 3½ years only to be disappointed by 2 presidential vetoes.

I want to particularly thank the members of the Committee on Public Works for allowing my request to include in the bill, the Saline River project in southern Illinois. The project is one of the President's so-called objectionable projects due to a disagreement over the amount of local cash contribution required. The Bureau of the Budget recommended a local cash contribution of \$930,000 in addition to other items of local participation. Due to coal mine closures and other economic factors, a great number of people have been forced to leave our area. Those remaining absolutely are not able to carry out this project under the provisions recommended by the President.

Mr. Chairman, there is no use authorizing a project that can never be built. The House has done its duty in recognizing the inability of the people to pay. The bill as passed by the other body contains language recommended by the President which is the larger amount of local cash contribution, therefore, I hope that the conferees will be able to go along with the action taken by the House. I am indeed grateful to those who have seen our need and are willing to do something about it. In closing I want to commend our excellent staff on the Public Works Committee, including Mrs. Beiter, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Brennan, and Mr. McConnell.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to have the opportunity to support H. R. 12955 today because it includes a project which is important to residents of the Ninth District of Wisconsin. I refer to the Eau Galle River flood-control project as outlined in Senate Document No. 52, 84th Congress, 1st session, and as provided for in my bill, H. R. 6959, introduced in 1955.

There has been no question raised about the need for this particular project. The Corps of Engineers thoroughly surveyed the proposal and approved it. Their knowledge of the situation dates back 15 years. They have recommended adoption of the project at an estimated cost of \$6,901,600.

Headwaters of the Eau Galle River form near Woodville, Wis., in St. Croix County to the north of Spring Valley. The Eau Galle flows 50 miles southeast to its junction with the Chippewa River and it has a drainage basin of about 230 square miles with about 90 percent of the area being made up of farms which average about 140 acres in size.

The city of Spring Valley is located in western Wisconsin in the narrow valley of the Eau Galle River between steep limestone bluffs at a point where the Mines and Burghardt Creeks join the Eau Galle River.

Spring rains and thawing speed the worst flood conditions in the spring and serious floods in the past have occurred when a high crest on the Eau Galle River has emerged with the two small creeks at Spring Valley. Eau Galle floods are

generally quick and destructive and are associated with periods of rapid snow-melt or rainstorms of above normal intensity. River stages which normally fluctuate within a range of about 5 feet may rise 10 to 15 feet in a few hours and recede almost as quickly. The fact that the river hits its peak so quickly cuts the margin of time that Spring Valley residents have in which to take emergency measures to control the flooding or avoid its dangers.

Flood records dating back to 1894 tell of damages to roads, bridges, homes, and business places. One death is directly attributed to the flood of 1934 and two deaths are linked indirectly to the disastrous flood of September 1942.

It should be pointed out that this project has been pending since October 28, 1941, and that its need was evident even before the disastrous floods of 1942.

The problem is too great for the residents of the area to handle without Federal assistance. After the July flood in 1938 the channel through Spring Valley was deepened and widened by local interests but the levee was washed out in September of the same year. World War II halted action on flood-control measures. Although the original survey was a review of flood conditions of the entire Chippewa River and its tributaries, the Eau Galle project is the only part which has received approval on all levels.

The Department of the Army, the Bureau of the Budget, the Wisconsin State Planning Board, the Interior Department, the Department of Agriculture—all Federal and State agencies involved in any way with the proposed flood-control project, concur in the views or have no objection to the project.

J. S. Bragdon, chairman of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, summarized the situation well when he noted that the "Board concludes that the evaluated benefits in conjunction with the intangible benefits such as the prevention of the loss of life, removal of the hazards of epidemics, and the enhancement of the general welfare and security of the inhabitants are sufficient to justify the construction of the improvements."

This worthwhile project has been too long delayed. I hope that this legislation will receive the approval it deserves.

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN].

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the newly revised version of the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. I believe that the Committee on Public Works deserves the appreciation of every Member of Congress for their patient and painstaking attention to this all-important bill. I am pleased to note that the bill contains authorization of \$200 million for prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin. I am also gratified to note that the committee has seen fit to accept an amendment which I have offered to this section of the bill.



Previously, the committee accepted an amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from South Dakota, Senator CASE, which provides "that with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of public power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed." At my suggestion, the committee accepted a further provision which reads as follows:

*Provided, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944.*

The purpose of my provision is to make sure that we do not, under the power reservation clause mentioned above, jeopardize the operation of the time-honored Federal preference clause contained in section 5 of the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944.

Mr. Speaker, more than half a century ago, Theodore Roosevelt saw the necessity of protecting the public interest in Federal river projects. Largely through his leadership, the Reclamation Act of 1906 provided that public bodies should have first claim on electric power generated by dams built with Federal tax funds. The theory behind this provision was that the dams belong to the people who finance them through their tax funds and that because of this public investment, publicly owned groups should be first considered for benefits before such benefits were made available to private groups who would in turn sell the benefits for private profit. This same principle was extended to rural electric cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933. It was again repeated in the preference clause in the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944.

It is very important that in our efforts to give special consideration to a State because such State provides the site for a Federal dam, we do not abrogate the public interest as set forth in the preference clause. For that reason, I am deeply gratified that the Committee on Public Works has seen fit to recommend to the House that my amendment be accepted. I want to thank the chairman of this committee and the gentlemen on both sides of the aisle who have agreed to this farsighted provision. I hope that if the House today approves the bill as recommended by the great Committee on Public Works, the provision mentioned above will be sustained in the resulting conference committee.

Mr. Speaker, I am also delighted to note that the bill before us contains worthwhile provisions authorizing funds for the construction of sewer facilities for the St. Joseph's Indian School at Chamberlain, S. Dak.; sewer facilities and water facilities for the cities of Fort Pierre and Pierre; and compensation for removal expenses for the Chamberlain Water Co.

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to

the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the omnibus authorization bill, H. R. 12955, contains projects that are very vital to Florida, and I urge that this legislation be adopted. Included in the bill is an additional authorization for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District in the sum of \$40 million, necessary for the orderly and necessary continuation of work for this project. The cost-sharing basis for this project is changed in this bill to concur with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers as contained in House Document 186 of the 85th Congress. The governing board of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District has sent me the following telegram as evidence of their acceptance of this cost-sharing basis:

At the suggestion of our congressional delegation all board members were contacted and they have indicated their willingness to accept cost-sharing recommendations of the Corps of Engineers contained in its report of May 1957 for all elements of the central and southern Florida flood control project except the first phase in anticipation of increased appropriations and continued cooperation of the Corps of Engineers. We have been assured of the cooperation of Governor Collins in obtaining necessary concurrence of other affected agencies of the State of Florida.

Kindest regards.

W. H. HITT, *Chairman.*

With this additional authorization, it is hoped that the work necessary for the central and southern Florida flood control project may be continued and be brought to a rapid conclusion so that Florida, as well as the Nation, might benefit from its completion.

Even though this project is not completed, great savings have already accrued to Florida. The major flood which resulted in authorization of this project occurred in 1947. A substantial amount of work has been done on the project in the 8 years since construction was initiated in January of 1950. However, we still have a long way to go to provide protection against devastating floods to the residents of the 17-county flood-control district. After the October 1956 flood experiences, the January 1957 flooding by rainfall and attendant damages, the Corps of Engineers reported that project works, the levees, and pumping stations of the Everglades agricultural area were responsible for reducing the damage by at least \$7.5 million. Also, more devastating rainfalls and flooding occurred in January 1958, and as a result of completed works located in the afflicted areas, savings in damages prevented from flooding this year were estimated at \$38 million.

When this project is completed it is anticipated that even greater savings will accrue to this area and will result in widespread benefits.

Included in this authorization bill is an authorization for a modification of Port Everglades Harbor, which is greatly needed. It was added by a special committee amendment to the previous omnibus bill which was vetoed, and it was my pleasure to be able to speed up the report

on this project through channels so that it could be included in the omnibus bill.

Also in this bill which will affect the Sixth District are Palm Beach beach erosion project, additional flood-control project in Hendry County to provide a canal and dike system, authorization for the Corps of Engineers to make a preliminary examination and survey of Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, in the interest of possible navigation improvements.

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I think it would simplify matters if I asked unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am voting for this bill most reluctantly, because I consider it marks a surrender of the legitimate and proper authority of the Congress to a power-hungry Bureau of the Budget. I am voting for it because it appears to be the only way we can get a start on urgently needed public works for the protection of the people of the United States.

This bill eliminates two vital and urgently needed flood-control projects in my district, although this House and the Senate have twice voted to authorize them, and the President, acting on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, has twice vetoed them. These are the Hidden Dam on the Fresno River, and the Buchanan Dam on the Chowchilla River. How long must these people cry for aid? How long must they continue to suffer tragic floods, as they have in 1950, in 1952, in 1955 and again this year, while 3,000 miles away, little, short-sighted men sit securely in their budget offices and quibble over what Federal agency should build the dams which would save them?

I want this House to know that the Bureau of the Budget is seeking to apply rules and requirements in my district of California which are not applied anywhere else in the United States. This is the real reason we cannot get approval of projects which have been thoroughly studied by the Corps of Engineers and which amply meet and surpass all requirements of engineering and economic feasibility and have cost-benefit ratios far higher than required. These projects are endorsed and recommended by the responsible officials of the Corps of Engineers and I challenge anyone to demonstrate they are not good projects. The people to be benefited by water conservation stand ready to pay for it and the legislation would require them to assume their obligation before these projects could be built.

I am not going to take this usurpation of authority by the Bureau of the Budget lying down and I sincerely hope the Committee on Public Works and Members of this House will not surrender to the Bureau of the Budget the



duties and responsibilities the people of the United States have directed that the Congress exercise. I serve notice here and now that I am going to ask for hearings and a thorough airing of the policies sought to be enforced by the Bureau of the Budget, and the President, which are continuing to bar the Congress from authorization of these projects. I am going to ask that the cards be laid on the table and that the Bureau of the Budget publicly justify its discrimination against the Central Valley area of California.

In voting for the committee's recommendation today and permitting it to be considered by consent, I am trying to avoid a dog in the manger attitude which would deny protection urgently needed by other areas, but I am appealing to the committee to fully look into the reasons and justification for denial of equally needed protection to the people of the district I represent.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, Chairman CLIFFORD DAVIS is to be congratulated on a job well done. A battle that has raged for 4 years is about to come to an end.

No one who did not participate in this stubborn controversy will ever realize how much patient persuasion and hard work went into this compromise public works authorization bill.

All combatants have retreated in varying degrees. Of the 30 projects objected to in the vetoed bill covering 153 projects, the executive departments changed their minds on 18. Congress has changed its mind on 8. Four are still in dispute; but surely, now that we are this close to 100 percent agreement, the House-Senate conferees can work out a compromise on these last 4.

I have sweated through this controversy not only as a member of the Public Works Committee but as a Member vitally interested in additional authorization for Table Rock Dam in Taney County, Mo.

This multi-million-dollar project is nearing completion. Final contract-lettings on timber-clearing and Shell Knob bridge should have been held before now. Adequate money has been or is about to be appropriated. But the contracts have not been let or cannot be let because the Corps of Engineers have exhausted their legal authority for expending funds on the White River Basin.

Earlier this year, our Public Works Committee originated and Congress passed an omnibus public works authorization bill which included new authority for Table Rock to finish the project.

Our committee gave careful consideration to each and every project requested by the Corps of Engineers and the people of various areas. We heard all the pertinent facts on each one.

We approved those projects that we felt were justified; and we kicked out the ones we felt were not justified.

We thought we had done a sensible, workmanlike job—not a perfect job, but a good job. We finally okayed and sent to the President a bill approving 153 navigation and flood-control projects as meritorious and worthy of Government appropriation, whenever Congress and

the President might see fit to build them. The President objected to 30 of the 153 projects and vetoed the bill. And some have claimed that the veto saved the taxpayers some money.

The truth is that it was not and is not a money bill. Now, John Q. Citizen could be easily misled on this. It is natural to think, when you read in the paper that Congress passed a multi-billion-dollar public works authorization bill, you think that this means the projects will be built, and billions will be spent.

Of course, that isn't true. Some \$10 billion worth of public works projects are on the books today that are authorized but may never be built. Only money bills—appropriation bills—guarantee that a project will be built.

This bill and the bill that was vetoed will neither cost taxpayers nor save taxpayers a dime, per se. The President and his Budget Director do not have to build one single project included in this bill. They can leave it out of the annual budget, and they can refuse to build it even if Congress appropriates the money.

Presidents and Congresses have often argued about public-works appropriation bills; but arguments over authorization bills—just giving a stamp of approval to certain public-works projects—are rare.

Whatever number of projects are approved, the President has an item veto in fact, if not in name. So, in a very real sense, the blood, sweat, and tears that have been shed over this bill could have been better shed over more life-and-death matters.

As recently as 1 week ago, the whole thing looked hopeless. Table Rock completion and the completion of other projects seemed doomed to delays and uncertainty.

Tempers were flaring and positions were inflexible on certain items in this bill. But patience and a will to compromise prevailed. Both sides demonstrated good judgment.

Now, it looks as if we might get a public-works authorization bill; and I hope sincerely that the President will sign it, even though reluctantly.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see the Public Works Committee of the House bring this bill, H. R. 12955, to the House today in practically unanimous agreement.

This bill authorizes a number of projects throughout the United States, all of which have been carefully considered by the committee, and all of which, when completed, will make a great contribution to the conservation of our soil; to the increase of hydroelectric power; to navigation and water commerce by the improvement of water transportation on our inland waterways and harbors.

I am glad to note the bill authorizes the comprehensive development of the water resources of the Kaskaskia River Basin, which includes a dam at Shelbyville, Ill., and six levees along the river between Cowder and Vandalia, Ill., and the local protection project at New Athens, Ill., in addition to the Carlyle Dam, at Carlyle, Ill., that was author-

ized in 1938 and has now reached the construction stage.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to estimate the benefits that will come to the entire Kaskaskia River Basin when this project is completed. Because of the abundance of water it will assure, it will attract industry that will employ many thousands of people for an area of 50 miles around in addition to the water supply it will furnish for cities, towns, and villages, and, in addition, the great recreational facilities which should attract hundreds of thousands of people annually. It should contribute greatly to the entire economy of this section of the State.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that at long last the Committee on Public Works has reported out an omnibus rivers and harbors and flood-control bill which the President can conscientiously sign. H. R. 12955, the bill now under consideration, contains the Floyd River, Iowa, flood-control project, which is of vital importance to my district in northwest Iowa. This project is fully authorized and approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget in the estimated cost of \$8,060,000. The project was included in two previous omnibus bills which were vetoed on account of the many unauthorized projects contained therein. Now our efforts are bearing fruition in the passage of the bill today. I sincerely hope that the needed appropriation will now be forthcoming without delay so work on the project can actually commence.

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the committee on including under section 112 the authorization for the Secretary of the Army to make a survey of the feasibility of a deep-water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y., and Vermont in order to connect our great harbor of New York with the St. Lawrence River and thus with the St. Lawrence seaway in Canada. This provision incorporates my bill, House Joint Resolution 519, into this general rivers and harbors authorization. I hope it will lead to tremendously improved business in New York Harbor and thus to a stronger and better economy for all of New York City and State, as well as Canada and the States surrounding the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. Though in wording this is but a small section of this bill, I believe it is the monumental achievement of the bill and crowns my efforts of the past year with success. This dredged waterway, which would connect the port of New York and the Great Lakes, would enable ships using the St. Lawrence seaway to save over 1,000 miles. But, what is most important to my community of Brooklyn, it would bring increased shipping with the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway rather than decreased shipping. I am tremendously proud to have brought this legislation to the attention of the House.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am very much pleased H. R. 12955 includes a project authorizing the transfer of the now obsolete Illinois and Mississippi Canal—commonly known as the Hennepin Canal—to the State of Illinois.



The canal, approximately 75 miles long with a right-of-way of 300 feet contains approximately 1,000 acres of water and 208 miles of shoreline. When it was proposed to abandon this canal in 1951 the State of Illinois was extremely interested in obtaining this area for recreational purposes.

In 1954 the State of Illinois amended its constitution to permit the use of State funds for the development of this property and enacted the necessary legislation under which these properties could be accepted by the State.

On two occasions the Congress approved this transfer in an omnibus rivers and harbors bill. Both times the bills were vetoed by the President. It is my understanding the omnibus bill now before us has been modified along the lines suggested by the President and I am hopeful it will receive his approval.

This project will create a recreational area for probably one-half million people living within easy access, and will provide excellent fishing facilities, swimming, boating, picnic grounds, and so forth.

It will also preserve the splendid facilities along the shores of Lake Sinissippi which is an integral part of this canal system.

Certainly rather than to abandon the project but to permit the continued use of this facility under State sponsorship is preferable to the course of action which would result in a needless loss of such a valuable asset.

I am also pleased that in this bill there are plans for flood control in the Rock and Green River Basin. It authorizes the protection of certain flood areas by the construction of levies through Federal and local participation. This will do much to protect the agriculture land, towns, railroads, and highways located in this area against serious flood damage.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I realize I shall be in the minority in voting against this bill that will cost the taxpayers an additional billion and a half dollars. As I understand it there is something in it for almost everybody. I think it can be classed as a pork-barrel bill. I am sure many of the items are important and should be approved at the proper time. Why not wait until the House has a chance to look them over? Here you are today considering a bill introduced yesterday and approving today under allowing only 40 minutes for debate and without amendment. Is it not authorizing spending money at a pretty high speed?

I am advised Congress has already authorized projects, that will cost—if built—between six and nine billion dollars. Putting it another way, projects which are already authorized will require more than 20 years to complete them.

In view of our tremendous debt, and considering the big expenditures ahead of us, why not let this measure go over for another year, at least? Then take a look at the situation later on. Let us not obligate our Government for another \$1.5 billion at this time.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I support H. R. 12955, which is a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and pres-

ervation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and similar purposes. It is, by and large, a good bill. America has waited 4 long years now for a rivers and harbors and flood-control bill. In the meantime, the Congress has passed two bills, both of which have been vetoed by the President.

All of us want to see a strong and dynamic America. A strong America is a growing America. In order for America to grow, she must develop her natural, and her human resources.

In the 10 years that I have been in Congress, I feel that the Congress has been rather conservative in authorizing new projects, and most careful and conservative in building those already authorized. As a matter of fact, I think we have been too conservative in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, we are living in an age in which water assumes a greater importance each year that we live. Water requirements for domestic and industrial and commercial projects are growing very rapidly. I think in the future we are going to have to speed up the development of our waterways and our water resources. At the same time, I think we are going to have to take a second, and, eventually, even a third look at specific waterways.

The time has come when we must make the maximum use of all our existing waterways. The pressure upon us to do so will grow each year from here on.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], the chairman, and indeed all the members of the Public Works Committee, for the kind and sympathetic consideration they have given the Tombigbee tributaries project in this bill. They have, heretofore, on two separate occasions, given it complete and thorough study and consideration, and now the committee itself is thoroughly familiar with the project, and with its potential, and with the ability of the local people or interests to shoulder the responsibilities which the project places upon them. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] has given this project most serious consideration and study over the period of the past several years since it has been before the Congress, and especially I want to bespeak the thanks and appreciation of myself and of those whom I represent to Mr. JONES.

This Tombigbee tributaries project is a \$19 million project. Some 22 streams, most of them small, are involved. These streams course through an agricultural area in Alabama and Mississippi which is far from well-to-do, and I want to say frankly to the committee that there remains in my mind some considerable doubt as to the ability of the local interests to raise the \$1,473,000 which the bill in effect assesses against them.

In the light of proportion, and on the basis of comparison, I think the committee has been very fair and considerate, yet I do want the Members of the House to know that there remains great doubt in my mind as to the ability of the people involved to raise the amount of the local contribution.

This Tombigbee tributaries project has been directly before the Congress for nearly 20 years. The late, great, Speaker William B. Bankhead, who at that time represented the district which I am today privileged to represent, was interested in this project.

The three principal tributary streams that lie in Alabama are the Buttahatchee, the Luxapalila, and the Sipsey. These streams are in great need of clearing of the banks, snagging, the construction of cutoffs, and the enlargement of their mouths so as to cut down the annual average flood damage done by their floods which averages \$352,000 per year.

The floods which I speak of are making the area of Alabama drained by these streams proportionately poorer each year.

The passage of this bill will authorize the construction of this important project. Once authorized, it will give local interests and the Federal Government a guideline to work toward that will be helpful in concentrating and conserving our efforts all the way around.

This is a most important project to the people whom I have the privilege to represent. It is a project that they have read about, and worked for, and dreamed about for many years. As their representative, I want to urge that this bill be promptly passed.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I am on record as opposing the Milford and Perry projects included in the bill in the hearings before the Public Works Committee as far back as 1947. The Milford project is more than just another reservoir in my district, this is a reservoir that if built would inundate my own home, most of my land, my hometown, and quite a substantial portion of the fertile land of my home county of Clay.

I further feel that the landowners directly affected by the project have had even worse treatment to date than is the usual experience in one of these projects. By that I mean the project was first authorized in 1936 as a part of a long-range flood-control and water-conservation plan. This was usual procedure. Then in 1938, it was deauthorized and the Harlan County Reservoir in Nebraska was authorized in lieu of the Milford project. This seemed to settle the matter until the Harlan project was virtually completed, then reauthorization of Milford was asked by the Corps of Engineers. This sought-for reauthorization was granted by the Congress in 1954, before I was a Member.

It is in this preconstruction, but authorized status that I feel Congress has not fully assumed their responsibility. As soon as a project is authorized, all the land contained within the project limits immediately acquires a "cloud on its title," so to speak, and the value of any improvements located therein immediately depreciates.

There is also the natural factor of neglect of improvements that enters in. This can be a longstanding accumulative damage as it has been in the case of Milford and by the time the property is acquired by purchase or condemnation, a certain degree of property right has



depreciated out of the improvements. This situation also applies to Perry Dam. This is especially true when a town is involved, such as is the case in this incident, my hometown of Wakefield. In a sense it is the depriving of property without due process of law. In fairness to the property owner all land should be appraised and acquired at the time of authorization, or at the time that planning money is first made available to respective Government agencies.

The City Council of the City of Wakefield has gone on record that they are opposed to Milford Dam, but whatever action is to be taken, it is not to the best interests of the property owners in the reservoir area to delay it.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this omnibus rivers and harbors bill and will vote for it. This legislation is a compromise on the bill passed by the House on March 11 and vetoed by the President on April 15. Some of the projects that were objectionable to the President in the original bill have been deleted from this legislation while others have been modified. As I said in my remarks before the House on March 11, I am particularly interested in one project contained in this bill, the authorization for the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of the Westfield River in Massachusetts. I filed a bill, H. R. 94, for the authorization of this project which is vitally needed for the prosecution of the comprehensive flood control plan for the Connecticut River Basin. I hope that this bill passes today and that a conference will soon work out differences with the Senate bill passed last night so that the compromise legislation can be sent to the President for his signature.

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, I am supporting this bill, as I believe it is good legislation. The projects in the bill have been thoroughly screened by the Public Works Committee and they have unanimously agreed to its provisions. While it is true that work on most of them cannot be started for some time, yet getting the authorization agreed to is a basic step we must take before appropriations can be made and the work undertaken.

I am particularly interested in the Yaquina project in Lincoln County, Oreg., which has the complete approval of all parties concerned. It has been approved by the Budget Bureau, the Army engineers, and three times by the House committee.

The Yaquina project has been in this bill each of the two times it has been previously before the House and is of course in the bill.

There is no question about its merits, and favorable action should be taken on it as well as the other projects in the bill today.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the chairman and members of the Committee on Public Works for their reasoned but expeditious action in reporting a substitute omnibus public

works bill in the form of H. R. 12955. I heartily support its prompt passage.

The proposal repeats the proposal contained in the two earlier omnibus bills, which were vetoed by the President, providing an additional \$28 million authorization for Success and Terminus dams to be located within my congressional district. I know that I bespeak the sentiments of the people of Tulare and Kings Counties in saying that I feel the utmost gratitude toward the committee for this favorable action on a matter of local interest.

These projects in places will prevent vast property damage and relieve potential human suffering. The provision of this authorization means that it is only a matter of a relative short time before they will be in place.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the committee for the workmanlike manner in which they have improved this bill. It is a vast improvement over the hodgepodge measure which President Eisenhower wisely vetoed earlier in the year. Many of the unjustified projects have been eliminated and the provisions for others have been tightened up considerably.

Included in this measure is provision for certain improvements in Irondequoit Bay, N. Y., which lies in my congressional district. This is a project which has gained the approval of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget, and has the requisite backing of local interests. The action of the committee in eliminating much of the fat from the vetoed rivers and harbors bill improves immeasurably chances for the dream of an improved Irondequoit Bay becoming a reality.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a perfect bill before us but certainly a much better one. I feel very confident that unless the other body insists on including too many unwarranted projects in the final measure, it will be signed by the President.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a porkless omnibus rivers and harbors bill has long been the ambition of the minority members of the House Committee on Public Works. Because few of us are experts in the field of engineering and even fewer of us are registered qualified civil engineers, we have to depend upon the opinions of experts to reach many of our decisions in committee.

Previously, the advice of these experts was ignored. In many of the projects included in the original omnibus rivers and harbors bill vetoed by the President, there were either no engineering reports available for the proposed construction or else there was serious doubt in the minds of our people in the Bureau of the Budget as to the financial feasibility of such new construction.

Few of us would attempt to build a building without plans and approval of those plans. Few of us would attempt to construct an addition to our own homes without first determining whether we had the funds to build the addition and whether the plans we had prepared were engineeringly sound and worthwhile.

Yet the majority members of the House Committee on Public Works were asking the Federal Government to undertake just such a program on a multimillion and multibillion-dollar level.

All we of the minority were asking for was prior approval of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget that the proposals put forth to our committee were engineeringly sound and financially beneficial to the area involved and the people of the United States.

The President has twice been forced to veto public works omnibus bills because of the many objectionable projects included. It is supposed to be Congress' job—particularly that of the House of Representatives—to act as a watchdog over Federal funds to see that they are spent wisely and in the best interests of our Nation. But we have found ourselves in the peculiar position for the last 4 years of having our President forced into the position of watchdog over our Federal coffers.

Sometimes in the midst of million and billion-dollar appropriation and authorization bills, it is easy to forget that every penny of the money for the projects approved by Congress must be paid for out of the pocketbooks of our constituents. No one has denied that paying Federal taxes is a painful process, especially in these days of high-living costs. But the task of extracting huge volumes of money from our citizens becomes doubly painful when these people—the good citizens of our Nation—are aware that the expense is uncalled for and unnecessary.

(Mr. McGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3910, with an amendment?

Mr. McGREGOR. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 374, nays 17, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—374

Abernethy	Becker	Budge
Adair	Beckworth	Burdick
Addonizio	Belcher	Burleson
Albert	Bennett, Fla.	Bush
Alexander	Bennett, Mich.	Byrd
Allen, Calif.	Bentley	Byrne, Ill.
Allen, Ill.	Berry	Byrne, Pa.
Anderson, Mont.	Betts	Byrnes, Wls.
Andrews	Blatnik	Canfield
Anfuso	Blitch	Cannon
Arends	Boggs	Carnahan
Ashley	Boland	Carrigg
Ashmore	Bolling	Cederberg
Aspinall	Bolton	Chamberlain
Auchincloss	Bonner	Chelf
Avery	Bosch	Chenoweth
Balley	Boykin	Chiperfield
Baker	Boyle	Christopher
Baldwin	Bray	Church
Barden	Breeding	Clark
Baring	Brooks, La.	Clevenger
Barrett	Brooks, Tex.	Coad
Bass, N. H.	Broomfield	Coffin
Bass, Tenn.	Brown, Ga.	Collier
Bates	Brown, Mo.	Colmer
Baumhart	Brown, Ohio	Cooley
Beamer	Brownson	Corbett
	Broyhill	Coudert



Cramer	Hull	Porter
Cretella	Hyde	Powell
Cunningham,	Ikard	Price
Iowa	Jackson	Prouty
Cunningham,	James	Quie
Nebr.	Jarman	Rabaut
Curtin	Jennings	Ray
Curtis, Mass.	Jensen	Reed
Curtis, Mo.	Johansen	Reuss
Dague	Johnson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes, Pa.
Dawson, Ill.	Jones, Mo.	Riehlman
Dawson, Utah	Judd	Riley
Delaney	Karsten	Roberts
Dellay	Kean	Robeson, Va.
Dennison	Kearns	Robison, N. Y.
Dent	Keating	Robson, Ky.
Denton	Kee	Rodino
Derounian	Kelly, N. Y.	Rogers, Colo.
Devereux	Keogh	Rogers, Fla.
Diggs	Kilgore	Rogers, Mass.
Dingell	King	Rogers, Tex.
Dixon	Kirwan	Rooney
Dollinger	Kitchin	Roosevelt
Donohue	Kluczynski	Rutherford
Dooley	Knox	Santangelo
Dorn, N. Y.	Knutson	Saund
Dorn, S.C.	Lafore	Saylor
Dowdy	Laird	Schenck
Doyle	Lane	Schwengel
Durham	Lankford	Scott, N. C.
Dwyer	LeCompte	Scott, Pa.
Edmondson	Lennon	Scrivner
Elliot	Lesinski	Scudder
Everett	Libonati	Seely-Brown
Evins	Lipscomb	Selden
Fallon	Loser	Sheehan
Farbstein	McCormack	Shelley
Fascell	McCulloch	Sheppard
Feighan	McDonough	Sieminski
Fenton	McFall	Sikes
Fino	McGovern	Siler
Flood	McGregor	Simpson, Ill.
Flynt	McIntire	Sisk
Fogarty	McIntosh	Smith, Calif.
Forand	McMillan	Smith, Kans.
Ford	Macdonald	Smith, Miss.
Forrester	Machrowicz	Smith, Va.
Fountain	Mack, Ill.	Spence
Frazier	Mack, Wash.	Springer
Frelinghuysen	Madden	Staggers
Friedel	Magnuson	Steed
Fulton	Mahon	Sullivan
Garmatz	Mailliard	Talle
Gary	Martin	Taylor
Gathings	Matthews	Teague, Calif.
Gavin	May	Teague, Tex.
George	Meador	Teller
Glenn	Metcalfe	Tewes
Gordon	Michel	Thomas
Granahan	Miller, Calif.	Thompson, La.
Grant	Miller, Nebr.	Thompson, N. J.
Gray	Miller, N. Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Green, Oreg.	Mills	Thompson, Wyo.
Green, Pa.	Minshall	Thornberry
Griffin	Mitchell	Tollefson
Griffiths	Montoya	Trimble
Gubser	Moore	Udall
Hagen	Morano	Ullman
Hale	Morgan	Utt
Haley	Morrison	Vanik
Halleck	Moss	Van Pelt
Harden	Multer	Van Zandt
Hardy	Mumma	Vinson
Harris	Murray	Vorsys
Harrison, Nebr.	Natcher	Vursell
Haskell	Nicholson	Wainwright
Hays, Ark.	Nimtz	Walter
Hays, Ohio	Nix	Watts
Healey	Norblad	Weaver
Hebert	Norrell	Westland
Hemphill	O'Brien, Ill.	Whitener
Henderson	O'Brien, N. Y.	Whitten
Herlong	O'Hara, Ill.	Widnall
Heseltun	O'Konski	Wier
Hess	O'Neill	Wigglesworth
Hiestand	Osmer	Williams, N. Y.
Hill	Ostertag	Willis
Hillings	Passman	Wilson, Calif.
Hoeven	Patman	Wilson, Ind.
Hollifield	Patterson	Winstead
Holland	Pelly	Withrow
Holmes	Perkins	Wright
Holt	Pfost	Young
Holtzman	Philbin	Younger
Horan	Pilcher	Zablocki
Hosmer	Poage	Zelenko
Huddleston	Polk	

## NAYS—17

Abbitt	Harrison, Va.	Pillion
Aiger	Harvey	Poff
Andersen,	Jonas	Rees, Kans.
H. Carl	Kilburn	St. George
Bow	Marshall	Taber
Gross	Mason	Wharton

## NOT VOTING—39

Ayres	Kilday	Radwan
Buckley	Krueger	Rains
Celler	Landrum	Reece, Tenn.
Davis, Ga.	Latham	Rivers
Dies	McCarthy	Sadlak
Eberharter	McVey	Scherer
Engle	Merrow	Shuford
Fisher	Miller, Md.	Simpson, Pa.
Gregory	Morris	Stauffer
Gwinn	Moulder	Tuck
Hoffman	Neal	Williams, Miss.
Jenkins	O'Hara, Minn.	Wolverton
Kearney	Preston	Yates

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Yates with Mr. Wolverton.  
Mr. Preston with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.  
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Neal.  
Mr. Engle with Mr. Ayres.  
Mr. Tuck with Mr. Stauffer.  
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Sadlak.  
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Scherer.  
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Miller of Maryland.  
Mr. Dies with Mr. Latham.  
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Radwan.  
Mr. Morris with Mr. McVey.  
Mr. Rains with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Krueger.  
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Gwinn.  
Mr. Celler with Mr. Merrow.  
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. KILBURN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A similar House bill (H. R. 12955) was laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on the House amendment and ask for a conference with the Senate on the bill just passed and that the Speaker appoint conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DAVIS of Tennessee, BLATNIK, JONES of Alabama, MCGREGOR, and MACK of Washington.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12948) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12948, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, this is the annual appropriation bill to finance the activities of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1959. The bill, as approved by the committee, recommends a total appropriation of \$203,276,100, which is a reduction of \$11,877,400 in the estimates.

There are two major categories of expenses in the bill. The first is operating expenses. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$171,700,500 for this purpose and recommends \$168,902,000, a reduction of \$2,798,500 in the estimates but an increase of \$9,067,520 above 1958 appropriations. The second category of expense is capital outlay and the budget estimate is \$43,453,000. The committee has approved \$34,374,100, a reduction of \$9,078,900 in the estimates and a reduction of \$4,242,900 below 1958 appropriations. In summary, the committee has recommended a reduction in the total estimates of approximately 5½ percent and an increase of approximately 2½ percent above 1958 appropriations.

The only Federal funds in the bill are the Federal payments to the various funds of the District and the table on page 1 of the report gives a summary of our recommendations. The Federal payments to the water and sewage funds are for the costs of such services rendered by the District to Federal installations. The Federal payment to the highway fund is authorized by Public Law 731 of the 84th Congress and is to reimburse the District for funds expended in constructing the East Capitol Street highway—railroad grade separation. On the payment to the water fund, we went over the budget by \$200,000 and that is the amount necessary—with a little reserve for contingencies—to finance the present estimate of cost of \$516,000 for a fish ladder on the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River. This amount is in addition to a Federal payment of \$200,000 and an appropriation of \$150,000 from the District of Columbia water fund, both of which were made in fiscal year 1957. The fishway will provide an additional 8 to 10 miles of river area for spawning purposes and, according to testimony, would increase the commercial fishery value by as much as \$200,000 annually.

The controversial item in the bill, if I may so label it, is the Federal payment to the general fund. The current authorized annual payment is \$23 million but the way the legislation was written several years ago, the District could ask for the authorized but unappropriated payment of prior fiscal years. Therefore, they asked for \$25 million this year. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20 million. Even with this reduction of \$5 million in the Federal payment, the







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 20, 1958  
For actions of June 19, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 101

## CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	29		
Adjournment.....	11		
Appropriations.....	7		
Chemical additives.....	6		
Conservation.....	33		
Education.....	18		
Farm program.....	1,11		
Flood control.....	16		
Flood stamp.....	31		
Foreign aid..	8,11,14,24,26	Personnel.....	2
Fruits.....	19	Potatoes.....	27
Housing.....	15	Research.....	3,10,15,28
Labor standards.....	32	Rural development.....	25
Legislative program..	11,20	Small business.....	28
Marketing facilities....	11	Statehood.....	23
Minerals.....	5	Taxation.....	13
		Training.....	2
		Transportation.....	13
		Vehicles.....	30
		Watermelons.....	9
		Watersheds.....	17
		Weather control.....	3
		Wildlife.....	33

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported omnibus farm bill. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize training for Federal employees at outside facilities.

## HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill. See Digest 99 for a summary of this bill. (H. Rept 1939). p. 10679
2. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 385, to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities. p. D567
3. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 86, to provide a weather modification research program under the direction of the National Science Foundation. pp. 10648-649, 10665-670
4. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12776, to revise and codify title 23 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Highways" (H. Rept. 1938). p. 10679
5. MINERAL LEASES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2069, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to promote the development of coal on the public domain (H. Rept. 1936). p. 10679

6. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered <sup>reported</sup> without amendment H. R. 9521, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to revise the definition of the term "chemical additive" to provide that it shall not include any pesticide chemicals when used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is produced from the soil. p. D567
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments, 361 to 18, H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA (includes appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration and Southwestern Power Administration). pp. 10634-647
8. FOREIGN AID. Consent was granted until Friday night, June 20, for conferees to file a report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. p. 10673
9. WATERMELONS. Rep. Matthews expressed concern at the high retail price of watermelons, stating that they are retailing in D. C. at 5 cents a pound whereas the farmers in his district receive only one-fourth cent to one cent a pound. p. 10672
10. RESEARCH. Received from the National Science Foundation a proposed bill "to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research and for other purposes"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. 10679
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill, will be considered Tues., June 24, followed later in the week by H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill, if a rule is granted on it, and H. R. 4504, to improve marketing facilities for perishable commodities. p. 10654
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 23. p. 10679

SENATE

13. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 12695, to extend for 1 year the corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. (pp. 10563-8, 10578-619). Agreed to, 59-25, an amendment by Sen. Smathers to repeal the transportation tax (pp. 10586-605).
14. FOREIGN AID. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. Res. 264, to establish an International Development Association in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. p. D565
15. HOUSING. Sen. Sparkman reported for the Banking and Currency Committee an original bill without amendment S. 4035, the Housing Act of 1958. He stated that the bill would extend the program for farm housing research for 3 years, and authorize appropriations for each of the 3 years of \$100,000. pp. 10621-624 (S. Rept. 1732).  
Sen. Gapehart submitted amendments he intends to propose to S. 4035, and a statement in explanation of the effects of the amendments. pp. 10625-631
16. FLOOD CONTROL. Conferees were appointed on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill. ~~House conferees have not yet been appointed.~~ pp. 10571-578



agree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### WATER SUPPLY ACT OF 1958

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 3910.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

##### TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law No. 14, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:

##### Navigation

Josias River, Maine: House Document No. 377, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400.

Salem Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 31, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;

Boston Harbor, Mass.: House Document No. 349, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$720,000;

East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.: House Document No. 168, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.: House Document No. 136, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000.

New York Harbor, N. Y.: Senate Document No. 45, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000;

Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.: House Document No. 86, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000;

Herring Creek, Md.: House Document No. 159, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;

Betterton Harbor, Md.: House Document No. 333, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;

Delaware River Anchorages: House Document No. 185, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000;

Hull Creek, Va.: House Document No. 287, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

Morehead City Harbor, N. C.: Senate Document No. 54, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000;

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.: House Document No. 222, 85th Congress, maintenance;

Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.: House Document No. 346, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;

Escambia River, Fla.: House Document No. 75, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

Gulfport Harbor, Miss.: Senate Document No. 123, 84th Congress, maintenance;

Barataria Bay, La.: House Document No. 82, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La.: Senate Document No. 54, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;

Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 131, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;

Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Tex.: House Document No. 350, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Tex.: House Document No. 388, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;

Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex.: House Document No. 361, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;

Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Tex., La Quinta Channel: Senate Document No. 33, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

Freeport Harbor, Tex.: House Document No. 433, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;

Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document No. 135, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., commercial harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., small-boat harbor: House Document No. 136, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document No. 345, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;

Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document No. 412, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and Lock and Dam No. 26: Senate Document No. 7, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn., House Document No. 33, 85th Congress;

Minnesota River, Minn.: Senate Document No. 144, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;

Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 231, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document No. 423, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

Licking River, Ky.: House Document No. 434, 84th Congress, maintenance;

Saxon Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 169, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

Two Rivers Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 362, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

Port Washington Harbor, Wis.: House Document No. 446, 83d Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project;

St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.: Senate Document No. 95, 84th Congress, maintenance;

Old Channel of Rouge River, Mich.: House Document No. 135, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 107, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;

Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document No. 436, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

Irondequoit Bay, N. Y.: House Document No. 332, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;

Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, Calif.: House Document No. 357, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;

Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.: Senate Document No. 8, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;

Siuslaw River, Oreg.: House Document No. 204, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;

Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.: House Document No. 418, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;

Bellingham Harbor, Wash.: Senate Document No. 46, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;

Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document No. 286, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;

Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;

Naknek River, Alaska: House Document No. 390, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;

Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;

San Juan Harbor, P. R.: House Document No. 38, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;

##### Beach erosion

State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document No. 395, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document No. 174, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.: House Document No. 411, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

Atlantic coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document No. 332, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

Delaware coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Del.: House Document No. 216, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.: House Document No. 342, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

Berrien County, Mich.: House Document No. 336, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

Manitowoc County, Wis.: House Document No. 348, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;

Fair Haven Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 134, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;

Hamlin Beach State Park, N. Y.: House Document No. 138, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;

Humboldt Bay, Calif.: House Document No. 282, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

Santa Cruz County, Calif.: House Document No. 179, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;

San Diego County, Calif.: House Document No. 399, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$289,000;



Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, T. H., House Document No. 432, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000;

SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach-erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the work which may have been done on these projects is approved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.

SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.

SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the water-hyacinth, alligator weed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for 5 years, of which 70 percent, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 percent, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document No. 37, 85th Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 percent of the cost of the additional program: *Provided further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and the availability of local funds.

SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 156, 82d Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fla., channel across St. George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 557, 82d Congress, are hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have

been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the act of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Miss., authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 183, 81st Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 183, 81st Congress.

SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wis., shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be reconveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the States with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within 2 years after the date of enactment of this act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided further*, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wis., above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf River.

SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Ill. and Ind. (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document No. 45, 85th Congress, insofar as

they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill., and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.

(b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, buildings, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.

(c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit



the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2 million to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood control, or related water development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by an agency of government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.  
Sachem's Head Harbor at Gullford, Conn.  
Poquonock River at Groton, Conn.

Water route from Albany, N. Y., into Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt., including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint Lawrence River in Canada.

Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Del.

Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Dela.

Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the water chestnut (*Trapa Natans*).

Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Md., to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

Currioman Bay, Va.

Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va.

Wrights Creek, N. C.

Savanah River, with a view to providing 9-foot navigation to Augusta, Ga.

Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Fla.

Frenchman Creek, Fla.

Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Fla., in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Fla., into North Bay, Fla.

Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Fla., into Apalachee Bay, Fla.

Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Fla.

Tampa Bay, Fla., with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Fla., via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

Apalachicola River, Fla., in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown. Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Fla.

Trinity River, Tex.

Missouri River, with a view to extending 9-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, S. Dak.-Nebr.

Channel from Port Inland, Mich., to deep water in Lake Michigan.

Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minn.

Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, Calif., in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

Anaheim Bay, Calif., with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor Act of 1958."

#### TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

SEC. 201. That section 3 of the act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law No. 738, 74th Cong.), as amended by section 2 of the act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law No. 761, 75th Cong.), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation; unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances

satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required cooperation will be furnished.

SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law No. 534, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports herein-after designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

*New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass.*

The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Mass., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 59, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

*Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts*

The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 230, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain



and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

#### *Connecticut River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Mass., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 17, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

#### *Housatonic River Basin*

The project for the flood-control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineer in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.

The project for the flood-control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Conn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 81, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

#### *Susquehanna River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, N. Y. and Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 394, 84th Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30 million for partial accomplishment of that plan.

#### *Hudson River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 172, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

#### *Panego and Cucklers Creek, N. C.*

The project for flood protection on Panego and Cucklers Creek, N. C., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 398, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

#### *Savannah River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document No. 657, 78th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

#### *Central and southern Florida*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 186, 85th Congress, and is further modified to include the following:

The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Ever-

glades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Fla., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document No. 48, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000: *Provided*, That cost sharing for the works herein authorized shall be on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1954.

#### *Mobile River Basin*

(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 167, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Ala., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 83, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

#### *Lower Mississippi River*

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 26, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually of maintenance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Ark., such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 108, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the act of September 3, 1954.

(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the St. Francis River Basin approved in the act of May 17, 1950.

(e) The project for flood protection on Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 76, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Miss., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated cost of \$2,530,000.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, La., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,-

000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

#### *Trinity River Basin, Tex.*

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Tex., authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$30,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

#### *Red-Quachita River Basin*

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La., below Denison Dam, Tex. and Okla., as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 170, 85th Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Okla. and Ark., except as follows:

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir.

#### *Gulf of Mexico*

The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 347, 85th Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 percent of the first cost of the project, said 30 percent being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works after completion.

#### *Arkansas River Basin*

The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colo., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 325, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

The first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma," approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following: "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both, as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers."

#### *White River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir.



*Pecos River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, N. Mex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 224, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,200.

*Rio Grande Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, N. Mex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 58, 85th Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

*Upper Mississippi River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 173, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 52, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 324, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at St. Paul and South St. Paul, Minn., are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 223, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.

The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 437, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 9, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title II of this act.

The project for the Kaskaskia River, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 232, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23 million.

The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 431, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$796,000.

*Great Lakes Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Mellen and Odanah, Wis., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 165, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 53,

84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 132, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Mich., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 346, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 133, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$305,000.

*Missouri River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress: *Provided*, That with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed: *Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the St. Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, S. Dak., by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, S. Dak., sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Co., Chamberlain, S. Dak., as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, 82d Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Mont., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 343, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 35, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 417, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

The project for flood protection on the Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans.,

is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 409, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebr., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 139, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 396, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebr., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 187, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

*Red River of the North Basin*

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minn., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 141, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

*Ohio River Basin*

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 316, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,917,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 435, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 122, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Rainelle, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

The project for flood protection on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, W. Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 105, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, N. Y., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 103, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.

The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 191, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

The project for flood protection on Charters Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 286, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pa., is hereby au-



thorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 166, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

The project for flood control, and other purposes, in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 390, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 192, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### *Sacramento River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, Calif., is hereby authorized, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 272, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### *Eel River Basin*

The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the Sandy Prairie region, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 80, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### *Weber River Basin, Utah*

The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 158, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

#### *San Joaquin River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *Kaweah and Tule River Basins*

In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28 million.

#### *Los Angeles River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *Santa Ana River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

#### *San Dieguito River Basin*

The project for the San Dieguito River, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 288, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

#### *Columbia River Basin*

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112 million for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

In carrying out the review of House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, second session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than those contained in said House Document No. 531.

The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

#### *Sammamish River Basin*

The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Wash., is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 157, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

#### *Territory of Alaska*

The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 137, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 34, 85th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.

Sec. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within 4 years from the date of enactment of this act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

Sec. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapevine Graza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real estate requirements of the projects, the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No reconveyance shall be made if, within 30 days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within 90 days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within 90 days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to reversion of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.

(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall be made within a period of 90 days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section.

(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or



(2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

(e) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.

(f) As used in this section the term "former owner" means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children, or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section to any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(i) This section shall terminate 3 years after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements; and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, N. J.

Deep Creek, St. Marys County, Md.

Mills Creek, Fla.

Streams in Seminole County, Fla., draining into the St. Johns River.

Streams in Brevard County, Fla., draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

Lake Pontchartrain, La., in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

San Felipe Creek, Tex., at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Tex.

El Paso, El Paso County, Tex.

Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Tex.

Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pa.

Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N. Y.

Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Okla. and Kans.

Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., the Chicago River, Ill., the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., and their tributaries, and any areas in north-east Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.

All streams flowing into Lake St. Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

Sacramento River Basin, Calif., with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

Pescadero Creek, Calif.

Soquel Creek, Calif.

San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, Calif.

Redwood Creek, San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of south San Francisco, Calif.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, Calif.

Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, Calif.

Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Rogue River, Oreg., in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.

Kihei District, Island of Maui, T. H.

SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200 million for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public No. 534, 78th Cong.), as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood control acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958."

#### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects.

(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed, and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30 percent of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: *And provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project, but in no event to exceed 50 years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed 10 years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for 15 years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection, insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior, shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390) nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water.

(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon the approval of Congress as now provided by law.

SEC. 302. Title III may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House of Representatives, agree to the request of the House for a conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.



The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KERR, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXECUTION OF CERTAIN LEADERS OF REVOLT IN HUNGARY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 94) expressing indignation at the execution of certain leaders of the recent revolt in Hungary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Under the unanimous-consent order previously entered, is it now in order for the yeas and nays to be called on the question of agreeing to the concurrent resolution which has been reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, and which was under consideration by the Senate earlier today?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That order has been entered. However, the Chair is advised that the committee amendments to the concurrent resolution should first be disposed of.

The committee amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 7, it is proposed to strike out "Hungarian Communist regime and the"; and, beginning in line 8, to strike out "which cooperated with it in the suppression of the independence of Hungary", and insert: "and its instrument for the suppression of the independence of Hungary, the Hungarian Communist regime."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I shall ask that the concurrent resolution, as now amended, be read in full, for the information of Senators.

First, Mr. President, I should like to state that, at the request of the distinguished minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the concurrent resolution was called up earlier today. It had been unanimously reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, and we felt that the concurrent resolution should receive prompt consideration by the Senate.

The yeas and nays previously were ordered on the question of agreeing to the concurrent resolution. Thereafter, I requested unanimous consent that the further consideration of the concurrent resolution be postponed until an amendment to the tax bill had been disposed of, and until Senators had had time to return to the Chamber after they had had lunch.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution, as amended, be read in full, together with the preamble, as proposed to be amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 94), as amended, as follows:

Whereas the revolt of the Hungarian people in 1956 against Soviet control was acclaimed by freedom-loving people throughout the world; and

Whereas the suppression of the Hungarian revolt of 1956 by the armed forces of the Soviet Union was condemned by the General Assembly of the United Nations; and

Whereas the leader of the Hungarian Government and people in the unsuccessful revolt against Soviet oppression was induced to leave the sanctuary of the Yugoslavian Embassy in Budapest on promises of safe conduct and fair treatment on the part of the Hungarian Communist regime which was not in a position to take such action without the approval of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas these promises were treacherously ignored by Soviet forces and Imre Nagy was seized and held incommunicado; and

Whereas the Soviet-imposed Communist regime of Hungary has now announced that Imre Nagy, together with his colleagues Miklos Gimes, Pal Maleter, and Jozsef Sziagyi have been tried and executed in secret; and

Whereas this brutal political reprisal shocks the conscience of decent mankind: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through the organs of the United Nations and through all other appropriate channels, the deep sense of indignation of the United States at this act of barbarism and perfidy of the Government of the Soviet Union and its instrument for the suppression of the independence of Hungary, the Hungarian Communist regime; and be it further*

*Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President of the United States express through all appropriate channels the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Hungary on the occasion of this new expression of their ordeal of political oppression and terror.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business, because of duty with the Air Force.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

#### YEAS—91

Aiken	Fulbright	Morse
Allott	Green	Morton
Anderson	Hayden	Mundt
Barrett	Hennings	Murray
Beall	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Bennett	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bible	Hoblitell	Patore
Bricker	Holland	Payne
Bridges	Hruska	Potter
Bush	Humphrey	Proxmire
Butler	Ives	Purtell
Byrd	Javits	Revercomb
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Carlson	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Carroll	Jordan	Saltonstall
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Schoepfel
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Smathers
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Church	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Clark	Kuchel	Sparkman
Cooper	Langer	Stennis
Cotton	Lausche	Symington
Curtis	Long	Talmadge
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thurmond
Douglas	Malone	Thye
Dworshak	Mansfield	Watkins
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Ervin	McClellan	Young
Flanders	McNamara	
Frear	Monroney	

#### NOT VOTING—5

Goldwater	Jackson	Yarborough
Gore	Jenner	

So the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 94) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendments to the preamble of the concurrent resolution.

Without objection, the committee amendments to the preamble will be agreed to.

The question now is on agreeing to the preamble, as amended.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

#### EXTENSION OF CORPORATE AND EXCISE TAX RATES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12695) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and of existing excise tax rates.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment identified as "6-3-58-K."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). The amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment, but I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, Mr. Cotton's amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the end of the bill to insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 4. Suspension of certain excise taxes until January 1, 1959.

"(a) Retailers and manufacturers excise taxes: Except as provided in subsection (e) —

"(1) the taxes imposed by chapter 31 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall not







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 25, 1958  
For actions of June 24, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 104

## CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	1,34	
Buildings.....	32	
Civil defense.....	9	
Conservation.....	23	
Corn.....	11	
Cotton.....	11,12,43	
Dairy program.....	6	
Defense production.....	40	
Depressed areas.....	27	
Education.....	33	
Electrification.....	5	
Employment.....	42	
Farm prices.....	16	
Farm program.....	11,22	
Food prices.....	21	
Foreign aid.....	3	
Foreign trade.....	7	
Forestry.....	31	
Future farmers.....	17	
Grain.....	44	
Housing.....	18	
Laws.....	46	
Military construction.....	10	
Milk.....	26	
Natural resources.....	19	
Personnel.....	2,45	
Public works.....	4,36	
Reclamation.....	14	
Renegotiation.....	30	
Reorganization.....	35	
Research.....	20,29	
Rice.....	11	
Small business.....	41	
Statehood.....	13	
Surplus commodities.....	7	
Surplus property.....	28	
Taxation.....	8	
Textiles.....	39	
Transportation.....	8,15,24,37	
Wildlife.....	25,38	

**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee agreed to report original farm bill. Sen. Stennis opposed reductions in cotton acreage allotments. Rep. Johnson explained proposed self-help dairy stabilization program. Mutual security authorization bill returned to conference. House committee reported bill to authorize training of Federal employees at outside facilities. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed measure to extend special milk program for 60 days.

## HOUSE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1980). pp. 10928-929  
Conferees were granted until midnight June 24, to file a report on H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. p. 10919  
Passed with amendment H. R. 13066, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 10919-928  
Reps. Bow and Passman charged that there "is a growing tendency of other branches of government, particularly the executive branch of the Government, in its attempt to pressure the Congress of the United States in its decisions," particularly with regard to appropriations. pp. 10921-922
- 2. PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 385, to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities (H. Rept. 1951). p. 10993

Rep. Porter stated that ICA has followed a policy of "making employment contingent on political clearance," but he has been assured that employment "is based on individual qualification and merit," and inserted numerous articles and letters discussing the matter. pp. 10976-982

3. FOREIGN AID. At the request of Rep. Morgan the conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill, was returned to conference, with permission until midnight Wed., June 25, to file a new conference report on the bill. p. 10976
4. PUBLIC WORKS. Received the conference report on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill (H. Rept. 1982). pp. 10934-943
5. ELECTRIFICATION. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported clean bills in lieu of S. 3788 and H. R. 12459, authorizing appropriations for certain Atomic Energy Commission activities including the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. p. D587
6. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson urged support for the proposed self-help dairy stabilization program contained in the omnibus farm bill, H. R. 12954, and inserted a statement of questions and answers he had prepared explaining the proposed program. pp. 10972-974
7. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Reuss discussed the effects of the Public Law 480 program on other countries, stated that "other friendly countries -- including some of the best friends that we have -- have been turned away from us by the way the act has been administered," and inserted statements of the reactions of other countries toward the program. pp. 10974-976
8. TRANSPORTATION TAXES. Several Representatives urged adoption of a Senate amendment to H. R. 12695, the excise-tax rate extension bill, which would repeal the tax on transportation. pp. 10917, 10971, 10972
9. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12827, to extend certain emergency powers of the FCDA until June 30, 1962 (H. Rept. 1956). p. 10993
10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13015, to authorize construction at military installations (H. Rept. 1957). p. 10993

#### SENATE

11. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed to report an original farm bill, "containing: (1) alternative price support programs for cotton, (2) minimum acreage and discretionary price supports between 75 percent and 90 percent for rice, and (3) price supports for corn at 90 percent of the average price for the three preceding calendar years, with no production controls." p. D583
12. COTTON ACREAGE. Sen. Stennis spoke against further reductions in acreage allotments for cotton, and urged that each cotton farmer be assured of the same acreage in 1959 as in 1958, and that future increases in allotments be distributed "equally" among producers. He indicated his willingness to agree to reduced price supports, and urged that a group of Congressmen talk to the President about this matter. Sen. Yarborough concurred. pp. 10853-5



## RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS, 1958

---

JUNE 24, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, from the committee of conference,  
submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 3910]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

#### TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

SEC. 101. *That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: Provided, That the provisions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:*



## NAVIGATION

*Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400;*

*Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;*

*Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of 720,000;*

*East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;*

*Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000;*

*New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000;*

*Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000;*

*Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;*

*Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Numbered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;*

*Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000;*

*Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;*

*Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000;*

*Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida: House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress, maintenance;*

*Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;*

*Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered 75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;*

*Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Numbered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;*

*Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered 82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;*

*Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;*

*Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;*

*Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas: House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;*

*Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;*

*Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;*

*Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;*

*Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;*

*Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;*

*Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;*

*Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;*

*Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;*

*Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;*

*Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;*

*Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress;*

*Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Numbered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: Provided, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;*

*Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;*

*Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Numbered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;*

*Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;*

*Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;*

*Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;*

*Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: Provided, That local interests shall contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;*

*Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;*

*Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;*

*Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;*

*Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;*

*Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;*

*Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;*

*Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;*

*Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;*

*Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;*



*Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;*

*Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;*

*Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;*

*Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;*

*Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;*

*San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Numbered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;*

#### BEACH EROSION

*State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;*

*Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;*

*Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;*

*Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;*

*Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;*

*Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;*

*Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;*

*Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;*

*Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;*

*Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;*

*Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;*

*Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Numbered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;*

*San Diego County, California: House Document Numbered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$289,000;*

*Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.*

SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the co-operative studies which form the basis for the projects: Provided, That the work which may have been done on these projects is approved by the



*Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: Provided further, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.*

SEC. 103. *That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.*

SEC. 104. *That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the water-hyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-fifth Congress: Provided, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 per centum of the cost of the additional program: Provided further, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and the availability of local funds.*

SEC. 105. *That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.*

SEC. 106. *That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act of 1954: Provided, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the*

channels is undertaken: *Provided further, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.*

SEC. 107. *That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said Act: Provided, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: Provided further, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: And provided further, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress.*

SEC. 108. *That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: Provided, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: Provided further, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: And provided further, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf River.*

SEC. 109. *The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.*



SEC. 110. (a) *The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.*

(b) *The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, building, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (c) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.*

(c) *Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and*



necessary drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood control, or related water development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by an agency of government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: Provided, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Champlain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint Lawrence River in Canada.

*Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, New York.*

*Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.*

*Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Delaware.*

*Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the waterchestnut (Trapa Natans).*

*Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Maryland, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.*

*Currioman Bay, Virginia.*

*Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.*

*Wrights Creek, North Carolina.*

*Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot navigation to Augusta, Georgia.*

*Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.*

*Frenchman Creek, Florida.*

*Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.*

*Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North Bay, Florida.*

*Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida, into Apalachee Bay, Florida.*

*Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Florida.*

*Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh-water lake at that location.*

*Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep and one hundred feet wide.*

*Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown.*

*Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.*

*Trinity River, Texas.*

*Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota-Nebraska.*

*Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in Lake Michigan.*

*Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minnesota.*

*Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.*

*Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.*

SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor Act of 1958".

## TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except



that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required cooperation will be furnished.*

SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: Provided further, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: And provided further, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.*

#### NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASSACHUSETTS

The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.*



## NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS

*The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: Provided, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.*

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.*

*The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.*

## HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

*The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.*

*The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.*

## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

*The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.*

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

*The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.*

## PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

*The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.*

## SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657, Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.*

## CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and to include the following items:*

*The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.*

## MOBILE RIVER BASIN

*(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)*

*The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: Provided, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.*

*The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.*



## LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually for maintenance: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May 17, 1950.

(e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging twelve feet deep plus three feet overdepth, and one-half of the seventeen feet additional depth: Provided, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional seventeen feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 per centum in forty equal annual payments: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to conduct a survey of Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, for purposes of navigation in accordance with section 206 of this title, with particular reference to the requirements of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: Provided, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.



## TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

## RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

## GULF OF MEXICO

The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: Provided, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works after completion.

## ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following: "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".

## WHITE RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.*

## PECOS RIVER BASIN

*The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,000.*

## RIO GRANDE BASIN

*The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.*

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.*

*The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.*

*The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.*

*The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.*

*The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: Provided, That, if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title III of this Act.*



*The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$796,000.*

#### GREAT LAKES BASIN

*The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$305,000.*

#### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress: Provided, That, with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed: Provided, That the distribution and sale of such reserved power within the State shall be made first to preference users in keeping with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944; and provided further that the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 per centum of the output of such dam.*

*The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, South*



Dakota, by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota, as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

The project for flood protection on the Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

#### RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

#### OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

*The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 105, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.*

*The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.*

*The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.*

*The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.*

*The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.*

#### GILA RIVER BASIN

*The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authoriza-*



tion; and the channel improvement work recommended by the District Engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condition that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements: Provided, That in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements herein authorized and the upstream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation: Provided further, That in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations: And provided further, That such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

#### SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### EEL RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Eel River, in the Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.



## SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.*

## KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

*In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.*

## LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.*

## SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.*

## SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

*The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.*

## COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

*In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.*

*In carrying out the review of House Document Numbered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.*

*The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruce Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.*

## SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

*The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.*

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

*The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.*

*The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.*

SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: Provided, That prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: And provided further, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within four years from the date of enactment of this Act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published



by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within ninety days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to revestment of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.

(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall be made within a period of ninety days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section.

(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

(e) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.



(f) As used in this section the term "former owner" means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(i) This section shall terminate three years after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: Provided, That after the regular or formal reports made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: Provided further, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

Mills Creek, Florida.

Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the Saint Johns River.

Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

San Felipe Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Texas.

El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

*Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.*

*Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.*

*Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and Kansas.*

*Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.*

*All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.*

*Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.*

*Pescadero Creek, California.*

*Soquel Creek, California.*

*San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.*

*Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.*

*Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.*

*Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, California.*

*Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.*

*Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, California.*

*Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, California.*

*Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California.*

*Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California.*

*Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.*

*Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.*

SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958".

### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other



purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple purpose projects.

(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: Provided, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: Provided further, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: And provided further, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon the approval of Congress as now provided by law.



*Sec. 302. Title III of this Act may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958".*

And the House agree to the same.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,  
JOHN A. BLATNIK,  
ROBERT E. JONES,  
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,  
RUSSELL V. MACK,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ROBERT S. KERR,  
PAT McNAMARA,  
EDWARD MARTIN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

### HENDRY COUNTY, FLA.

The Senate bill authorized a project for canals, levees, and water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Fla., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document No. 48, 85th Congress. The recommendations of the Chief of Engineers included a provision that local interests should contribute in cash 27½ percent of the construction costs of the project. This cash contribution is presently estimated at \$1,203,000.

The House amendment authorized the same project also in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers but provided that the cost sharing for the works should be on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1954. On this basis the local cash contribution would be 20 percent of the construction costs of the project presently estimated at \$875,000.

The proposed conference substitute would authorize the project for Hendry County, Fla., in accordance with the Senate bill.

### GREENVILLE HARBOR, MISS.

The Senate bill authorized the project for Greenville Harbor, Miss., substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500, for dredging 12 feet deep plus 3 feet overdepth, and one-half of the 17-foot additional depth, and provided that the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional 17-foot depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 percent in 40 equal annual payments.

The House amendment authorized the same project in accordance with the recommendation of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,530,000 and contained no proviso which would require reimbursement to the Federal Government of the cost of dredging one-half of the additional 17-foot depth.

The proposed conference substitute would authorize this project as provided in the Senate bill with a proviso that a survey be authorized in accordance with section 206.

MILLWOOD RESERVOIR AND ALTERNATE RESERVOIRS, LITTLE RIVER,  
OKLA. AND ARK.

The Senate bill modified and expanded the general plan for flood control on Red River, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La., below Denison Dam, Tex. and Okla., as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, and substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 170, 85th Congress, and contained the following provisions which differ from those in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers:

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be non-reimbursable.

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

The House amendment authorized the same project except that with respect to item (2) above it did not contain the language with respect to the installation of penstocks "if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission."

The proposed conference substitute authorizes the project as provided in the Senate bill.

## WHITE RIVER BASIN, LONE ROCK RESERVOIR

The Senate bill authorized an increase in the monetary authorization for the White River Basin in the amount of \$57 million.

The House amendment contained the same increase in monetary authorization and added a proviso as follows: "and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir."

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

## MISSOURI RIVER BASIN POWER

The Senate bill authorized an increase in the monetary authorization for the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress in the amount of \$200 million, and provided that with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

The House amendment contained the same provision with respect to the distribution of power as contained in the Senate bill but added the following language: "*Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944."



The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill with an additional proviso in lieu of the proviso added by the House amendment. This additional proviso in the proposed conference substitute would require that the distribution and sale of the reserved power within the State be made first to preference users in accordance with section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, and would further provide that the power so reserved for use within the State not exceed 50 percent of the output of the dam.

#### SALINE RIVER, ILL.

The Senate bill authorized the project for flood control on the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document No. 316, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The House amendment authorized the same project except that it increased the Federal cost to \$5,917,000 and added the proviso that in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation. The local cash contribution that would have been required by the language in the Senate bill would have been \$931,000 or \$645,000 more than required by the House amendment.

The proposed conference substitute authorizes the project as provided in the Senate bill.

#### GILA RIVER BASIN, ARIZ.

The Senate bill approved a comprehensive plan for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the report of the district engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authorization. It also authorized the channel improvement work recommended by the district engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to certain conditions of local cooperation. These conditions were that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements. The Senate bill also provided that in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements and the upstream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation and the bill provided further that in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary

of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations. The Senate bill finally provided that such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

The House amendment did not authorize this project.

The proposed conference substitute authorizes this project as provided in the Senate bill.

#### FLOOD CONTROL SURVEYS

The Senate bill contained an authorization for a flood control survey of streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, N. Mex.

The House amendment did not contain this authorization.

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

#### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

The Senate bill provided that water supply storage may be included in reservoir projects of the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand subject to certain limitations and restrictions. Subsection (c) of section 301 of title III of the Senate bill stated that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

The House amendment is identical to the Senate bill except that following the language of subsection (c) the House amendment contained the following language: “, nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water.”

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,  
JOHN A. BLATNIK,  
ROBERT E. JONES,  
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,  
RUSSELL V. MACK,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*









Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that he so well said there would be a multiplicity of suits if the Celler bill is passed. Also, I want to say that the damages would not be the damages proven but three times those damages.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You could wreck every baseball team in the country if you have a lot of smart lawyers operating under it, regardless of whether the team finally wins or loses, or whether baseball in general wins the suit.

These teams are having a hard time to stay alive now, especially in the minor leagues. We have recently seen many minor leagues fold up. We have also seen some teams in the majors in financial difficulties. Take the situation in the city of Cincinnati, for instance, if it was not for the fact that Powell Crosley, who owns the Cincinnati Reds, loves baseball and spends his money as a sort of side activity instead of playing golf, probably the Cincinnati team would be in difficulty. But Mr. Crosley loves baseball, he has spent his money on it and, thank the Lord, he has enough finances to support a good team in one of the hottest baseball cities in the country, Cincinnati. Baseball is a sport. It is not just a business like that the average individual participates in. I think we must give a little different consideration to this type of legislation than we give to the ordinary type of antitrust legislation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Of course, the gentleman is aware of the fact that the Supreme Court held that football was within the purview and foursquares of the antitrust laws.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. CELLER. Yet there have been no suits of any consequence filed against the football owners at all.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot answer that question. I understand the gentleman's question and his point. I cannot answer it, because I am not an expert on football. I leave the football division of this controversy to my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], who, I may say, has never fumbled the ball when it comes to legislation of this type.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks which I made yesterday, which through inadvertence did not get into the RECORD, may be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week I was privileged to

throw out the first ball at a softball game between the amateur All-Star girls of Lowell, Mass., and splendid young jockeys, an amateur softball team from Suffolk Downs.

The Lowell team is made up of remarkable fine young women. They are handsome and dignified, capable and true sportswomen, and I admired their behavior greatly. It was a real treat to be there and watch them play. While they lost the game 13 to 16 they showed a wonderful determined fighting spirit to build 13 runs and have no errors.

The captain and catcher of the Lowell team, Miss Margaret Demogenes, is considered one of the finest sportswomen in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Perhaps I should not have accepted it, but they gave me the beautiful pink orchid I am wearing today. It shows the gentle consideration they have for others.

The All-Star girls were raising money for a Greek school building. I know the Members of the House are interested today in education and that they would approve the philanthropic efforts of these girls, who succeeded in raising a great deal of money for their school. There must have been over 2,500 persons watching the game with very keen interest. These Greek-American girls, and the girls of other racial descent on the team, are extremely fine citizens of Lowell and Lowell is very proud of their ability.

The following girls are in the Lowell Girl All-Stars lineup: Miss Margaret Demogenes, captain; Joan Davidson, Charlotte Cate, Leona Riggs, Pauline Gouveia, Lorraine Boule, Patricia Polski, Mary Purtell, Elizabeth Bowmer, Margaret Luz, Mrs. Stama Revans.

A sports article in the Lowell Sun follows:

[From the Lowell Sun of June 23, 1958]

**BENEFIT GAME—2,500 WATCH JOCKEYS TURN BACK GIRL STARS**

**LOWELL.**—A crowd estimated at 2,500 saw the Suffolk Downs jockeys outslug the local All-Star softballers, 16-13, in a benefit game for the Hellenic school building fund on the South common yesterday afternoon.

The riders built up a 9-0 lead before the girls were able to break into the scoring column with a 5-run fourth inning. The jocks picked up seven more runs in the fifth and sixth frames, enabling them to absorb a 6-run rally by the gals in the seventh.

Owen Headley of Daytona Beach, Fla., led the jockeys at the plate with three hits including a pair of home runs. Jerry Parenti of Revere also collected three hits.

The star for the girls was Pauline Gouveia, who played a fine game at third base and got two hits. Stama Ravenas, Margaret Demogenes, Pat Polski, and Leona Riggs also had two hits each.

Representative EDITH NOURSE ROGERS threw out the first ball, while in attendance were State Representative Ray Rourke and City Councilors Joe Downes, John Janas, and Pat Walsh. Sportscaster Weldon Haire handled the announcing.

Following the game, both teams were guests at the AMVETS at a buffet supper.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to proceed out of order, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

**JOIN A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED UNION—OR LOSE YOUR JOB**

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker today some workers are forced to join a Communist-dominated union or lose a job. That is the present situation which has been created by the Congress and the decisions of the courts.

But an editorial writer of the Chicago Tribune, stating the facts on June 3, last, tells the story—and here it is:

**MR. BERFIELD'S FLEA TO CONGRESS**

One of the evils of compulsory unionism is illustrated by the case of LaRue Berfield, a sheet-metal fabricator in the Sylvania plant at Emporium, Pa. He has worked at the plant for 19 years, excepting 4 years of service with the Air Force during World War II. He is married, has two children, and is a member of his district school board.

Last January the United Electrical Machine Workers Union (UE) won a bargaining election at the plant. As a result all the company's 2,000 employees must join the union by June 15 or lose their jobs. The UE has a long record as a Communist-dominated union. For this reason it was expelled from the CIO in 1949, and there is much evidence that it has continued under Communist control.

Mr. Berfield is well acquainted with the UE. For opposing its Red leadership he was expelled from the union in 1950. Now he will be compelled to rejoin the union or give up his job.

Mr. Berfield told his story to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, asking how he can continue to earn a living without submitting to the discipline of Red labor bosses. Members of the subcommittee expressed their sympathy and said they would try to do something.

Subcommittee Counsel Jay Sourwine noted that the Supreme Court has decided that a man is entitled to be protected in his job if he associates with Communists. Mr. Berfield, however, seems to have no protection in his job if he refuses to associate with Communists.

The Taft-Hartley Act purports to protect a worker against loss of his job under a union shop for any reason other than his failure to pay union dues and assessments. But what protection is that for a man who has been expelled from the union once and is likely to be made the victim of reprisals that will discourage him from exercising his legal right to keep his job?

In practice, a union member must conform with union practices and policies if he wishes to keep his job. Under this system the labor of whole industries has been turned over to the control of one or two men, who frequently abuse their power, as the Senate Rackets Committee has shown.

The evil system is at its worst when Communists get control of a union, for the national safety as well as the welfare of individual members then becomes endangered. In the event of a national emergency loyal citizens with membership in a Communist-dominated union would be helpless against their union leaders.

One remedy is the right-to-work laws which a number of States have adopted. The laws provide that no one shall be forced against his will to belong to a union in order to hold a job.

Later David Lawrence told it again on June 6, 1958:

**PROBLEM OF A NON-COMMUNIST—WORKER ASKS CONGRESS' AID AGAINST JOINING RED-FRONT UNION TO KEEP JOB**

LaRue I. Berfield works in a factory of the Sylvania Electric Corp. at Emporium, Pa. He has worked for the same company for 19 years, but is about to lose his job through no fault of his own and through no desire of his employer to fire him. He spent 4



years in the Armed Forces—first with the 5th Air Force overseas and then 28 months in the Southwest Pacific.

But Mr. Berfield is in serious trouble. He has the misfortune of being a white citizen and not a Communist sympathizer. If he were either a Negro or a member of some Communist-front organization he and his children would be getting the protection of several of the so-called civil liberties organizations which usually raise defense funds or appear in court in behalf of persons in civil rights cases or those who plead the fifth amendment or the right of free speech under the first amendment.

Mr. Berfield, exercising his right of petition, came to Congress to tell his story. The reason he is about to be deprived of his job is because he doesn't believe in communism and is unwilling to join those who he believes are its exponents in this country. The plant where he works is engaged in defense work and makes certain articles that are classified, though it appears they have something to do with making improved radar equipment for the ballistic missile's early warning system.

After an election among the employees, Mr. Berfield told the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security the other day, a union was certified on May 16 as bargaining agent for all employees. It is known as the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America and was expelled by the CIO from its organization 8 years ago on the grounds of Communist domination.

Now since the union has obtained from the employer a contract providing for what is termed the union shop, under existing Federal law the employer is required to dismiss anyone who after 30 days does not become a member of the union. Mr. Berfield, therefore, has until June 16 next to make up his mind whether to join the union or lose his employment. He doesn't want to give up his job, but if he doesn't he will have to stultify himself by disavowing, in effect, the two loyalty oaths he has taken—1 to a civil-defense organization and 1 to a local school board. He has pledged that he is not identified with any Communist organization.

Mr. Berfield told the committee he could not in good conscience join the union because he would not be upholding his loyalty oaths to the fullest extent. He wrote a letter to the Senate subcommittee which said, in part:

"From reports of investigations by the United States Government, it has been found that the U. E. is Communist-dominated and controlled. I would like to know if a person can be forced to join such an organization in order to keep their employment?"

Here is what the CIO said in their formal resolution expelling the U. E. from its organization:

"We can no longer tolerate within the family of the CIO the Communist Party masquerading as a labor union. The time has come when the CIO must strip the mask from these false leaders whose only purpose is to deceive and betray the workers. So long as the agents of the Communist Party in the labor movement enjoy the benefits of affiliation within the CIO, they will continue to carry on this betrayal under the protection of the good name of the CIO."

Under recent Supreme Court decisions, when a union is certified as bargaining agent it cannot lose its rights because it is Communist-dominated. Indeed, there is a hint in the court rulings that the individual has a constitutional "right of free association" with Communists so long as he isn't caught participating in any overt acts of revolution against our Government.

But there seems to have been no clear-cut case in which protection is afforded to a man who wants to maintain his beliefs and

who refuses at the same time to join a Communist-dominated union.

The case points up the tyrannical power of the so-called union shop, which is a synonym for labor union monopoly. Even the American Civil Liberties Union, which is active in protecting a Negro worker who has been discriminated against by a railway labor union, speaks of the exclusive bargaining rights of unions nowadays as "comparable in scope to certain types of common-law monopolies" and, approvingly, describes the power of a labor union today as "clearly that of an economic legislature endowed by the Government." It adds that "the similarity of union and governmental action is inescapable."

But, it may be asked, if unions have become a system of government, why shouldn't they be subject to the Bill of Rights under the Constitution? Why should Mr. Berfield pay the penalty of losing his means of livelihood just because of his beliefs? The Senate subcommittee chairman, Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Democrat, has rightly promised to study the case and recommend remedial legislation. But meanwhile Mr. Berfield can only appeal to the courts to protect his job. One wonders what organizations take care of individual workers who have that kind of a legal problem to finance—especially when the victim is a white man and also is not a Communist sympathizer.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say this, notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] has spoken in opposition to the proposed bill that is going to be offered as a substitute, I know that he is not in opposition to the rule.

Mr. Celler. No; I am not in opposition to the rule.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on S. 3910.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1982)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

#### "TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

"SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and

other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:

#### "Navigation

"Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400;

"Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;

"Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$720,000;

"East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;

"Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000;

"New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000;

"Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000;

"Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;

"Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Numbered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;

"Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000;

"Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800;

"Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000;

"Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida: House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress, maintenance;

"Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;

"Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered 75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;

"Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Numbered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

"Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered 82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;

"Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;

"Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;

"Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas: House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;

"Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;



"Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;

"Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;

"Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;

"Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;

"Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;

"Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;

"Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;

"Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;

"Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;

"Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress;

"Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Numbered 144, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;

"Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;

"Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Numbered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

"Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

"Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;

"Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;

"Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;

"Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;

"Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;

"Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;

"Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;

"Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;

"Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;

"Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth

Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;

"Sluslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;

"Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;

"Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;

"Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;

"Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;

"Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;

"Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;

"San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Numbered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;

#### "Beach erosion

"State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;

"Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;

"Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;

"Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;

"Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;

"Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;

"Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;

"Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;

"Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;

"Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;

"Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;

"Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Numbered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;

"San Diego County, California: House Document Numbered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$289,000;

"Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

"SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the work which may have been done on these projects is

approved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.

"SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.

"SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the waterhyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and the availability of local funds.

"SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

"SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropri-



tions applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

"SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

"SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be conveyed upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: *And provided further*, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf River.

"SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

"SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in

and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.

"(b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, building, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.

"(c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary drainage, and for right-of-

way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

"(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Sinnissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

"(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

"(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood control, or related water development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by any agency of government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.

"SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

"Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

"Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

"Sachem's Head Harbor at Gullford, Connecticut.

"Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

"Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Champlain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint Lawrence River in Canada.

"Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, New York.



"Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

"Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Delaware.

"Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the waterchestnut (*Trapa Natans*).

"Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Maryland, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

"Currioman Bay, Virginia.

"Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

"Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

"Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

"Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

"Fenchman Creek, Florida.

"Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

"Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North Bay, Florida.

"Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida, into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

"Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Florida.

"Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh water lake at that location.

"Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep and one hundred feet wide.

"Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

"Trinity River, Texas.

"Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota-Nebraska.

"Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in Lake Michigan.

"Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minnesota.

"Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

"Anahelm Bay, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

"SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the 'River and Harbor Act of 1958.'

#### "TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

"SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfac-

tory to the Secretary of the Army that the required cooperation will be furnished.

"SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

"SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

#### "New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts

"The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first-cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

#### "Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts

"The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages

due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

#### "Connecticut River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

"The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

#### "Housatonic River Basin

"The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.

"The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

#### "Susquehanna River Basin

"The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

#### "Hudson River Basin

"The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

#### "Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina

"The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

#### "Savannah River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657, Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

#### "Central and southern Florida

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Con-



gress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and to include the following items:

"The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

#### "Mobile River Basin

"(Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

"The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

"The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

#### "Lower Mississippi River

"The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

"(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

"(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

"(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

"(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May 17, 1950.

"(e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

"(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an esti-

ated Federal cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging twelve feet deep plus three feet overdepth, and one-half of the seventeen feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional seventeen feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 per centum in forty equal annual payments: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to conduct a survey of Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, for purposes of navigation in accordance with section 206 of this title, with particular reference to the requirements of local cooperation.

"The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

#### "Trinity River Basin, Texas

"Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

#### "Red-Ouachita River Basin

"The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

"(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

"(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

#### "Gulf of Mexico

"The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$2,000,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works after completion.

#### "Arkansas River Basin

"The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the

recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

"The first section of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma', approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after 'as recommended by the Chief of Engineers,' the following: 'or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers.'

#### "White River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

#### "Pecos River Basin

"The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,000.

#### "Rio Grande Basin

"The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

#### "Upper Mississippi River Basin

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

"The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

"The project for flood protection on Eau Claire River at Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

"The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.

"The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

"The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost



of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That, if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title III of this Act.

"The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$796,000.

#### *"Great Lakes Basin*

"The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

"The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$305,000.

#### *"Missouri River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress: *Provided*, That, with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed: *Provided*, That the distribution and sale of such reserved power within the State shall be made first to preference users in keeping with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944; and provided further that the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 per centum of the output of such dam.

"The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not ex-

ceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota, as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

"The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

"The project for flood protection on the Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

"The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

"The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

"The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

#### *"Red River of the North Basin*

"The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

#### *"Ohio River Basin*

"The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

"The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

"The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-

neers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

"The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.

"The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 105, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

"The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chadokoin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.

"The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

"The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

"The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

"The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

"The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### *"Gila River Basin*

"The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authorization; and the channel improvement work recommended by the District Engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condition that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the



work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements herein authorized and the upstream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation: *Provided further*, That in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations: *And provided further*, That such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

#### *"Sacramento River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

"The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### *"Eel River Basin*

"The project for flood protection on the Eel River in the Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### *"Weber River Basin, Utah*

"The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

#### *"San Joaquin River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

#### *"Kaweah and Tule River Basins*

"In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.

#### *"Los Angeles River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

#### *"Santa Ana River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in

the Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

#### *"San Dieguito River Basin*

"The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

#### *"Columbia River Basin*

"In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954.

"In carrying out the review of House Document Numbered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than those contained in said House Document Numbered 531.

"The preparation of detailed plans for the Brucers Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

#### *"Sammamish River Basin*

"The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

#### *"Territory of Alaska*

"The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

"The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.

"Sec. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the

provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within four years from the date of enactment of this Act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

"Sec. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

"(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within ninety days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

"(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to reversion of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.

"(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall be made within a period of ninety days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

"(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that



such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section.

"(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

"(c) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.

"(f) As used in this section the term 'former owner' means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children or the heirs at law; and the term 'present record owner of land' shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

"(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

"(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(i) This section shall terminate three years after the date of its enactment.

"Sec. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *Provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project of the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

"Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.

"Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hud-

son, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.

"Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.

"Mills Creek, Florida.

"Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the Saint Johns River.

"Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.

"Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.

"San Felipe Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Texas.

"El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

"Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamo-gordo, New Mexico.

"Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.

"Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork at Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.

"Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.

"Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and Kansas.

"Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.

"All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.

"Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam.

"Pescadero Creek, California.

"Soquel Creek, California.

"San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California.

"Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, California.

"Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California.

"Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, California.

"Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, California.

"Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California.

"Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California.

"Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.

"Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

"Sec. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

"Sec. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

"Sec. 209. Title II may be cited as the 'Flood Control Act of 1958'.

#### "TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

"Sec. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple purpose projects.

"(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: *And provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project, but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

"(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon



the approval of Congress as now provided by law.

"SEC. 302. Title III of this Act may be cited as the 'Water Supply Act of 1958'."

And the House agree to the same.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,  
JOHN A. BLATNIK,  
ROBERT E. JONES,  
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,  
RUSSELL V. MACK,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ROBT. S. KERR,  
PAT McNAMARA,  
EDWARD MARTIN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

#### HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

The Senate bill authorized a project for canals, levees, and water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, 85th Congress. The recommendations of the Chief of Engineers included a provision that local interests should contribute in cash 27½ percent of the construction costs of the project. This cash contribution is presently estimated at \$1,203,000.

The House amendment authorized the same project also in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers but provided that the cost sharing for the works should be on the same basis as that prescribed for works authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1954. On this basis the local cash contribution would be 20 percent of the construction costs of the project presently estimated at \$875,000.

The proposed conference substitute would authorize the project for Hendry County, Florida, in accordance with the Senate bill.

#### GREENVILLE HARBOR, MISSISSIPPI

The Senate bill authorized the project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500, for dredging 12 feet deep plus 3 feet overdepth, and one-half of the 17 feet additional depth, and provided that the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional 17-foot depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 percent in 40 equal annual payments.

The House amendment authorized the same project in accordance with the recommendation of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,530,000 and contained no proviso which would require reimbursement to the Federal Government of the cost of dredging one-half of the additional 17-foot depth.

The proposed conference substitute would authorize this project as provided in the Senate bill with a proviso that a survey be authorized in accordance with section 206.

#### MILLWOOD RESERVOIR AND ALTERNATE RESERVOIRS LITTLE RIVER, OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS

The Senate bill modified and expanded the general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and

Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, and substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, 85th Congress, and contained the following provisions which differ from those in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers:

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

The House amendment authorized the same project except that with respect to item (2) above it did not contain the language with respect to the installation of penstocks "if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission."

The proposed conference substitute authorizes the project as provided in the Senate bill.

#### WHITE RIVER BASIN—LONE ROCK RESERVOIR

The Senate bill authorized an increase in the monetary authorization for the White River Basin in the amount of \$57,000,000.

The House amendment contained the same increase in monetary authorization and added a proviso as follows: "and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to provide that penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the Lone Rock Reservoir."

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

#### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN POWER

The Senate bill authorized an increase in the monetary authorization for the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress in the amount of \$200,000,000, and provided that with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plant to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed.

The House amendment contained the same provision with respect to the distribution of power as contained in the Senate bill but added the following language: "Provided, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944."

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill with an additional proviso in lieu of the proviso added by the House amendment. This additional proviso in the proposed conference substitute would require that the distribution and sale of the reserved power within the State be made first to preference users in accordance with section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, and would further provide that the power so reserved for use within the State not exceed 50 per centum of the output of the dam.

#### SALINE RIVER, ILLINOIS

The Senate bill authorized the project for flood control on the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, 84th Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The House amendment authorized the same project except that it increased the

Federal cost to \$5,917,000 and added the proviso that in lieu of the cash contribution recommended by the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash, the sum of \$286,000, in addition to other items of local cooperation. The local cash contribution that would have been required by the language in the Senate bill would have been \$931,000 or \$645,000 more than required by the House amendment.

The proposed conference substitute authorizes the project as provided in the Senate bill.

#### GILA RIVER BASIN, ARIZONA

The Senate bill approved a comprehensive plan for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authorization. It also authorized the channel improvement work recommended by the District Engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to certain conditions of local cooperation. These conditions were that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements. The Senate bill also provided that in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements and the upstream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation and the bill provided further that in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations. The Senate bill finally provided that such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

The House amendment did not authorize this project.

The proposed conference substitute authorizes this project as provided in the Senate bill.

#### FLOOD CONTROL SURVEY

The Senate bill contained an authorization for a flood control survey of streams and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The House amendment did not contain this authorization.

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

#### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

The Senate bill provided that water supply storage may be included in reservoir projects of the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand



subject to certain limitations and restrictions. Subsection (c) of section 301 of title III of the Senate bill stated that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

The House amendment is identical to the Senate bill except that following the language of subsection (c) the House amendment contained the following language: "nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of the water."

The proposed conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,  
JOHN A. BLATNIK,  
ROBERT E. JONES,  
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,  
RUSSELL V. MACK,  
Managers on the Part of the House.

#### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 2 of the Small Business Committee may sit tomorrow afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### DELAY PLAN FOR PROPERTY OF MENOMINEE TRIBE

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6322) to provide that the dates for submission of plan for future control of property and transfer of the trust property of the Menominee Tribe shall be delayed, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 10, 1958.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6322 as introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and passed by the House provided for a 2-year extension of time within which the Menominee Tribe was to prepare its termination program—that is, until December 31, 1959. It also provided for a 3-year extension of the final date for cessation of Federal responsibility—that is, until June 30, 1961. It did not change the provision of existing law authorizing appropriations to reimburse the tribe for costs incurred by it in preparing the termination program.

H. R. 6322 was amended in the Senate to require the tribal program to be submitted by December 31, 1958, and to provide for termination of Federal responsibility on or before December 31, 1960. The Senate amendment also provided

that, if the tribe failed to submit a satisfactory termination program by December 31, 1958, the Secretary of the Interior should prepare one and should, unless agreement was reached by June 30, 1959, transfer the tribal property to a trustee for management or disposition for the benefit of the tribe. Finally, the Senate amendment provided for reimbursement of the tribal costs of preparing the program to the extent of \$275,000 or one-half of the expenditure from tribal funds, whichever is less.

Thus there were four points to be considered in conference:

First. The date for submission of the report—December 31, 1959, as provided by the House or December 31, 1958, as provided by the Senate. The conferees recommend a compromise date of February 1, 1959.

Second. The date for final termination of Federal responsibility—June 30, 1961, as provided by the House or December 31, 1960, as provided by the Senate. The conferees accepted the Senate date.

Third. The provision of the Senate for action by the Secretary of the Interior if the tribe does not prepare a program on time and cannot agree on the matter. The conferees accepted the Senate's proposed language.

Fourth. The amount of appropriations authorized to reimburse the tribe for expenditures from tribal funds. The conferees recommend an amendment which, in effect, provides for appropriations sufficient to cover (1) all expenses heretofore incurred by the tribe plus (2) \$275,000 or one-half of the expenses hereafter incurred whichever is less. This is more generous toward the tribe than the Senate's amendment and less generous than the existing law which the bill, as it passed the House, did not disturb.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Florida, Mr. HALEY, chairman of the House Indian Subcommittee, for his complete and full cooperation during the past 2 years in attempting to secure passage of my bill H. R. 6322, as originally introduced.

His statement on the floor of the House today certainly indicates that every effort was made to get the Senate to recede from its untenable position. In outlining the conference report the gentleman from Florida has clearly indicated that all expenses incurred by the tribe up to and including the date this bill is enacted into law will be fully reimbursed by the Federal Government. I would like to read for the record the termination costs expended or committed by the Menominee Tribe and approved by the Department of the Interior up to and including June 10, 1958.

*Termination costs expended or committed by Menominee Tribe and approved by Department of the Interior to June 10, 1958*

Delegations to Washington, D. C.	\$13,070.74
Delegations elsewhere on termination	1,541.96
University of Wisconsin and State study committee	30,000.00
Forest survey study	10,000.00
Expenses, tribal representatives, State study committee	3,446.20
Audits of tribal accounts, request of Bureau	862.15

*Termination costs expended or committed by Menominee Tribe and approved by Department of the Interior to June 10, 1958—Continued*

Quarters for State and university study group	\$350.60
Salary increases and expenses, chairman of advisory council, due to termination	7,375.00
Extra fees and expenses, tribal attorneys, due to termination	28,000.00
Land use committee expenses	2,057.00
Coordinating and negotiating committee budget	35,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,536.35
Advisory board, general council, and committees appointed for termination work	12,400.00
Salary and expenses, termination interpreter	3,600.00
Special counsel on tax, government and business organization, fees and expenses	25,000.00
Cadastral survey	10,000.00
Agency termination costs paid by tribe	18,500.00
Grand total	202,740.00

The above costs under this conference report will be fully reimbursed by the Federal Government. There may be other costs which have been incurred by the tribe which may have been overlooked in the above listing. However, the language of the conference report as explained by the gentleman from Florida clearly indicates the intent of this Congress to fully reimburse all costs incurred in the way of obligations by the tribe up to and including the date the so-called Laird bill is signed by the President.

As the Members of Congress know, so-called termination of an Indian tribe represents a modification of a treaty between the United States and the tribe involved. Its principal effect is to deprive the tribe of tax exemption on its tribal lands, a status guaranteed perpetually by the treaty.

The Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, most of whom reside within my congressional district, is the subject of this latest experiment, an experiment which represents another distinct change in our methods of dealing with our Indian wards, all of whom have been subjected to tremendous policy changes over the years.

I hasten to assure you that the Menominee Tribe has agreed to this proposal in principle. In 1954, Congress enacted Public Law 399, an act designed to accomplish this purpose. It provided merely that Menominee tribal funds required to complete the termination process could be made available to the tribe by the Secretary of the Interior. When the tribe's officials and advisors began attacking the problems involved in the release of Federal jurisdiction and merger within the scheme of government of the State of Wisconsin, it became obvious that the problems were many and complicated; also, that the costs involved would be fairly substantial. Since the Federal Government had chosen to modify the treaty entered into between the United States and the Menominee Tribe, the tribal representatives reasoned that the cost of this process should be borne by the United States. I agreed with them. So did the Wisconsin Senators



and other members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation. On May 12, 1955, I introduced a bill—H. R. 6218, 84th Congress, 1st session—to provide that Federal funds should be made available to pay the costs of termination. To achieve the same purpose, Senator WILEY introduced S. 3277 on February 24, 1956.

In hearings before the Indian Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on H. R. 6218 my reasoning impressed the subcommittee. The committee recommended the Laird bill H. R. 6218 for favorable action. That committee did so on May 29, 1956. It passed the House on June 5, 1956.

H. R. 6218 then went to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate. It was favorably reported by the Senate committee on July 5, 1956—Senate Report No. 2411, 84th Congress.

The Senate committee had the following to say respecting H. R. 6218:

The initial use of the tribal funds as presently authorized, subject to reimbursement by the United States, will permit considerably more freedom in contracting for planning services, and will also permit reimbursement to the tribe for contributions to State agencies for special planning services. The tribe has found it necessary to make such contributions, but they are not made under section 6 of the Termination Act.

When the Menominee termination program was enacted during the 83d Congress, no provision was made for the use of Federal funds to finance termination planning. However, the Secretary of the Interior, in recommending enactment of H. R. 6218, submitted statistics which indicated that the tribe could be expected to continue to incur annual deficits which would have to be paid from its capital reserve.

The report went on to point out that the Wisconsin Legislature had appropriated funds, that the tribe would, in the absence of such legislation, be unable to complete the termination process.

The bill was passed by the Senate on July 6, 1956, and the President added his signature on July 14, 1956.

During 1957, when representatives of the Menominee Tribe and the Wisconsin congressional delegation found it necessary to request additional time for certain activities required by the Termination Act, I introduced H. R. 6322—85th Congress, 1st session—on March 25, 1957.

H. R. 6322 was favorably reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House on August 6, 1957. Although there was some discussion of the cost of reimbursement provision of the Termination Act, the House committee took no action with respect to the act of July 14, 1956. It inserted the following in its report—House Report No. 1013, 85th Congress, 1st session:

Finally, in view of somewhat similar legislation passed by Congress during the present session in which a ceiling was placed on the total expenditures of the Klamath Indian Tribe for carrying out its program for termination of Federal supervision of services, the committee members intend at an early date to consider amending the Menominee Termination Act so as to provide for a maximum amount of Federal funds which may be expended in the implementation of the Menominee Termination Act of 1954.

H. R. 6322 as reported by the House committee, was approved by the House on August 19, 1957.

After very perfunctory hearings, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate, on August 23, 1957, reported an amended version of H. R. 6322. Although it did not cover the item in its hearings, the Senate committee version, among other things, adopted the following amendment proposed by the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER]:

Such amounts of Menominee tribal funds as may be required for this purpose shall be made available by the Secretary. In order to reimburse the tribe, in part, for expenditures of such tribal funds as the Secretary deems necessary for the purposes of carrying out the requirements of this section [6], there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to one-half of such expenditures of tribal funds, or the sum of \$275,000, whichever is the lesser amount.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee was adopted by the Senate on August 26, 1957.

On August 28, 1957, the House, disagreed to the Senate amendments, and asked for a conference with the Senate. Messrs. HALEY, ENGLE, ASPINALL, MILLER of Nebraska, and BERRY were appointed House conferees.

On August 30, 1957, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to H. R. 6322, agreed to the conference asked by the House, and appointed Senators NEUBERGER, CHURCH, and WATKINS as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate position in even requiring the Menominee Indian Tribe to pay half of their future termination expenses is a body blow at the entire program of termination of Indian tribes throughout the United States. It is reminiscent of the action of some early agents who, acting on behalf of the United States, shamefully overreached Indian tribes in carrying on negotiations. All of us have deplored this conduct. If we deplore that, we must be consistent enough to deplore and resist such action today. I am disappointed in this provision but must accept it in order to secure the much needed time extension.

I am reluctantly accepting this Conference Report today only because it is necessary for us to secure a 2-year extension of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Tribe. The action of the Senate in requiring the Menominee Indians to pay one-half of all termination expenses which they incur in the future is reprehensible to me. I believe these costs should be fully reimbursed by the Federal Government. It has always been my position that since the termination program of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indians is in effect a modification of the treaty between the United States and the Menominee Indian Tribe that the expenses in connection with terminating this treaty should be fully reimbursed by the United States Government. There are some Members of Congress who seem to have a bleeding heart on behalf of certain foreign countries but when it comes to their own backyard, they over-

look the responsibility of our Federal Government at home.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD at this point a memorandum dated June 6, 1958, from the Menominee Tribe relating to their position on the conference report on the Laird bill, H. R. 6322.

#### MEMORANDUM OF POSITION OF MENOMINEE TRIBE ON CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 6322

At a meeting of the advisory council of the Menominee Tribe and the coordinating and negotiating committee of the tribe, held at Keshena, Wis., on June 5, 1958, it was decided to advise Senators WILEY and PROXMIRE and Congressman LAIRD of the following position of the Menominee Tribe with respect to the conference report on H. R. 6322, as adopted by the conference committee on June 5:

1. Since the conference report provides with respect to reimbursement of costs of termination that the Federal Government shall pay 100 percent of the costs prior to the day that H. R. 6322 becomes law, it is important to have clarified on the floor whether existing good faith cost commitments, contractual and otherwise, made by the State and tribal authorities prior to the effective date of H. R. 6322 would be subject to full reimbursement, in the event the conference report is adopted.

2. The conference report would provide a December 31, 1960, termination date. While the Menominee Tribe and the officials of the State of Wisconsin and the Menominee Indian Study Committee have pointed out that it may be necessary to obtain action by the 1961 Wisconsin Legislature, the tribe at this time offers no objection to the December 31, 1960, date. Should it become apparent that action of the 1961 Wisconsin Legislature is required, this would have to be presented to Congress in light of that situation.

3. Under the conference report, the date for submission by the tribe of plans required by section 7 of Public Law 399, as amended, would be February 1, 1959. The tribe has requested that this date be established as March 31, 1959. The additional time was requested by the tribe for the reason that certain very important studies on business organization and governmental problems, directly involved in the plan, have not yet been completed and it appears reasonably certain that the March 31, 1959, date would enable the Menominee Tribe and assisting groups to do a much better job of planning.

4. The conference report reverses previous congressional policy contained in Public Law 715, with respect to reimbursement by the Federal Government of costs of termination. Public Law 715 provided that all costs of termination would be borne by the Federal Government and established a termination date of December 31, 1958. Under the conference report, the Menominee Tribe is required to bear at least 50 percent of the cost of termination incurred subsequent to the effective date of H. R. 6322, if enacted. For the Menominee Tribe to share in the cost of termination will require it to reduce its capital assets which are required, and should be retained, for any effective long-range, permanent plan for the tribe. If Congress feels it should reverse its position with respect to bearing the costs of termination 100 percent by the Federal Government, we feel that the tribe should in any event not be required to pay any of the expenses prior to December 31, 1958, in accordance with Public Law 715.

5. It is essential for the effective carrying out of Public Law 399, 83d Congress, providing for termination of Federal supervision, that the termination date be extended to at least December 31, 1960. Therefore, it is







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 26, 1958  
For actions of June 25, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 105

## CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	3,24	
Area redevelopment.....	33	
Banking.....	32	
Building space.....	9	
CCC.....	32	
Civil defense.....	37	
Cooperatives.....	14	
Corn.....	35	
Electrification.....	34	
Employment.....	27	
Ethics.....	25	
Farm prices.....	28	
Farm program....	1,13,16,29	
FHA.....	32	
Food stamps.....	2	
Food supply.....	37	
Foreign aid.....	30	
Foreign trade.....	20	
Forestry.....	17,36	
Grain storage.....	31	
Humane slaughter.....	19	
Industrial uses.....	14	
Lands.....	10	
Legislative program..	13,26	
Libraries.....	39	
Loans.....	32	
Marketing facilities....	13	
Milk.....	15,41	
Natural resources.....	10	
Personnel.....	25,42	
Property.....	6	
Public Law 480.....	20	
Public works.....	7	
Reclamation.....	3,22	
Research.....	21	
Small business.....	5	
Statehood.....	18	
Transportation.....	4	
Vehicles.....	40	
Water resources.....	38	
Watersheds.....	23	
Wheat.....	11	
Wildlife.....	12,38	

HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. To be debated today. Senate committee ordered reported bill for increased industrial uses of farm products. Senate committee reported measure to extend special milk program for 60 days. House committee ordered reported food stamp bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke against Senate Committee farm bill. Both Houses adopted conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Quie introduced and discussed measure to extend special milk program for 90 days.

## HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 5 hours of debate and waiving points of order against H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill. Rep. McCormack announced that debate on the bill will begin today, June 26. pp. 11106, D594, 11088
2. FOOD STAMPS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 13054, to direct the Secretary to establish a food stamp plan. p. D593
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. p. 11065  
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 20. p. 11063

4. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 2 hours debate on H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. pp. 11105, D594  
Rep. Rogers, Fla., urged adoption of a Senate amendment to H. R. 12695, the excise-tax rate extension bill, which would repeal the tax on transportation. p. 11064
5. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. p. D593  
Rep. Derounian inserted a constituents's letter commending the work of the Small Business Administration. pp. 11100-01
6. **PROPERTY.** The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 12165, to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made on certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government agencies. p. D593
7. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors, and flood control authorization bill. The Senate had agreed to the report earlier. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11094-96, 11022-25
8. **RECLAMATION.** The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Considered and began reading for amendment H. R. 594, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Thereafter rejected by a vote of 15-5 a motion to recommit the bill to Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation. A point of order was then made and sustained of no quorum and meeting was adjourned." p. D593
9. **BUILDING SPACE.** Agreed to a concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 95, authorizing the correction of an error in the enrollment of S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 10 years. p. 11097
10. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath nontidal navigable waters in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11097-11100
11. **WHEAT.** Rep. Mumma inserted a newspaper article, "Wheatgrowers Favor Quotas for 1959 - Lebanon County Farmers, in Light Ballot, Vote No on Controls Issue." p. 11101
12. **WILDLIFE.** Both Houses received from Interior a proposed bill "to revise the Alaska game law and to provide for the protection of marine mammals on and off the coast of Alaska"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 10996, 11105.
13. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Rep. McCormack announced that after consideration of the farm bill, the omnibus transportation bill, H. R. 12832, will be considered under suspension of the rules. He also announced that H. R. 4504, to improve marketing facilities for perishable commodities, has been taken off the program and will not be considered this week. p. 11088



over the disclosures that four leaders in the Hungarian revolution have been executed after a secret trial.

The irony of the affair is that Moscow has been portraying Hungary as an independent nation and now pretends that the revolution's leaders were punished by the local government in Budapest. The world, however, is convinced that Moscow ordered the executions and that, in the captive countries, Moscow's word is law. Both Houses of our Congress unanimously adopted last week a resolution expressing America's deep sense of indignation over the Soviet murder of Premier Nagy and his associates.

With characteristic arrogance, the tyrants of the Soviet Union have publicized the execution of the four Hungarian leaders as a lesson for all those who are planning plots against the people. The threat to all the captive countries in Eastern Europe is clear.

Communist imperialism still defiantly waves its bloodstained hands before the world. There must be no letup in our resistance, through the cold war, to the Soviet schemes. For the Communists are engaged in a desperate game of deception. They are actively trying to infiltrate and subvert the free governments of the world. The Communist movement is not just a political belief, as some of our cloistered Supreme Court Justices naively have declared. The Communist conspiracy is international. It is a military menace.

The Communist leopard showed conclusively last week that it cannot change its spots.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR OF THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is most gratifying to note the enthusiastic reception which has been extended to the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra during their South American tour. In contrast to the recent less fortunate incidents, this news serves to reemphasize the value of cultural exchange in our international relations. It is to be hoped that this encouraging sign will serve as a reminder to us all that there are faithful and constructive things that can be done in the field of cultural exchange to buttress the objectives of United States foreign policy.

Mr. President, in this connection I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Latins Hail Philharmonic," from the Minneapolis Star for June 6, be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

##### LATINS HAIL PHILHARMONIC

Something has been happening regularly for 5 weeks that proves many South Americans like us North Americans and even admire explosively some aspects of our culture. It is something that should underscore for all of us the importance of the cultural front in our foreign relations. We refer to the fantastically successful tour of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

In the capital cities of Venezuela and Peru, where Vice President Nixon was exposed to one kind of mob, the Philharmonic also was mobbed—by enthusiastic fans reluctant to call it an evening. In Lima, the crowd did its best to atone for the attack on Nixon, and "The Star Spangled Banner" got the biggest ovation. In Chile, cheering crowds followed conductor Bernstein in the streets.

Major causes of United States difficulties in the Americas are political and economic. But once anti-United States sentiment is aroused it embraces all aspects of our behavior.

"The old catchwords about the intellectual crudeness of North Americans, their cultural shortcomings and their boorishness are treasured as novel thoughts," writes Tad Szulc in the New York Times.

The Philharmonic's tour has discredited many of those catchwords.

#### EXECUTION OF IMRE NAGY AND ASSOCIATES IN HUNGARY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is gratifying to note that the deplorable execution of Hungary's Nagy is not being received with acquiescence and apathy in countries who have had association with the Communist bloc. I call the attention of the Senate to the New York Times article of June 23 concerning the vigorous protest of the Yugoslavian Government against the violation of an honorable agreement and the subsequent cruel treatment and ultimate murder of Nagy.

Clearly, the Yugoslav people are incensed over the trial by terror in Hungary. To this degree the tragedy of Nagy may serve a useful purpose in clarifying Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

##### BELGRADE ASSAILS BUDAPEST FRAUD—PROTEST ON NAGY CALLS CHARGE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY AIDED HIM A PURE FABRICATION

(By Elie Abel)

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 23.—The Yugoslav Government registered a vigorous protest today against the secret trial and execution of Imre Nagy and his associates.

In a note delivered this morning by Jovo Kopicic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Budapest, President Tito's government suggested bluntly that the entire indictment against Mr. Nagy, Gen. Pal Maliter, military leader in the uprising, and two others smacked of fraud.

Belgrade rejected as "fabricated from the beginning to the end," the Hungarian Justice Ministry's accusation that Mr. Nagy, Hungary's Premier during the 1956 uprising, had directed a last-ditch campaign of resistance to the new regime installed by the Soviet Army while he was in asylum at the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest.

In light of this patently false allegation and the fact that the trial was secret, there is good reason to doubt the "truthfulness of the rest of the indictment," the Yugoslav note said.

##### DIPLOMATS SURPRISED AT TONE

The protest note, drafted last weekend at a meeting of the highest Yugoslav leaders with President Tito on Brioni Island, surprised some diplomats here by the sharpness of its tone.

Not a line of note was calculated to spare the feelings of the Hungarian regime or its Soviet sponsors. The language indicated that the Yugoslav leadership realized it was in for a long and bitter struggle, one that would not be sweetened by synthetic politeness.

Belgrade said the Hungarian Government had twice violated its guaranty of safe conduct to Mr. Nagy and his associates. The first time was November 22, 1956, when they

were kidnaped on emerging from the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest and sent into forced exile in Rumania, the note said. The second breach of the agreement was Mr. Nagy's execution, Belgrade charged.

The whole business was staged "to aggravate and justify" the current Soviet bloc campaign against Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav note commented.

It termed the Hungarian Government's action "a crude and completely unprovoked attack" that dealt "a heavy blow to relations between the two countries."

##### SOVIET PRODDING SUGGESTED

Without too much subtlety, the Yugoslav note implied that the Hungarian Government had joined the attack on Soviet orders rather than of its own free will.

Even in that event, however, Budapest deserved condemnation because relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia have been improving after a long period of estrangement and this progress now has been set back, the note went on.

Belgrade added a reminder that in 1949 Laszlo Rajk, another Hungarian Communist, had been tried and put to death in an effort to prove that Yugoslavia was guilty of interference in Hungarian affairs. Only after "much innocent blood" had been shed was the Hungarian Government forced to admit that the proofs against Mr. Rajk were fabricated, the note said.

Finally Belgrade reminded the Hungarian Government that Mr. Nagy was not in a position to carry any kind of political activities from the Yugoslav Embassy because the building off Heroes Square in Budapest, was "under strict supervision of Soviet Army units and the Hungarian security police" throughout his period of asylum.

The note mentioned that a Yugoslav diplomat had been shot dead inside the embassy by fire from Soviet tanks in the streets.

"The Yugoslav Government and our peoples have received this sudden news about the secret trial and execution of Imre Nagy with deep bitterness," the note said.

#### HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as the sponsor of S. 1497, the companion to the House-passed bill providing for the humane slaughter of animals, I was particularly pleased to note the June 22 Washington Post editorial entitled "Temporizing With Cruelty. There is no need for further study of humane-slaughter techniques. They are based on the simple assumption that an animal should be rendered unconscious before it is killed. I doubt very much that we are presently at a loss for effective scientific methods of accomplishing this end.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

##### TEMPORIZING WITH CRUELTY

It is a real misfortune that the Senate Agriculture Committee, yielding to the pressure of a number of big meatpackers, reported on Wednesday a cynical bill calling for a 2-year study of humane methods of slaughter in American packinghouses. The committee had before it a moderate practical measure, a companion to the Podge bill passed by the House of Representatives, which would have precluded United States Government purchases of products from slaughterhouses employing inhumane techniques. The bill thoroughly deserved the Agriculture Committee's approval. We hope



it will be substituted for the dilatory and evasive measure reported by the committee when that issue comes to the floor.

There is no need whatever for a 2-year study of humane-slaughter techniques. They have been studied and perfected by universities; they have been tested in operation by a number of progressive meatpackers; they have long been in use—and required by law—in civilized European countries. They are based on the simple principle that an animal ought to be rendered unconscious before it is killed—instead of being put to death by the sadistic methods still widely used in the United States. Abandonment by unnecessary cruelty to animals in this enlightened land is long overdue.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that a resolution I have recently received from the Pittsburgh annual conference of the Methodist Church concerning humane slaughter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**A RESOLUTION CONCERNING SLAUGHTER OF MEAT ANIMALS, THE PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**

Whereas various bills on the subject of humane slaughter of meat animals have been introduced in the Congress of the United States dealing with several phases of this question and representing different points of view, some of which have been presented in the interest of those friendly to the packers and recommending delay and nonaction; and

Whereas Senate bill 1497 has been introduced and sponsored by Senators HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota; RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, of Oregon, Democrats; and WILLIAM A. PURTELL, of Connecticut, Republican, making humane methods mandatory but granting a 2-year delay to give the packing plants plenty of time to convert, with House bill 8308 also having been presented as compromise and having been adopted by the House on February 4, 1958; and

Whereas those numbered as favorable to humane slaughter of meat animals are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in its editorials, the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, the National Farmers Union, various units of the Association of Business and Professional Women, the Catholic War Veterans, the American Legion and other groups, the two big packinghouse workers' unions, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, and, very significantly, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and several companies have introduced humane methods of slaughtering; and

Whereas at the hearing before the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee this year and the Senate committee last year not one Christian religious organization as such was on hand to plead for passage of these bills: therefore be it

*Resolved by the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church:*

First. We oppose a widespread situation in this country where millions of meat animals for American tables are slaughtered every year under conditions of unthinkable brutality.

Second. We strongly urge increasing use of humane slaughtering methods which have long been in use in Britain, Holland, Switzerland, in all the Scandinavian countries, and also in New Zealand and the Fiji Islands, and we commend the several American packing plants which have employed such methods, the use of anesthetics, a captive-bolt pistol.

Third. We protest the delay in dealing with such a situation and call upon the Congress

to enact at once the legislation necessary to correct the present situation and to insure humane slaughtering methods in the packing plants of the United States. Such bills as Senate bill 1497 and House bill 8308 are samples of the legislation required.

**CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico under the same conditions as I have heretofore yielded.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 24, 1958, pp. 10934-10942, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me, in order that I may make a statement on the conference report?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not have the floor, so I cannot yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEFAUVER in the chair). The Senator from New Mexico was yielded to by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I yielded on the condition that it would not count as a speech by me on the Alaskan statehood bill and on the further condition that I would not thereby lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well, Mr. President; I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, before the Senator from South Dakota proceeds, I wonder whether it will be desirable to have a quorum call, in order to have a full attendance of Senators to consider the conference report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I know of no question or controversy on the report.

The conferees met on yesterday and, after a full and free discussion of the different points at issue, every member of the conference committee, both the conferees on the part of the Senate and the conferees on the part of the House, signed the report.

I take the floor at this time to make that statement, first.

In the second place, I wish to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the conference committee for the effective

way in which they presented the point of view of the Senate.

Third, Mr. President, I take the floor because I wish to call attention to the achievement of an agreement on the so-called power-reservation clause with reference to the Missouri River Basin authorization.

The House had included a proviso to the reservation clause. The proviso appeared in both the House version and in the Senate version of the bill. The proviso was subject to at least dual interpretations. Under the interpretation which I obtained informally from the officials in the Department of the Interior, it would have, or could have negated the power reservation.

The House proviso read as follows:

*Provided*, That the distribution of such power shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

It was believed by those with whom I conferred that that would not merely insure preference for the preference customers within the State where a dam was located, but it would also prevent any distribution of reserve power to any other than preference customers. Consequently, I proposed the language which was adopted by the conferees. That language is as follows:

*Provided*, That the distribution and sale of such reserve power within the State shall be made first to preference users in keeping with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944: *And provided further*, That the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 percent of the output of such dam.

I have literally and verbatim read the words of the proviso as they appear in the conference report.

I call attention to the fact that by using the words "shall be made first to preference users in keeping with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944," the proviso does not prevent the sale and distribution to other than preference users of the reserve power which the preference customers within the State might not themselves need.

Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 provides, first, that the power which is excess to the needs of the Corps of Engineers shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, and he shall dispose of it in such fashion as to accomplish the most widespread use at the lowest rates consistent with good business principles. That of itself does not forbid the sale to customers other than preference customers.

The second portion of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 requires that preference be given to rural cooperatives, municipalities, and other public agencies. But it will be seen that, taken together, there is no prohibition of the sale to customers other than preference customers if the purpose of widespread distribution and lowest rates consistent with sound business principles and approval by the Federal Power Commission is complied with.

It was to preserve the possible sale to other than preference customers, out of the reserve power, that the first part of this proviso was proposed.



The second part of the proviso was developed and proposed in the conference committee in order to avoid any possible misconception or trouble over interpretation as to what a reasonable amount might be. The total amount of power which can be generated by the great dams on the Missouri River in South Dakota will be somewhat more than 1 billion kilowatts. The amount which will be produced will probably be in excess of 1,100,000,000 kilowatts. The Big Bend Dam—the one dam which is yet to be constructed, and which will come within the terms of the reservation—will produce, so it is estimated, slightly more than 200,000 kilowatts.

By means of the language of the second proviso, we seek to make clear just what a reasonable amount would be.

The proviso reads:

*And provided further, That the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 percent of the output of such dam.*

In other words, in round figures, a reasonable amount would be identified as roughly 100,000 kilowatts or whatever above that might be the odd amount of the total production.

I make this statement definitely, Mr. President, as the author of the proviso and as a member of the conference committee, because I do not want the proviso to be misunderstood, nor do I want any problem of interpretation to arise in the future.

In the statement of the managers on the part of the House, I notice that they have paraphrased the proviso as follows:

*Provided, That the power so reserved for use within the State not exceed 50 percent of the output of the dam.*

But, Mr. President, I feel that that is not quite an accurate paraphrase; and the interpretation must be that which is provided by the conference report itself, namely:

*Provided further, That the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 percent of the output of such dam.*

That is different, in this respect: It is an affirmative earmarking or directive of 50 percent, and not a mere negative limitation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield to me?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am happy to yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I wish to ask several questions of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota about this reservation.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon speak louder, so all of us can hear him?

Mr. NEUBERGER. Yes, Mr. President.

I will say that I wish to ask several questions of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota about this power reservation, as it finally has emerged from the conference committee.

I ask the questions for a reason which is very pertinent to those of us who come from the Pacific Northwest. There has been a great deal of controversy—as the

chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee knows—over the distribution of power among the Northwest States from projects owned and operated by the Federal Government on the Columbia River system.

Furthermore, there have been some protests from my State of Oregon, which predominantly is served by private utility companies, with respect to the operation of the preference clause in the neighboring State of Washington, where there are more publicly owned agencies.

So I should like to ask a few questions, for the purpose of clarification.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I am happy to have the questions asked by the Senator from Oregon, because I know he has studied the question, has conducted hearings on the problem, has prepared a brief on the subject, and is informed in regard to the principles and questions involved.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator for his kind remarks.

Here is the first question I should like to ask. Under the operation of this reservation, as it has come before us in the conference report, would a private utility company in the State of South Dakota where the power project is located prevail over a public agency in another State with respect to power from a Corps of Engineers dam in South Dakota?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That would depend upon whether the power was within this reservation of power. Within this reservation of power, it would.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Within the 50 percent?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Within the 50 percent, it would.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other words, within the 50 percent portion of the output of that Federal dam, a private power company in South Dakota could prevail over a publicly owned system in another State?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, but I point out, in that connection, it is not the power company that prevails; it is the customers of the power company who prevail. The distribution of the power would be subject to the provision of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, which provides that distribution shall be such as to accomplish the most widespread use and at the lowest possible rates consistent with good business, and those rates shall be subject to approval by the Federal Power Commission. So the benefit would go not to the utility, but to the consumer.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator for his answer to my first question.

The second question I should like to ask bears on how the power would be distributed within South Dakota, once a portion of that 50 percent had been made available to the private power company for distribution. Let us say in South Dakota there is a publicly owned system, such as a rural electric cooperative or a municipal system—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We have such systems in South Dakota. Watertown and Pierre have municipally owned systems.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator for that information. Let us say the Watertown municipal system attempts to exercise the preference clause as against or opposed to a private power company in South Dakota, that has obtained some of the Federal kilowatts within the 50 percent reservation. Under those circumstances, would the Watertown municipal system be able to withdraw those kilowatts from the private power company in South Dakota that was obtaining them?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, it would, but I assume that sound management would require due notice. A system could not arbitrarily take power away from somebody and then release it. It would have to be done upon proper withdrawal notice.

Mr. NEUBERGER. All my questions are based on the assumption that it would be done in accordance with usual procedure in such withdrawals. I may be elliptical in asking my questions, but that assumption is included in them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. All municipalities, like Watertown or Pierre, or rural electric cooperatives, or other public bodies, would be entitled to ask for the power which was being distributed through a private supplier or distributor, upon due notice. I might say I would hope, however, those agencies would have gotten the bulk of their demand taken care of out of the reservation or out of the power for which they had original subscribed.

The particular problem in South Dakota has this aspect to it: Our REA's, as of today, are getting the power they can immediately contract for, but their demand load is growing and they are expanding, so that they are worried about the situation 5 or 10 years from now. The Secretary of the Interior had indicated he was going to "put on the block," so to speak, power from the Big Bend Dam, which is not yet constructed, but power from it will be subject to sale and contract next year. The rural electric cooperatives in my State, under schedules of growth, foresee a growing demand in 1961, 1962, 1965, and 1970; but next year, 1959, they cannot afford to contract for their power needs of 5 years from that date. If the Big Bend power should be put up for sale at the time the dam's construction was started, the REA's would be at a great disadvantage in trying to bid for power which they would not need for 5 or 10 years from now. This reservation of power is in their interest in that it reserves the block of power on which they will have the first call when the time comes when they need it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I understand that, and the questions I am asking the Senator from South Dakota are being voiced in an effort to ascertain just exactly how this power reservation will operate. One of the reasons why I am asking the question is precisely this: We have a situation in the Pacific Northwest which is not drastically different from that in the Missouri River Basin, as it was explained to us in our subcommittee by the Senator from South Dakota. As I understand the situation



in the Missouri River Basin, electricity is distributed predominantly by private utility companies in South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. While nearby, such as in the State of Nebraska, electricity is mainly distributed by publicly owned systems.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Practically 100 percent. The Missouri River forms the boundary between the two States. In fact, the north reaches of the river are in South Dakota, while the south reaches are in the State of Nebraska.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As the Senator from South Dakota knows, having served on the subcommittee headed by the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], in the Pacific Northwest there is a somewhat similar situation. The Columbia River, which is the greatest source of waterpower in the country, forms the border between Oregon and Washington. Most of the electric power in Oregon is distributed by private power companies, and a very substantial portion of the electricity in Washington State is distributed by public utility districts and municipally owned districts. Therefore, the two situations, one in the Columbia River Basin and the other in the Missouri River Basin, are not too different.

I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota this further question. Within the 50 percent reservation, as described in the conference report—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As described in the bill submitted in the conference report.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I accept the correction. I am grateful for it.

As submitted in the bill contained in the conference report, a private power company in South Dakota could prevail for itself and its customers as opposed to a publicly-owned system in another State when the power project is located in South Dakota. Is that correct?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Until such time as a public body or a preference group such as an REA should ask for power in South Dakota.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That was the next question I intended to ask. In other words, a preference body in the State of South Dakota could still prevail—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, and I anticipate eventually it will get the power.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other words, even though a private utility in South Dakota could withdraw power from a publicly owned system—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It could borrow it, so to speak, under the reservation, for a reasonable period of time, but recognizing it could be eventually withdrawn by a preference body.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Still, within the State of South Dakota, the preference customer—that is, the publicly owned system—would predominate, as opposed to the South Dakota private power company, for the Federal kilowatts. Is that accurate?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. For the distribution of power.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from South Dakota for making clear exactly how this provision would operate as finally reported by the conference committee.

We have this interest in the Pacific Northwest. This colloquy certainly serves to inform me. I know the matter is important to other Members of the Senate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad to have this colloquy as a part of the legislative history.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I should like to address a question to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEFAUVER in the chair). The Senator from New Mexico has the floor. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Florida for a question?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. First I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the chairman of the conference committee. I also congratulate the able senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the chairman of the subcommittee. Both Senators have worked, I think, not only faithfully but very successfully in bringing forward the conference report bill.

As the Senator knows, there is one project in my State which will be without ability to claim the substantial appropriations contained in the present budget and in the present appropriation bill unless this particular authorization bill becomes law. I refer to the Central and South Florida Flood Control Project. I am therefore exceedingly anxious to know whether the bill is in such form that there can be no question about its approval by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and by the Bureau of the Budget. I know there have been long and protracted negotiations by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Oklahoma with both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. My question is: Am I correct in my understanding that as to all projects in the conference report bill accord has been reached among the committees of Congress, the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The projects within the bill covered by the conference report are those which meet the requirements demanded by the Bureau of the Budget and by the executive department, and those only.

Mr. President, I express my gratitude and feeling of obligations to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for his many days of work with the Bureau of the Budget in order to be able to present a conference report bill which we felt would be signed by the President.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I understand the bill, as to all of the projects, substantially meets the requirements of the Bureau of the Budget and the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am pretty sure my good friend the Senator from Oklahoma can give the Senator some assurance in that regard.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the answer to the question is in the affirmative. Not only every project in the State of Florida, but also every project in the conference report bill either is in accord with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the Corps of Engineers or has the approval both of the Bureau of the Budget and the Corps of Engineers as the projects are provided for in the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly thank both of my distinguished friends. I think they have rendered a very great service not simply to my State but to the Nation in resolving a very difficult situation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I also wish to express the appreciation of all the Members of the Senate, I am sure, to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the other conferees on the part of the Senate who worked on this measure and who, with the help of associates on the Committee on Public Works, reported the conference bill to the Senate. I make particular reference to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], who has played such an important part in working out a solution to the problem; the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who served as a conferee; our own ranking member on the committee, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]; and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who has for so many years worked diligently on matters concerning public works.

I think there has been a splendid approach to the problem. The bill was originally presented to the Senate in a bipartisan manner and received the overwhelming support of the Members on both sides of the aisle. I believe the conference report bill is one which can be very promptly acted upon favorably by the President of the United States. We can then move ahead on a large number of these great public works projects which are important to our country.

I would not want this opportunity to pass without expressing appreciation for the long hours of service which went into bringing the matter to the point of final approval by the two Houses of Congress, so that it may be sent to the President.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may state that there has never been a chairman of a committee who received better cooperation than the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works. I feel obligated to all members of the full committee in this instance.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the chairman of the committee for his able leadership and for his very effective cooperation. I also wish to thank the distinguished minority leader for his very kind remarks, and I wish further to thank the distinguished Senator from Florida.

I should like to say, Mr. President, I have never worked on a piece of proposed legislation with reference to which there was finer cooperation by the members of the committee. Upon enactment, this legislation will be a milestone in the record of this body insofar as the Senator from Oklahoma is concerned. After the bill was twice acted on by the Congress and twice vetoed, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for his department and for the President, worked with the committee in a manner which was distinctly cooperative and constructively helpful. I am deeply grateful to each and every member of the committee—and especially to my good friend, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who spent so many hours on this matter with me, with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and with his fine colleagues on his side of the aisle and those on my side of the aisle. Speaking for myself, as well as for my colleagues, I desire to express appreciation to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and his office for constructive help and a cooperative attitude in this matter, which made it possible for us to bring the conference report bill to the Senate with complete acceptance and approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate longer or delay the adoption of the conference report, but in view of the things which have been said I should like to speak very briefly with respect to the services of other Senators in this regard.

The distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], himself deserves credit in connection with the achievement of this position with respect to a bill which was twice vetoed. The Senator from California was vitally interested in some of the projects which were in the bill which was vetoed. The Senator from California introduced a bill which would have made it possible for the Senate to approach the matter by simply accepting the projects which did not incur the disapproval of the President. However, the Senator from California did not take an arbitrary or selfish position in that matter by saying, "Let us only put through the projects, in which I and a few others are interested, which have the President's approval." Instead he took the position, "We will not press for the bill unless we can work out a solution which will provide for some of the other projects as well."

The Senator from Oklahoma—be it said to his everlasting credit—did not take the arbitrary position that we would ride roughshod and force a vote on over-

riding the President's veto. I think possibly some political hay might have been made, from the standpoint of certain persons, had that been attempted, whether or not it would have resulted in the accomplishment of legislation.

I believe the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], my senior on this committee, expressed our sentiments very well the other evening when the bill was under consideration in the Senate. He said, "We have here an example of the American system working in its best manner." He spoke of it as Americanism at its best.

Those words from a man like the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania come with good grace, because no man, after a long public career, is better able to interpret the American system than is the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, EDWARD MARTIN. We shall miss him next year. On another occasion I hope to speak at greater length expressing some of my respect and admiration for the Senator from Pennsylvania; but on this occasion I say to him that I think he said the right thing. The bill does represent the American system working at its best.

To the Senator from Pennsylvania and to the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], I express the appreciation of all members of the subcommittee for their fine leadership of the committee as a whole. I hope they will continue to give us the benefit of their counsel from time to time. The Senator from New Mexico will be with us next year, I assume. I am sorry the Senator from Pennsylvania will not.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I, too, am sorry that the committee is to lose the benefit of the services of the Senator from Pennsylvania, a great Senator. The Senate itself will lose a Member who is highly respected, and who has contributed much to the American way of life.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I did not intend to say anything relative to the conference report, but I have been greatly moved by what the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota have said.

I believe that this measure represents Americanism at its best. A prodigious amount of work has been done in connection with the bill. I express my appreciation for the work of the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. As Senators know, I am the senior Republican on both the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Public Works. This year I have had a most difficult task. I have assigned much work to the senior Senator from South Dakota, and he has always performed in a wonderful manner.

At this time I wish to express my appreciation for the fine cordiality which exists in the Committee on Public Works. As the distinguished chairman has said, it has always been nonpolitical.

The work of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], in connection with the bill, is deserving of the highest commendation.

I wish also to commend the minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND]. He was certainly most unselfish in all this work. I think we have a fine bill. It has required a great amount of work. It is the fruit of a patriotic endeavor on the part of all Members on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to add my word of commendation for the work of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] who is now the fifth in seniority in the Senate, on the rivers and harbors bills.

I do not regard the projects in the bill as pork-barrel projects, as the executive department stated. The bill represents careful, skillful work on the part of both Houses, for the benefit of the American people.

It is necessary that rivers, harbors, and channels be deepened to accommodate our expanding trade, if both interstate trade and international trade are to continue.

There has been a constant increase in the size of seagoing vessels. Our commerce has been constantly expanding. There have been constantly increasing demands upon industry to bring forward new products which can contribute to a better way of life for many people.

There has also been a constantly increasing personal demand. With increasing technology each individual requires a greater quantity of the products of our mines, fields, and factories.

The bill will help all the people of the country. It will injure no one.

I am happy to have this opportunity to add my word of commendation for the fine work done. I attended some of the hearings, and found a uniform courtesy toward everyone, regardless of the project involved, and regardless of whether it was approved.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I desire to congratulate the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] on the very fine work he has done in connection with this bill. The Senator from New Mexico is one of the most influential, popular, and able Members of this body. He has done outstanding work in this field, and his service in the United States Senate has truly been outstanding.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I know that the conference report is a privileged matter. Nevertheless, I wish to thank the Senator from Mississippi for the patience he has displayed.

I ask for the approval of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked



by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. DENTON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CANNON, Mr. LAIRD, Mr. CEDERBERG, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 12, and 16 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 to the bill, and concurred therein, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1706) to amend the act entitled "An act to grant additional powers to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944, as amended, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I was a member of the conference committee on the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

The report of the conferees, House Report No. 1980, was filed in the House of Representatives yesterday, and approved by that body today. My name appeared as a signer of this conference report, through error.

I do not approve of the action of the conferees in approving amendment No. 9, which, among other things, appropriates \$22.8 million for international educational exchange activities. The House of Representatives originally allowed \$20.8 million for this activity, and the Senate approved the amount of \$30.8 million.

In my estimation, had the conferees allowed the full \$30.8 million approved by the Senate, the amount would still have been inadequate for carrying on this program, which is of proven success, and has been an extremely vital activity in improving our foreign relations.

I think it is a most regrettable circumstance that the House insists upon curtailing this program within very narrow limits, while at the same time the House provides an extremely large increase over the budget figures for the military program; and, furthermore, in this morning's newspapers I noticed that the House has doubled the construction funds for the atomic energy activities.

Mr. President, for the reasons stated, I ask unanimous consent that my name be stricken from the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7999) to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, we have heard much, and have read much in the public press and in magazines—most of which are supporting statehood for Alaska—about the law of the land. In fact, the cry since 1954 has been "This is the law of the land. The Supreme Court has spoken, and therefore it must be obeyed."

Today I intend to speak on the "law of the land."

From the time of the founding of the Republic until the present time, the Supreme Court has uniformly held that States can be admitted into the Union only on the basis of equality. Section 10 of the bill flies in the face of the Constitution. I submit that the law of the land voids section 10 of the bill, and that the law of the land must be obeyed.

Section 10 was placed in the bill at the request of the Defense Department. It would prescribe a condition precedent to the admission of Alaska to the Union. There is no right, and no power on the part of Congress to place any conditions on the admission of a State to the Union. In a few minutes I shall discuss in some detail the decisions of the Supreme Court, which are the law of the land, and which the Senate should obey.

Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the constitutional issues presented by section 10 of this bill, which would authorize the President, by Executive order, to withdraw certain areas of the new State and by virtue of that Executive order the land so withdrawn would be completely under the dominion and sovereignty of the United States rather than under the State of Alaska during that period of withdrawal. This means that the approximately 24,000 citizens in the withdrawal area would be under the exclusive dominion and control of the Federal Government and even could be summarily evacuated at a moment's notice.

I submit that the reservation contained in section 10 is such a condition imposed upon the new State of Alaska as a price for admission into the Union of States that it does violence to the equal footing doctrine, whereby the preceding States entering this Union all entered on equal footing.

Mr. President, former Governor Gruening of Alaska, in his testimony before the committee testified that this was an unfavorable condition and that it was a precedent never before set in the history of our Republic.

What is the law? The leading case on the subject is *Coyle v. Oklahoma* (221 U. S. 559). The facts in that case show that Congress passed a law admitting Oklahoma into the Union. It placed on the admittance of the State of Oklahoma the condition that the State capital must be located at the town of Guthrie, and that the State capital could not be moved by State authority until 1913. The act was passed, as I recall, in 1906. It also provided that the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma could not appropriate money for the construction of the neces-

sary State buildings at the new State capital.

When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, the legislature immediately removed the capital to Oklahoma City, and appropriated money for its construction. A part of the reservation in the act Congress passed reads as follows:

That the Constitutional Convention provided for herein shall, by ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of this act.

#### The Supreme Court said:

The only question for review by us is whether the provision of the enabling act was a valid limitation upon the power of the State after its admission, which overrides any subsequent State legislation repugnant thereto.

I am reading from the majority opinion of the Court in *Coyle against Oklahoma*:

The question then comes to this: Can a State be placed upon a plane of inequality with its sister States in the Union if the Congress chooses to impose conditions which so operate, at the time of its admission? The argument is that while Congress may not deprive a State of any power which it possesses, it may as a condition to the admission of a new State, constitutionally restrict its authority, to the extent at least, of suspending its powers for a definite time in respect to the location of its seat of government.

I am still reading from the opinion written by Mr. Justice Lurton:

The definition of a "State" is found in the powers possessed by the original States which adopted the Constitution, a definition emphasized by the terms employed in all subsequent acts of Congress admitting new States into the Union. The first two States admitted into the Union were the States of Vermont and Kentucky, one as of March 4, 1791, and the other as of June 1, 1792. No terms or conditions were exacted from either. Each act declares that the State is admitted "as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

This Union was and is a Union of States equal in power, dignity, and authority, each competent to exert that residuum of sovereignty not delegated to the United States by the Constitution itself. To maintain otherwise would be to say that the Union, through the power of Congress to admit new States, might come to a Union of States unequal in power, as including States whose powers were restricted only by the Constitution, with others whose powers had been further restricted by act of Congress accepted as a condition of admission.

Thus, it would result, first, that the powers of Congress would not be defined by the Constitution alone but, in respect to new States, enlarged or restricted by the conditions imposed upon new States by its own legislation admitting them into the Union; and, second, that such new States might not exercise all of the powers which had not been delegated by the Constitution, but only such as had not been further bargained away as conditions of admission.

The argument that Congress derives, from the duty of guaranteeing to each State in this Union a republican form of government, power to impose restrictions upon a new State which deprives it of equality with other members of the Union has no merit. It may imply the duty of such new State to provide itself with such State government, and impose upon Congress the duty of seeing that such form is not changed to one anti-republican.

I read further from the decision:

Emphatic and significant as is the phrase admitted as "an entire member," even



course, the amendment is subject to a point of order. But certainly, if they are going to bring out a bill to issue a charter to World War I veterans, they should have brought out a bill for the same purpose for the Medal of Honor Society of the United States, for the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and for the blinded veterans. The bill for the Medal of Honor Society has been in the committee for years. The bill for the World War veterans is a relatively new bill.

However, Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. If I have the floor, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from Texas that the subcommittee that heard this bill has already reported out the three bills the gentleman has referred to; H. R. 4838, by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, to incorporate the Military Order of the Purple Heart, a national organization of combat wounded composed solely of Purple Hearters; H. R. 6333, by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, to authorize the incorporation of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America; and H. R. 8304, by Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana, to incorporate the Blinded Veterans Association.

The subcommittee reported those bills out and they are now awaiting action of the full committee. Those bills are on our program and it is expected that on next Tuesday those three bills will be reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE], insist on his point of order.

Mr. LANE. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order has been conceded; the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: On page 11, line 16, insert "The corporation shall not engage in any activity, the principal purpose of which is to aid in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes:

"(1) The passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

"(2) To influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States."

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment merely provides that any organization, or this organization to which the Congress is being asked to lend its name, shall not come back to the Congress and lobby the Congress for legislation.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Will the gentleman from Texas answer a question? Would this proposed amendment affect all organizations that have heretofore been chartered by the Congress of the United States?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. No, this amendment would not; but I think there should be an amendment approved of

the same kind covering all organizations chartered by the Congress. In my opinion, the fact that the Congress would lend its name to an organization of any type should not give that organization an open license to return to Washington for the purpose of lobbying the Congress to gain its own end.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE]. The gentleman's amendment evidently is aimed at this group, to prevent them from contacting Members of Congress, those who represent them back home.

This amendment is not included in any other bill for a veterans' organization charter. The bill before us is fashioned on the American Legion charter bill. This is the phraseology used in all of these veterans' organization charter bills and it is the same phraseology that has been used during all these years.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered for a particular purpose. There is no doubt that this group, representing these various units and posts of World War I veterans has been very active. They are a young organization. As I stated before, they have been in being for only 9 years. But in that period of time they have been growing stronger day by day. They have units throughout the United States and they are an active, energetic organization. I do not think we should load down the bill with any amendments which will slow down this veterans' organization, or any other organization that is interested in legislation before the Congress of the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. In addition to the arguments made by the gentleman from Massachusetts against the amendment, there is a basic question involved of the constitutional right of petition. This amendment for all practical purposes says you cannot exercise your constitutional right of petition. That to me is very near and dear. People have their constitutional right to petition. I may not agree with the petition, but I will resist every effort to take away from any individual or any group the constitutional right of petition.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This amendment would kill the bill, would it not?

Mr. LANE. It would have that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

[Mr. SADLAK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HULL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11077) to incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America, pursuant to House Resolution 598, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 389, nays 2, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—389

Abbitt	Carrigg	Friedel
Abernethy	Chelf	Fulton
Adair	Chenoweth	Garmatz
Addonizio	Chilperfield	Gary
Albert	Christopher	Gathings
Alexander	Church	Gavin
Alger	Clark	George
Allen, Calif.	Clevenger	Glenn
Allen, Ill.	Coad	Gordon
Andersen	Coffin	Granahan
H. Carl	Collier	Grant
Andrews	Colmer	Gray
Anfuso	Cooley	Green, Oreg.
Arends	Corbett	Green, Pa.
Ashley	Coudert	Griffin
Ashmore	Cramer	Gross
Aspinall	Cretella	Gubser
Auchincloss	Cunningham,	Hagen
Avery	Iowa	Haley
Ayres	Cunningham,	Halleck
Balley	Nebr.	Harden
Baker	Curtin	Hardy
Balwin	Curtis, Mass.	Harris
Barden	Curtis, Mo.	Harrison, Nebr.
Baring	Dague	Harrison, Va.
Bass, N. H.	Davis, Tenn.	Harvey
Bass, Tenn.	Dawson, Ill.	Haskell
Bates	Dawson, Utah	Hays, Ark.
Baumhart	Delaney	Hays, Ohio
Beamer	Dellay	Healey
Becker	Dennison	Hemphill
Beckworth	Dent	Henderson
Belcher	Denton	Herlong
Bennett, Fla.	Derounian	Heseltun
Bennett, Mich.	Devereux	Hess
Berry	Diggs	Hiestand
Betts	Dingell	Hill
Blatnik	Dixon	Hillings
Boggs	Dollinger	Hoeven
Boland	Donohue	Hoffman
Bolling	Dooley	Hollifield
Bolton	Dorn, N. Y.	Holland
Bonner	Dorn, S. C.	Holmes
Bosch	Dowdy	Holt
Bow	Doyle	Holtzman
Boykin	Durham	Horan
Boyle	Dwyer	Hosmer
Bray	Elliott	Huddleston
Breeding	Everett	Hull
Brooks, La.	Evins	Hyde
Brooks, Tex.	Fallon	Ikard
Brown, Ga.	Farbstein	Jackson
Brown, Mo.	Fascell	James
Brown, Ohio	Feighan	Jarman
Brownson	Fenton	Jennings
Broyhill	Fino	Jensen
Budge	Fisher	Johnson
Burleson	Flood	Jonas
Bush	Flynt	Jones, Ala.
Byrd	Fogarty	Jones, Mo.
Byrne, Ill.	Forand	Judd
Byrne, Pa.	Ford	Karsten
Byrnes, Wis.	Forrester	Kean
Canfield	Fountain	Kearns
Cannon	Frazier	Keating
Carnahan	Frelinghuysen	Kee



Kelly, N. Y.	Natcher	Seely-Brown
Keogh	Neal	Selden
Kilburn	Nicholson	Sheehan
Kilday	Nimtaz	Shelley
Kilgore	Nix	Sheppard
Kling	Norblad	Sieminski
Klrwan	Norrell	Sikes
Kltchin	O'Brien, Ill.	Siler
Kluczynski	O'Brien, N. Y.	Simpson, Ill.
Knutson	O'Hara, Ill.	Simpson, Pa.
Krueger	O'Hara, Minn.	Sisk
Lafore	O'Konski	Smith, Calif.
Laird	O'Neill	Smith, Kans.
Landrum	Osmer	Smith, Miss.
Lane	Ostertag	Smith, Va.
Lankford	Passman	Spence
Latham	Patman	Springer
LeCompte	Patterson	Staggers
Lennon	Pelly	Stauffer
Lesinski	Perkins	Steed
Libonati	Pfost	Sullivan
Lipscomb	Pilcher	Taber
Loser	Pillion	Teague, Calif.
McCarthy	Poage	Teller
McCormack	Poff	Tewes
McCulloch	Polk	Thomas
McDonough	Porter	Thompson, La.
McFall	Preston	Thompson, N. J.
McGovern	Priest	Thompson, Tex.
McGregor	Prouty	Thomson, Wyo.
McIntosh	Quie	Tollefson
McMillan	Rabaut	Tuck
McVey	Rains	Udall
Machrowicz	Ray	Ullman
Mack, Ill.	Reece, Tenn.	Utt
Mack, Wash.	Reed	Vanik
Madden	Rees, Kans.	Van Pelt
Magnuson	Reuss	Van Zandt
Mahon	Rhodes, Ariz.	Vinson
Mailliard	Rhodes, Pa.	Vorys
Marshall	Riehlman	Vursell
Martin	Rivers	Wainwright
Mason	Roberts	Watts
Matthews	Robison, N. Y.	Weaver
May	Robison, Ky.	Westland
Meador	Rodino	Wharton
Merrow	Rogers, Colo.	Whitener
Michel	Rogers, Fla.	Whitten
Miller, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.	Widnall
Miller, Md.	Rogers, Tex.	Wier
Miller, Nebr.	Rooney	Wigglesworth
Miller, N. Y.	Roosevelt	Williams, Miss.
Mills	Rutherford	Willis
Mlnshall	Sadlak	Wilson, Calif.
Mitchell	Santangelo	Wilson, Ind.
Montoya	St. George	Winstead
Moore	Saund	Withrow
Morano	Saylor	Wolverton
Morgan	Schenck	Wright
Morrison	Scherer	Yates
Moss	Schwengel	Young
Moulder	Scott, N. C.	Younger
Multer	Scott, Pa.	Zablocki
Mumma	Scrivner	Zelenko
Murray	Scudder	

## NAYS—2

Teague, Tex. Walker

## NOT VOTING—39

Anderson,	Edmondson	Morris
Mont.	Engle	Philbin
Barrett	Gregory	Powell
Bentley	Griffiths	Radwan
Bilch	Gwinn	Riley
Broomfield	Hale	Robeson, Va.
Buckley	Hébert	Shuford
Burdick	Jenkins	Talle
Cederberg	Johansen	Taylor
Celler	Kearney	Thornberry
Chamberlain	Knox	Trimble
Davis, Ga.	McIntire	Williams, N. Y.
Dies	Macdonald	
Eberharter	Metcalf	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bentley.  
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Taylor.  
 Mr. Engle with Mr. Cederberg.  
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. McIntire.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Broomfield.  
 Mr. Trimble with Mr. Knox.  
 Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Talle.  
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Johansen.  
 Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Hale.  
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Chamberlain.  
 Mr. Boggs with Mr. Jenkins.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Anderson of Montana with Mr. Williams of New York.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Radwan.

Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Gwinn.

Mr. Riley with Mr. Burdick.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

## COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910) entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes."

## RIVER AND HARBOR, BEACH EROSION CONTROL, AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, 1958

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1958.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say that the House Committee on Public Works is delighted to have reached the end of a very long road.

Mr. Speaker, we can dispose of this matter rather quickly. This conference

report is the result of about 4 years of very exhaustive studies and hearings. I have never seen our own committee conduct with more genuine and more sincere interest a matter of this great importance.

This bill involves an authorization of better than a billion and a half dollars. I want to express the deepest sort of appreciation to the members of the subcommittee and to the members of the entire Committee on Public Works. I should like to pay my respects and appreciation to the members on the minority side on our committee. We went into this conference with a spirit designed to bring out a bill which would secure the signature of the President of the United States. I am rather confident that the President will sign this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is important at this time because it contains increases in authorizations for certain basin projects which are now out of money. I call the attention of the Members of the House to an analysis made by our professional staff covering all of these projects. Our attorney, Richard Sullivan, the committee clerk, Margaret Beiter, and our perfectly splendid professional engineer assistant have turned out a masterful piece of work. It carries for the first time an index and should be used by all of the House Members for years to come. They are available, of course, to all Members, I think the committee will send each of our colleagues having a project in the bill, a copy of this analysis for permanent filing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON].

(Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the Committee on Public Works and particularly the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], and the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK], for their faithful and persevering work on this omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill, S. 3910.

This bill has been in process for more than 3 years and is the third such bill which has been worked on by the committee. Hundreds of witnesses have been heard and thousands of pages of testimony have been taken. I am very happy to see that the differences which have caused difficulty in the past on this bill have now been successfully ironed out due to the patience and understanding of the committee and that we have now succeeded in passing an extremely important omnibus bill which I feel sure will be signed into law.

This bill contains 153 projects having a total estimated cost of \$1,556,225,000, covering all portions of the United States, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. It will provide much needed improvements, some long overdue, for important flood control works, protection against hurricane storms, and



for the needed dredging of our rivers, canals, and harbors.

I would like particularly to call attention to one of the most important projects in this bill and thank the Committee on Public Works for the very favorable consideration which they have given to it. This is the project for the deepening of Baltimore Harbor, Md., at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000. This project is necessary to provide for the deeper draft ships which are now being built and which will use this harbor as soon as the deeper depths are provided. The project includes the improvement of Baltimore Harbor to a depth of 42 feet and the realignment of the channel at Rappahannock Shoal at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Increases in width from 600 to 800 feet are provided in Baltimore Harbor in those sections applicable, as well as increased depths of 35 feet in the connecting channel to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and an increased width of 600 feet. Increased depths in certain branch channels to 42 feet are also included. The project further provides that when local interests dredge certain areas of the Northwest Branch to 39 feet, they will be maintained by the Federal Government.

The estimated benefits from this project will amount to \$5,345,000 per year. The annual charges are \$1,080,400 which means that the benefit-cost ratio is 4.95. This is one of the highest benefit-cost ratios for any project in the omnibus bill and, in fact, it ranks with the top group in economic justification. In addition to its extremely high economic justification, I am glad to note that the committee in its report on the omnibus bill pointed out that commerce at this port is increasing very rapidly and the project is important from a national defense standpoint.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that this bill will be signed as soon as possible so that the many urgent projects which are contained in it can proceed into the construction stage as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the conference committee on the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill has deleted language which was in the House-passed bill requiring that water stored by projects of the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation be operated in such manner, as not to adversely affect other lawful uses of water. In a colloquy between Mr. DAVIS and myself when this bill was being considered in the House it was made plain that this language was intended to protect uses of water for which rights have been initiated or perfected under the laws of the several States. It is my understanding that the language with the interpretation placed upon it was unacceptable to the Justice Department.

The issue is not, it will be noted, the broad one of compliance by Federal agencies with the water laws of the States.

It is the narrower and much more fundamental one of protecting individuals who have lawfully acquired rights to the use of water under the laws of the States. Indeed, it is narrower still, for the section in which this language appeared dealt with Federal storage of water for municipal and domestic use. We were not dealing with such Federal specialties as navigation and flood control or even with hydropower developments.

The net result of all this is a refusal to admit that even when Congress authorizes storage for purely local purposes, its agents, the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, must respect local rights.

I hate to see the Congress knuckle under to the long standing view of the Justice Department that the Federal Government should in no way and at no time bind itself to observe any rights of this kind. No reasons have been adduced for this intransigent attitude or for the intrusion of the litigating branch of the Government with the legislating branch.

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi (at the request of Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the bill S. 3910 brought about several concessions on the part of the Bureau of the Budget, which amply justified the efforts of the Congress in insisting that its voice be heard in the authorization of water projects.

I regret very much, however, that the House conferees were not more successful in sustaining the position of the House of Representatives in the conference. I note that the statement on the part of the managers points out that virtually all the items in dispute were resolved by adopting the language of the Senate bill.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, today I believe we are culminating the work of some 3½ years of hard work by the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives.

Two bills have been written and passed by the Congress that did not receive the approval of the President of the United States. Omnibus rivers and harbors bills run into a large amount of money. We have had difficulty in the hearings to keep authorizations for projects in line with the recommendations of the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. The two bills, I am sorry to say, that were vetoed by the President did not conform to the recommendations of these two Federal agencies and were so set forth by the President in each of the vetoes.

Since the veto of the bill we passed earlier this year, we have endeavored to meet the Presidential objections and confined authorization to projects that

meet the criteria of both the Army Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. Our committee unanimously recommends that the House accept the recommendation of the conference so that this authorization bill may be transmitted to the White House for Presidential approval.

The bill that the President vetoed contained over \$300 million of projects that did not meet the requirements of the Army Engineers. Since the veto of that bill, some projects have been added that were not included and other that did not qualify, because of matching participation by local agencies, have been corrected. However, the bill we have before you today will save in excess of \$100 million as against the bill that the President vetoed. And so, we are bringing to you a bill which we can recommend and will save the taxpayers of our country in excess of \$100 million. I, too, desire to compliment the members of our committee and particularly the conference committee that has worked long and hard to bring about a meeting of minds between the Senate and the House of Representatives. I ask for unanimous approval of this conference report.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for authorization of projects amounting to more than \$1.5 billion. I am sure there are many commendable projects in this legislation. I am also sure a number of them ought to be approved, but I remind you that this measure can be classed as a "pork barrel" measure. There is something in it for almost everybody.

I feel the projects should be examined with a view of approving those that are absolutely necessary at the present time. I make this statement because I am informed that there are projects now pending that heretofore have been approved by the Congress, if and when completed, that would cost approximately \$6 billion. I am also advised that it would require about 20 years if all authorized projects are completed.

It just looks as if it would be so much better if the committee would reexamine this legislation and approve only projects of high priority instead of further obligating our Government to an additional amount of \$1.5 billion or \$2 billion.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this conference report, I am sure, will mean that we now have an omnibus river and harbor flood control bill that the President can and will sign. Some of the projects to which the President objected most vigorously in his veto message have been removed from the bill. Other projects to which there were objections have been modified to conform with the Executive viewpoint. On others there have been compromises.

As one of the members who opposed a number of the projects in the original bill that was vetoed, I am glad that, out of this conference, has come a bill which I can support and I recommend acceptance of the conference report.

We now have, in my opinion, a bill that can and will become law.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the kind words of the subcommittee chairman, and I am sure I speak for each member of the minority in expressing our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown by the chairman to all the Members, as well as of the many hours of hard work put in by the entire committee and staff.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman in his statement that this is a good piece of legislation. It has taken a lot of time. I honestly and sincerely believe that the President will sign this bill, because the objections that he raised in previous veto messages have been taken care of. I think I can truthfully say that the projects in this bill have been recommended not only by the Army Engineers but by the Bureau of the Budget. So I sincerely hope and I am reasonably certain that the President will sign the bill—he and the executive department have been most cooperative and sincerely endeavored to give us equitable public works legislation.

Mr. Speaker, S. 3910, as agreed to in conference, is the result of a rather extended period of consultation and compromise during which the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control bill, vetoed by the President on April 15, was carefully reexamined by members of the Senate and House Committees on Public Works. Projects to which the President objected were either eliminated or the authorization language modified to develop an acceptable bill.

Mr. Robert E. Merriam, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget, the Chief of Engineers, and members of their staffs responded to our requests for technical information and cooperated to the fullest possible extent in bringing this compromise to what I consider to be a successful conclusion.

The Republican members of the House committee have consistently maintained that all rivers and harbors and flood control projects should be authorized only in conformity with procedures by the Congress for the consideration of such projects. This conference version of S. 3910 now conforms to this policy and I recommend its approval.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK], ranking Republican member of the subcommittee on flood control, worked along with me in this undertaking and I wish to express my appreciation for his fine work. No compromise is ever possible unless there is a sincere desire on the part of both the majority and the minority and this, of course, was the spirit under which we worked to reach this point. The many hours of hard work by our staff is really appreciated and they contributed a great deal to bringing this subject to what we hope will be a successful and equitable conclusion.

(Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Administration Committee, I offer a privileged resolution, House Resolution 572, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 64 of the 85th Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, and the expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 65 of the 85th Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$25,000, for the purposes of both investigations, additional to that authorized by House Resolution 143 and House Resolution 279 of the 85th Congress, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman kindly explain what this resolution calls for?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for \$25,000 to continue the work of investigation by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. They uncovered a great deal of fund raising by so-called veterans organizations, that was not proper. In 1 instance there was one organization that raised \$3 million in the past year and all that the veterans got out of it was perhaps \$100,000. The investigation of the committee put that organization out of business. I think the committee should continue that work.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This resolution is necessitated to some extent by the fact that a bill recently passed the House increasing the pay of the staff of that committee by 10 percent?

Mr. FRIEDEL. The funds requested in this resolution are sufficient to cover the 10 percent salary increase for employees on the committee investigating staff.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 599 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the further expenses of conducting the investigations authorized by section 17 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, incurred by the Committee on Un-American Activities, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$25,000, including expenditures for employment of such experts, special counsel, investigators, and such clerical, stenographic and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by said committee and signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. That the official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings, if not otherwise officially engaged.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$25,000," and insert "\$22,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 601 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the further expenses of the study and investigation to be conducted by the select committee created by House Resolution 46, not to exceed \$18,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Does this resolution cover additional money for the Small Business Committee?

Mr. FRIEDEL. This provides for additional money to carry out the wishes of the Congress in regard to the 10-percent increase in the salaries of the staff of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 567 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That effective May 1, 1958, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation for the employment in the Office of the Clerk of the House of 1 repair







Public Law 85-500  
85th Congress, S. 3910  
July 3, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 297.

Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I—RIVERS AND HARBORS

River and  
Harbor Act  
of 1958.

SEC. 101. That the following works of improvement of rivers and harbors and other waterways for navigation, flood control, and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated: *Provided*, That the provisions of Section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law Numbered 14, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this title; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto, shall apply as if herein set forth in full:

NAVIGATION

Josias River, Maine: House Document Numbered 377, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$258,400; Maine and Massachusetts.  
Salem Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 31, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000;  
Boston Harbor, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 349, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$720,000;  
East Boat Basin, Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts: House Document Numbered 168, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$360,000;  
Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,300,000; Connecticut.  
New York Harbor, New York: Senate Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,678,000; New York.  
Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Maryland: House Document Numbered 86, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,161,000; Maryland.  
Herring Creek, Maryland: House Document Numbered 159, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$110,000;  
Betterton Harbor, Maryland: House Document Numbered 333, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$78,000;  
Delaware River Anchorages: House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$24,447,000; Delaware River anchorages.  
Hull Creek, Virginia: House Document Numbered 287, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$269,800; Virginia.  
Morehead City Harbor, North Carolina: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,197,000; North Carolina.  
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Florida: House Document Numbered 222, Eighty-fifth Congress, maintenance; Florida.  
Port Everglades Harbor, Florida: House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,683,000;  
Escambia River, Florida: House Document Numbered 75, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$61,000;  
Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi: Senate Document Numbered 123, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance; Mississippi.



- Louisiana. Barataria Bay, Louisiana: House Document Numbered 82, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,647,000;
- Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: Senate Document Numbered 54, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$48,000;
- Texas. Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 131, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000;
- Galveston Harbor and Houston Ship Channel, Texas: House Document Numbered 350, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$17,196,000;
- Matagorda Ship Channel, Port Lavaca, Texas: House Document Numbered 388, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,944,000;
- Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas: House Document Numbered 361, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,272,000;
- Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, La Quinta Channel: Senate Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$954,000;
- Freeport Harbor, Texas: House Document Numbered 433, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$317,000;
- Mississippi River. Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota, damage to levee and drainage districts: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,476,000;
- Illinois. Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, commercial harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$246,000;
- Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, small-boat harbor: House Document Numbered 136, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,000;
- Iowa. Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, Beaver Slough: House Document Numbered 345, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$241,000;
- Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on damages: House Document Numbered 412, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$147,000;
- Missouri. Mississippi River between Saint Louis, Missouri, and Lock and Dam Numbered 26: Senate Document Numbered 7, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,802,000;
- Minnesota. Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota: Modification of the existing project in the Mississippi River at Saint Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minnesota, House Document Numbered 33, Eighty-fifth Congress;
- Minnesota River, Minnesota: Senate Document Numbered 14, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,539,000: *Provided*, That the channel may be extended five-tenths of a mile upstream to mile 14.7 at an estimated additional cost of \$5,000;
- Ohio. Vermilion Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 231, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$474,000;
- Ohio River at Gallipolis, Ohio: House Document Numbered 423, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;
- Kentucky. Licking River, Kentucky: House Document Numbered 434, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;
- Wisconsin. Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 169, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$393,500;
- Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 362, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$66,000;
- Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 446, Eighty-third Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That local interests shall contribute 30 per cent of the total cost of the project;

Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan: Senate Document Numbered 95, Eighty-fourth Congress, maintenance;	Michigan.
Old Channel of Rouge River, Michigan: House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$101,500;	
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 107, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$14,927,000;	Ohio.
Toledo Harbor, Ohio: House Document Numbered 436, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$859,000;	
Irondequoit Bay, New York: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,938,000;	New York.
Santa Cruz Harbor, Santa Cruz, California: House Document Numbered 357, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,612,000;	California.
Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Senate Document Numbered 8, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,800,000;	Oregon.
Siuslaw River, Oregon: House Document Numbered 204, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,693,100;	
Port Townsend Harbor, Washington: House Document Numbered 418, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$387,000;	Washington.
Bellingham Harbor, Washington: Senate Document Numbered 46, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$83,700;	
Douglas and Juneau Harbors, Alaska: House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,394,000;	Alaska.
Dillingham Harbor, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$372,000;	
Naknek River, Alaska: House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,000;	
Cook Inlet, navigation improvements, Alaska: House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,199,200;	
San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico: House Document Numbered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,476,800;	Puerto Rico.

## BEACH EROSION

State of Connecticut, Area 9, East River to New Haven Harbor: House Document Numbered 395, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,000;	Connecticut.
Connecticut shoreline, Areas 8 and 11, Saugatuck River to Byram River: House Document Numbered 174, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$229,000;	
Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, New York: House Document Numbered 411, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,724,000;	New York.
Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet: House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,755,000;	New Jersey.
Delaware Coast from Kitts Hummock to Fenwick Island, Delaware: House Document Numbered 216, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$28,000;	Delaware.
Palm Beach County, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet, Florida: House Document Numbered 342, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$222,500;	Florida.
Berrien County, Michigan: House Document Numbered 336, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$226,000;	Michigan.
Manitowoc County, Wisconsin: House Document Numbered 348, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$50,000;	Wisconsin.
Fair Haven Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 134, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$114,000;	New York.
Hamlin Beach State Park, New York: House Document Numbered 138, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$404,000;	

- California. Humboldt Bay, California: House Document Numbered 282, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$38,200;  
Santa Cruz County, California: House Document Numbered 179, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$516,000;  
San Diego County, California: House Document Numbered 399, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$289,000;
- Hawaii. Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kanai, Territory of Hawaii: House Document Numbered 432, Eighty-fourth Congress at an estimated cost of \$20,000.
- Reimbursement. SEC. 102. That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to reimburse local interests for such work done by them, on the beach erosion projects authorized in section 101, subsequent to the initiation of the cooperative studies which form the basis for the projects: *Provided*, That the work which may have been done on these projects is approved by the Chief of Engineers as being in accordance with the projects hereby adopted: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefor and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for improvements.
- Algiers Canal. Bridge. 59 Stat. 10. SEC. 103. That pending fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Canal, as authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for maintenance of rivers and harbors may be used for operation and maintenance of the railroad bridge over Algiers Canal for the period from September 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958.
- Aquatic plant growths. Control. SEC. 104. That there is hereby authorized a comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of the waterhyacinth, alligatorweed, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels and other allied waters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures, at an estimated additional cost for the expanded program over that now underway of \$1,350,000 annually for five years, of which 70 per centum, presently estimated at \$945,000, shall be borne by the United States and 30 per centum, presently estimated at \$405,000, by local interests, to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, published as House Document Numbered 37, Eighty-fifth Congress: *Provided*, That local interests agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from such operations and participate to the extent of 30 per centum of the cost of the additional program: *Provided further*, That Federal funds appropriated for this project shall be allocated by the Chief of Engineers on a priority basis, based upon the urgency and need of each area, and the availability of local funds.
- Survey reports. SEC. 105. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood-control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for navigation and allied purposes to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.
- Florida. 68 Stat. 1251. SEC. 106. That the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 in accordance with



the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 156, Eighty-second Congress; and the improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Florida, channel across Saint George Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 557, Eighty-second Congress, are hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done upon the projects insofar as this work shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the projects adopted by the Act of 1954: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall be based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channels is undertaken: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto and shall not take precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority.

68 Stat. 1251.

SEC. 107. That the improvement of Pascagoula Harbor, Dog River Cutoff, Mississippi, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress, is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such work as they may have done on this project, within the limits of the Federal portion of the project, over and above any items required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with project modification adopted in said Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$44,000: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations therefor and shall not have precedence over authorized Federal improvements of higher priority: *And provided further*, That no reimbursement to local interests shall be made until they have met all the requirements of local cooperation in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 188, Eighty-first Congress.

Mississippi.  
64 Stat. 163,  
165.

SEC. 108. That the Federal project structures, appurtenances, and real property of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That all or any part of the right, title, and interest of the United States to any portion of the said property may, regardless of any other provision of law, be conveyed, upon such terms and conditions as may be advisable: *Provided further*, That, if the State of Wisconsin offers to take over said property under the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to said State, without monetary consideration, all such right, title, and interest of the United States in said property, and the United States shall thereafter have no further obligations with respect to the property so conveyed. In consideration of the State accepting such conveyance, and assuming responsibility for said property, there is hereby authorized to be expended from appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army toward the work of placing the project facilities in a condition suitable for public purposes, not to exceed \$300,000. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State with respect to the details of the work to be performed and transfer of the property. If the State fails to present a satisfactory offer within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, said property may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of existing law and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the public interest: *And*

Wisconsin.  
Conveyance.

*provided further*, That, after acceptance of said property by the State of Wisconsin, the Federal laws, other than the Federal Power Act, governing the protection and preservation of navigable waters shall not apply to the reach of the Upper Fox River, Wisconsin, above its juncture with the mouth of the Wolf River.

Calumet-Sag  
navigation  
project.  
60 Stat. 636.

SEC. 109. The projects for the Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana (Calumet-Sag navigation project), authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations in House Document Numbered 45, Eighty-fifth Congress, insofar as they apply to existing highway bridges in part I, Sag Junction to Lake Calumet, at an estimated additional cost of \$9,884,000.

Illinois and  
Mississippi  
Canal.

SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary of the Army hereby is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States the fee simple title in and to the lands in the lake (known as Sinnissippi Lake) created by the Government dam constructed across Rock River between Sterling and Rock Falls, Illinois, and over which the United States now holds flowage rights or easement, and in and to all other lands upon which the United States has rights or easements used for the purpose of and appurtenant to the operation of the Federal project known as the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (which lake, canal, feeder, and appurtenances thereto are referred to collectively in this section as the canal) in the State of Illinois; said fee simple title to be acquired subject to the continuing right of access to Sinnissippi Lake by the riparian owners whose land adjoins and abuts said lake. Such acquisition may be accomplished by purchase, acceptance of donation, exchange, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or otherwise.

Recreational  
use.

(b) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized out of appropriations hereafter made for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, to cause the canal to be repaired and modified for the purpose of placing the same in proper condition for public recreational use other than through-navigation, including (but not limited to) the repair or reconstruction of the aforesaid Government dam across Rock River; the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, and fixed portions of the lock and dam structures, on both the feeder and the main portions of the canal; the removal of presently existing lock gates and the construction of fixed dams in lieu thereof; the repair of culverts, drainage ditches, fences, and other structures and improvements, except bridges and roads, which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain; the replacement of aqueducts with inverted siphons or flumes; such other repair, renovation, or reconstruction work as the Chief of Engineers may deem necessary or advisable to prepare the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation; and the sale or other disposition of equipment, building, and other structures, which are designated by the State of Illinois as not suitable or needed for such use. The work of repair and modification shall be performed by the Corps of Engineers, and upon completion thereof the Chief of Engineers shall certify such completion to the Secretary of the Army. The work of repair and modification authorized in this subsection, as well as the land acquisition authorized in the preceding subsection, shall not be commenced prior to the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the responsible State representative of the agreement authorized in subsection (e) which shall include assurance from the State of Illinois that it will accept the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon such conveyance the United States shall have no further obligation with respect to the canal.

(c) Upon the request of the State of Illinois and of any corporation owning a railroad which crosses a bridge over the canal, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to said corporation, at any time before the conveyance of the canal to the State of Illinois as provided in subsection (d) of this section, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such bridge, and the delivery of any such bridge conveyance shall operate as a complete release and discharge of the United States from all further obligation with respect to such bridge. If the request also provides for the replacement of such bridge with a land fill, the Secretary of the Army further is authorized to permit the said corporation to make such replacement, but shall require adequate provision for culverts and other structures allowing passage of the waters of the canal and necessary drainage, and for right-of-way for necessary and appropriate road crossings.

(d) The Secretary of the Army further is authorized and directed, upon execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, to convey and transfer to the State of Illinois, by quitclaim deed and such other instruments as the Secretary may deem appropriate, without further consideration, the property of the canal; and to execute such other documents and to perform such other acts as shall be necessary and appropriate to complete the transfer to the said State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canal. Upon and after the delivery of such deed, the State of Illinois is authorized, at all times, to use such quantity of water drawn from Rock River at Simmissippi Lake, as is adequate and appropriate to operate the canal for public recreational use other than through-navigation.

(e) In the execution of the provisions of this section, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with the duly authorized representatives of the State of Illinois with respect to the details of repair and modification of the canal and the transfer thereof to the State.

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 111. Whenever, during the construction or reconstruction of any navigation, flood control, or related water development project under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers determines that any structure or facility owned by an agency of government and utilized in the performance of a governmental function should be protected, altered, reconstructed, relocated, or replaced to meet the requirements of navigation or flood control, or both; or to preserve the safety or integrity of such facility when its safety or usefulness is determined by the Chief of Engineers to be adversely affected or threatened by the project, the Chief of Engineers may, if he deems such action to be in the public interest, enter into a contract providing for the payment from appropriations made for the construction or maintenance of such project, of the reasonable actual cost of such remedial work, or for the payment of a lump sum representing the estimated reasonable cost: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as modifying any existing or future requirement of local cooperation, or as indicating a policy that local interests shall not hereafter be required to assume costs of modifying such facilities. The provisions of this section may be applied to projects hereafter authorized and to those heretofore authorized but not completed as of the date of this Act, and notwithstanding the navigation servitude vested in the United States, they may be applied to such structures or facilities occupying the beds of navigable waters of the United States.



Surveys.

64 Stat. 168.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made at the following named localities and subject to all applicable provisions of section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1950:

Stave Island Harbor at South Goldsboro, Maine.

Tashmoo Pond, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Sachem's Head Harbor at Guilford, Connecticut.

Poquonock River at Groton, Connecticut.

Water route from Albany, New York, into Lake Champlain, New York and Vermont, including the advisability of modifying existing Federal and State improvements, with due consideration of ultimate connection with the Saint Lawrence River in Canada.

Hammonds Cove entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, New York.

Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, and up White's Creek, Delaware.

Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Delaware.

Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, with a view to elimination of the waterchestnut (*Trapa Natans*).

Area from Cuckold Creek through Neale Creek and Neale Sound to the Wicomico River, Charles County, Maryland, to determine the feasibility of providing a safe and continuous inland channel for the navigation of small boats.

Currioman Bay, Virginia.

Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia.

Wrights Creek, North Carolina.

Savannah River, with a view to providing nine-foot navigation to Augusta, Georgia.

Little Gasparilla Pass, Charlotte County, Florida.

Frenchman Creek, Florida.

Streams and harbor facilities and needs therefor at and in the vicinity of Bayport, Florida, in the interest of present and prospective commerce and other purposes, with the view of improving the harbor facilities of Bayport as a port for commerce and for refuge on the Gulf of Mexico.

Channel from Lynn Haven Bayou, Florida, into North Bay, Florida.

Small-boat channel from the port of Panacea, Florida, into Apalachee Bay, Florida.

Dredged channel, vicinity of Sunshine Skyway, Tampa Bay, Florida.

Tampa Bay, Florida, with a view to determining the feasibility of a fresh-water lake at that location.

Apalachicola River Chipola Cutoff, Florida, via Wewahitchka, with a view to providing a channel nine feet deep and one hundred feet wide.

Apalachicola River, Florida, in the vicinity of Bristol and in the vicinity of Blountstown.

Streams at and in the vicinity of Gulfport, Florida.

Trinity River, Texas.

Missouri River, with a view to extending nine-foot navigation from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota-Nebraska.

Channel from Port Inland, Michigan, to deep water in Lake Michigan.

Connecting channel between Namakan Lake and Ash River, Minnesota.

Camp Pendleton Harbor and Oceanside, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted

toward recommended beach erosion control measures at Oceanside, California, in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

Anaheim Bay, California, with a view to determining the extent of Federal aid which should be granted in equity without regard to limitations of Federal law applicable to beach erosion control.

SEC. 113. Title I may be cited as the "River and Harbor Act of 1958". Short title.

## TITLE II—FLOOD CONTROL

Flood Control  
Act of 1958.

SEC. 201. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28, 1938 (Public Law Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall apply to all works authorized in this title except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the Department of the Army of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required cooperation will be furnished. 49 Stat. 1571;  
52 Stat. 1215.

Expiration of  
authorization.

SEC. 202. The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects authorized in this Act, and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full. Procedures.  
58 Stat. 887.

SEC. 203. The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this title with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the Department of the Army when approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission. Projects  
authorized.

### NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN, AND ACUSHNET, MASSACHUSETTS

The project for hurricane-flood protection at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$10,480,000 and at an estimated Federal cost of maintenance and operation of \$55,000 annually: *Provided*, That in

lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 59, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$5,160,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute the capitalized value of annual maintenance and operation for the main harbor barrier presently estimated at \$1,560,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works except the main harbor barrier after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

#### NARRAGANSETT BAY AREA, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS

The project for hurricane-flood protection in the Narragansett Bay area, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$11,550,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 230, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$4,950,000, including the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (c) maintain and operate the improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Appropriation.

52 Stat. 1215.

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$24,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Connecticut River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified to include the construction of the Littleville Reservoir on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, Massachusetts, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 17, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,090,000.

The project for the Mad River Dam and Reservoir on the Mad River above Winsted, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,430,000.

#### HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN

The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on Hall Meadow Brook in Torrington and Goshen, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,960,000.

The project for the flood control dam and reservoir on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River in Torrington, Connecticut, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 81, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,780,000.

#### SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of



Engineers in House Document Numbered 394, Eighty-fourth Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$30,000,000 for partial accomplishment of that plan.

#### HUDSON RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Mohawk River, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 172, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,069,000.

#### PANTEGO AND CUCKLERS CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

The project for flood protection on Pantego and Cucklers Creek, North Carolina, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 398, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$413,000.

#### SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the completion of Hartwell Reservoir, approved in the Flood Control Acts of December 22, 1944, and May 17, 1950, in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers contained in House Document Numbered 657, Seventy-eighth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,300,000.

Hartwell  
Reservoir,  
completion.

#### CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida approved in the Act of June 30, 1948, and subsequent Acts of Congress, and such comprehensive plan is hereby modified as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 186, Eighty-fifth Congress, and to include the following items:

Appropriation.

62 Stat. 1176.

The project for canals, levees, water control structures on the west side of the Everglades agricultural and conservation areas in Hendry County, Florida, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers contained in Senate Document Numbered 48, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$3,172,000.

#### MOBILE RIVER BASIN

##### (Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama-Coosa)

The project for flood control and related purposes on the Tombigbee River and tributaries, Mississippi and Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 167, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$19,311,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the cash contribution contained in item (f) of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, local interests contribute in cash or equivalent work, the sum of \$1,473,000 in addition to other items of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection on the Alabama River at Montgomery, Alabama, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 83, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

45 Stat. 534.  
33 USC 702a-m,  
704.

The project for flood control and improvement of the lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Modification of the White River Backwater project, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 26, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost, over that now authorized, of \$2,380,000 for construction and \$57,000 annually for maintenance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall grant to the White River Drainage District of Phillips and Desha Counties, Arkansas, such permits, rights-of-way, and easements over lands of the United States in the White River Migratory Refuge, as the Chief of Engineers may determine to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project.

(b) Modification and extension of plan of improvement in the Boenf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Arkansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 108, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,212,000.

68 Stat. 1258.

(c) In addition to the previous authorization, the sum of \$28,200,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement for the control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers and a navigation lock approved in the Act of September 3, 1954.

64 Stat. 172.

(d) In addition to previous authorizations, the sum of \$35,674,000 for prosecution of the plan of improvement in the Saint Francis River Basin approved in the Act of May 17, 1950.

(e) The project for flood protection of Wolf River and tributaries, Tennessee, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 76, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,932,000.

Survey.

(f) The project for Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, dated April 26, 1957, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,799,500 for dredging twelve feet deep plus three feet overdepth, and one-half of the seventeen feet additional depth: *Provided*, That the cost for dredging the remaining one-half of the additional seventeen feet depth, estimated to cost \$383,500, shall be returned to the Federal Government with interest at 3 per centum in forty equal annual payments: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to conduct a survey of Greenville Harbor, Mississippi, for purposes of navigation in accordance with section 206 of this title, with particular reference to the requirements of local cooperation.

The project for flood protection and related purposes on Bayou Chevreuil, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$547,000: *Provided*, That work already performed by local interests on this project, in accordance with the recommended plan as determined by the Chief of Engineers, may be credited to the cash contribution required of local interests.

TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TEXAS

Notwithstanding clause (b) of paragraph 5 of the report of the Chief of Engineers dated May 28, 1954, with respect to the project for

the Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, local interests shall be required to pay \$300,000 as the total cost of the project attributable to increase in net returns from higher utilization of the downstream valley lands.

68 Stat. 1258.

## RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946, is modified and expanded, at an estimated cost in addition to that now authorized of \$53,235,000, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 170, Eighty-fifth Congress, on Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs, Little River, Oklahoma and Arkansas, except as follows:

Red River.

60 Stat. 647.

(1) All flood-control and land-enhancement benefits shall be non-reimbursable.

(2) Penstocks or other facilities, to provide for future power installations, shall be provided in the reservoirs to be constructed above the Millwood Reservoir, if approved by the Secretary of the Army on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission.

## GULF OF MEXICO

The project for hurricane-flood protection on Galveston Bay, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Texas City, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$5,662,000: *Provided*, That in lieu of the local cooperation recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 347, Eighty-fifth Congress, local interests (a) contribute 30 per centum of the first cost of the project, said 30 per centum being presently estimated at \$2,427,000, including the cost of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) contribute, at their option, the additional cost of providing ramps in lieu of closure structures presently estimated at \$200,000; (c) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and (d) maintain and operate all the works after completion.

## ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

The project for the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colorado, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 325, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,628,000.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma", approved July 6, 1954 (68 Stat. 450), is amended by inserting after "as recommended by the Chief of Engineers," the following: "or such additional flood storage or pool elevations, or both as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers,".

## WHITE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$57,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938,

52 Stat. 1218.

as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.



## PECOS RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Pecos River at Carlsbad, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 224, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,791,000.

## RIO GRANDE BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Rio Grande at Socorro, New Mexico, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 58, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated Federal cost of \$3,102,700.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

**Appropriation.** In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$21,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Rock and Green Rivers, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 173, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,996,000.

The project for flood protection on Eau Galle River at Spring Valley, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 52, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$6,690,000.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Winona, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 324, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,620,000.

The projects for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Saint Paul and South Saint Paul, Minnesota, are hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 223, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,705,500.

The project for flood protection on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 437, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,870,000.

The project for the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 9, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$44,500,000: *Provided*, That, if the reservoir is used for water conservation, such use shall be in accord with title III of this Act.

The project for the Kaskaskia River, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 232, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$23,000,000.

The project for flood protection on the Root River at Rushford, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 431, Eighty-fourth Congress at an estimated cost of \$796,000.

## GREAT LAKES BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Bad River at Mellen and Odanah, Wisconsin, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 165, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on the Kalamazoo River at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 53, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,358,000.

The project for flood protection on the Grand River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 132, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,825,000.

The project for flood protection on the Saginaw River, Michigan, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 346, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$16,085,000.

The project for flood protection on Owasco Outlet, tributary of Oswego River, at Auburn, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 133, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$305,000.

## MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress: *Provided*, That, with respect to any power attributable to any dam in such plan to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the construction of which has not been started, a reasonable amount of such power as may be determined by the Secretary of Interior, or such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet loads under contract made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in the State where such dam is constructed: *Provided*, That the distribution and sale of such reserved power within the State shall be made first to preference users in keeping with the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944; and *provided* further that the power so reserved for use within the State shall be not to exceed 50 per centum of the output of such dam.

58 Stat. 890.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is authorized and directed to undertake the construction and to provide suitable sewer facilities, conforming to applicable standards of the South Dakota Department of Health, to replace certain existing water or sewer facilities of (1) the Saint Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, South Dakota, by facilities to provide for treatment of sewage or connection to the city system not exceeding \$42,000 in cost; (2) Fort Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$120,000, and water facilities not exceeding \$25,000; and (3) the city of Pierre, South Dakota, sewer facilities not exceeding \$210,000; and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, is further authorized and directed to pay to the Chamberlain Water Company, Chamberlain, South Dakota, as reimbursement for removal expenses, not to exceed \$5,000, under the provisions of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to provide the sums necessary to carry out the

66 Stat. 624.

provisions of this paragraph out of any sums appropriated for the construction of the Oahe and Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

The project for flood protection on the Sun River at Great Falls, Montana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 343, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,405,000.

The project for flood protection on the Cannonball River at Mott, North Dakota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 35, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$434,000.

The project for flood protection on the Floyd River, Iowa, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 417, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,060,000.

The project for flood protection on the Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kansas, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 409, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$850,000.

The project for flood protection in the Gering and Mitchell Valleys, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 139, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,214,000.

The project for flood control on Salt Creek and tributaries, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 396, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,314,000.

The project for flood protection on Shell Creek, Nebraska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 187, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$2,025,000.

#### RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN

The project for flood protection on Ruffy Brook and Lost River, Minnesota, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 141, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$632,000.

#### OHIO RIVER BASIN

The project for the Saline River and tributaries, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report published as House Document Numbered 316, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$5,272,000.

The project for the Upper Wabash River and tributaries, Indiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 435, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$45,500,000.

The project for flood protection on Brush Creek at Princeton, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 122, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$917,000.

The project for flood protection on Meadow River at East Rainelle, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$708,000.



The project for flood protection on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River at Williamson, West Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 105, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$625,000.

The project for flood protection on Lake Chautauqua and Chada-koin River at Jamestown, New York, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 103, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,796,000.

The project for flood protection on the West Branch of the Mahoning River, Ohio, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 191, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$12,585,000.

The project for flood protection on Chartiers Creek, at and in the vicinity of Washington, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 286, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,286,000.

The project for flood protection in the Turtle Creek Basin, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 390, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$13,417,000.

The project for flood protection on Sandy Lick Creek at Brookville, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,188,000.

The general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin is modified to provide for a reservoir at the Monroe Reservoir site, mile 25.6, on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 192, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$4,359,000.

#### GILA RIVER BASIN

The comprehensive plan of improvement for the Gila River between Camelsback Reservoir site and the mouth of the Salt River, as set forth in paragraph 41 of the Report of the District Engineer, Los Angeles District, dated December 31, 1957, is approved as a basis for the future development of the Gila River, subject to further detailed study and specific authorization; and the channel improvement work recommended by the District Engineer in paragraph 58 of that report, is hereby authorized at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,570,000, subject to the condition that local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will (a) provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (b) maintain and operate the channel improvements in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army at an average annual cost estimated at \$50,000; (c) keep the flood channel of the Gila River from the upper end of Safford Valley to San Carlos Reservoir and from the mouth of the San Pedro River to Buttes Reservoir site free from encroachment; (d) hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction and operation of the work; and (e) adjust all water-rights claims resulting from construction, operation, and maintenance of the improvements: *Provided*, That in the consideration of benefits in connection with the study of any upstream reservoir, the channel improvements herein authorized and the up-

72 Stat. 314.

Repayment  
contracts.

stream reservoir shall be considered as a single operating unit in the economic evaluation: *Provided further*, That in the event it is possible as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (a) to identify the organizations directly benefiting from the water conserved by these works and (b) to feasibly determine the extent of such benefit to each organization, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into contracts with such organizations for the repayment of the portion of the cost of the work properly allocable to such organizations: *And provided further*, That such repayment shall be under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and shall be in installments fixed in accordance with the ability of those organizations to pay as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayments and other obligations.

#### SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN

Appropriation. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$17,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

58 Stat. 900.

The project for flood protection on the Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 272, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,560,000.

#### EEL RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Eel River, in the Sandy Prairie region, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 80, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$707,000.

#### WEBER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

The project for flood protection on the Weber River and tributaries, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 158, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$520,000.

#### SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

Appropriation. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$13,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

58 Stat. 900.

#### KAWEAH AND TULE RIVER BASINS

In addition to previous authorizations, the completion of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.

#### LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN

Appropriation. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$44,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

55 Stat. 647.

SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized Appropriation. to be appropriated the sum of \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved in the Act of June 22, 1936, as amended 49 Stat. 1589. and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

SAN DIEGUITO RIVER BASIN

The project for the San Dieguito River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 288, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$1,961,000.

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized Appropriation. to be appropriated the sum of \$112,000,000 for the prosecution of the projects and plans for the Columbia River Basin, including the Willamette River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and subsequent Acts of Congress, including the Flood Control Acts of May 17, 1950, and September 3, 1954. 52 Stat. 1222, 1225.

In carrying out the review of House Document Numbered 531, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and other reports on the Columbia River and its tributaries, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate dated July 28, 1955, the Chief of Engineers shall be guided by flood control goals not less than those contained in said House Document Numbered 531. 64 Stat. 177, 178.

The preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy Dam and Reservoir on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000. 68 Stat. 1264.

SAMMAMISH RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection and related purposes on the Sammamish River, Washington, is hereby authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 157, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$825,000.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The project for flood protection on Chena River at Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 137, Eighty-fourth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$9,727,000.

The project for flood protection at Cook Inlet, Alaska (Talkeetna), is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 34, Eighty-fifth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$64,900.

SEC. 204. That, in recognition of the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir, proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of such dam and reservoir and the amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army in cooperation with the State of California, subject to a finding by the Secretary of the Army, approved by the President, of economic justification for allocation of the amount of flood control, such funds to be administered by the Secretary of the Army: *Provided*, That Oroville Dam and Reservoir, Calif. Appropriation.



prior to making the monetary contribution or any part thereof, the Department of the Army and the State of California shall have entered into an agreement providing for operation of the Oroville Dam in such manner as will produce the flood-control benefits upon which the monetary contribution is predicated, and such operation of the dam for flood control shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890): *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this authorization shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army in a manner which shall assure that the annual Federal contribution during the project construction period does not exceed the percentage of the annual expenditure for the Oroville Dam and Reservoir which the total flood-control contribution bears to the total cost of the dam and reservoir: *And provided further*, That, unless construction of the Oroville Dam and Reservoir is undertaken within four years from the date of enactment of this Act, the authority for the monetary contribution contained herein shall expire.

Land recon-  
veyances;  
limitations.

SEC. 205. (a) In order to provide adjustments in the lands or interests in land heretofore acquired for the Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm, Benbrook, Belton, and Whitney Reservoir projects in Texas to conform such acquisition to a lesser estate in lands now being acquired to complete the real estate requirements of the projects the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to reconvey any such land heretofore acquired to the former owners thereof whenever he shall determine that such land is not required for public purposes, including public recreational use, and he shall have received an application for reconveyance as hereinafter provided, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No reconveyance shall be made if within thirty days after the last date that notice of the proposed reconveyance has been published by the Secretary in a local newspaper, an objection in writing is received by the former owner and the Secretary from a present record owner of land abutting a portion of the reservoir made available for reconveyance, unless within ninety days after receipt by the former owner and the Secretary of such notice of objection, the present record owner of land and the former owner involved indicate to the Secretary that agreement has been reached concerning the reconveyance.

(2) If no agreement is reached between the present record owner of land and the former owner within ninety days after notice of objection has been filed with the former owner and the Secretary, the land made available for reconveyance in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Administrator of General Services for disposal in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377).

(3) No lands heretofore conveyed to the United States Government by the city of Dallas in connection with the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project shall be subject to revestment of title to private owners, but shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument or instruments of conveyance which transferred the title to the United States Government.

(b) Any such reconveyance of any such land or interests shall be made only after the Secretary (1) has given notice, in such manner (including publication) as regulations prescribe to the former owner of such land or interests, and (2) has received an application for the reconveyance of such land or interests from such former owner in such form as he shall by regulation prescribe. Such application shall

be made within a period of ninety days following the date of issuance of such notice, but on good cause the Secretary may waive this requirement.

(c) Any reconveyance of land therein made under this section shall be subject to such exceptions, restrictions, and reservations (including a reservation to the United States of flowage rights) as the Secretary may determine are in the public interest, except that no mineral rights may be reserved in said lands unless the Secretary finds that such reservation is needed for the efficient operation of the reservoir projects designated in this section. Mineral rights.

(d) Any land reconveyed under this section shall be sold for an amount determined by the Secretary to be equal to the price for which the land was acquired by the United States, adjusted to reflect (1) any increase in the value thereof resulting from improvements made thereon by the United States (the Government shall receive no payment as a result of any enhancement of values resulting from the construction of the reservoir projects specified in subsection (a) of this section), or (2) any decrease in the value thereof resulting from (A) any reservation, exception, restrictions, and condition to which the reconveyance is made subject, and (B) any damage to the land caused by the United States. In addition, the cost of any surveys or boundary markings necessary as an incident of such reconveyance shall be borne by the grantee.

(e) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable with respect to the disposition of any land, or interest therein, described in subsection (a) if the Secretary shall certify that notice has been given to the former owner of such land or interest as provided in subsection (b) and that no qualified applicant has made timely application for the reconveyance of such land or interest.

(f) As used in this section the term "former owner" means the person from whom any land, or interests therein, was acquired by the United States, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children or the heirs at law; and the term "present record owner of land" shall mean the person or persons in whose name such land shall, on the date of approval of this Act, be recorded on the deed records of the respective county in which such land is located.

(g) The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by this section of any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary.

(h) Any proceeds from reconveyances made under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(i) This section shall terminate three years after the date of its enactment. Termination date.

SEC. 206. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any survey are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of the Army may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical Surveys.  
Reports to  
Congress.

Restriction.	or economic conditions: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this title until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:
Maine.	Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine.
New York and New Jersey.	Streams, river basins, and areas in New York and New Jersey for flood control, major drainage, navigation, channel improvement, and land reclamation, as follows: Hackensack River, Passaic River, Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull, including the portions of these river basins in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Union, and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.
Maryland.	Deep Creek, Saint Marys County, Maryland.
Florida.	Mills Creek, Florida. Streams in Seminole County, Florida, draining into the Saint Johns River. Streams in Brevard County, Florida, draining Indian River and adjacent coastal areas including Merritt Island, and the area of Turnbull Hammock in Volusia County.
Louisiana.	Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, in the interest of protecting Salt Bayou Road.
Texas.	San Felipe Creek, Texas, at and in the vicinity of Del Rio, Texas. El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. Rio Grande and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.
New Mexico.	Streams at and in the vicinity of Alamogordo, New Mexico.
South Dakota.	Missouri River Basin, South Dakota, with reference to utilization of floodwaters stored in authorized reservoirs for purposes of municipal and industrial use and maintenance of natural lake levels.
Pennsylvania.	Stump Creek, tributary of North Fork of Mahoning Creek, at Sykesville, Pennsylvania.
New York.	Little River and Cayuga Creek, at and in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, New York.
Kansas.	Bird, Caney, and Verdigris Rivers, Oklahoma and Kansas.
Illinois and Indiana.	Watersheds of the Illinois River, at and in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, the Chicago River, Illinois, the Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana, and their tributaries, and any areas in northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana which drain directly into Lake Michigan with respect to flood control and major drainage problems.
Michigan.	All streams flowing into Lake Saint Clair and Detroit River in Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties, Michigan.
California.	Sacramento River Basin, California, with reference to cost allocation studies for Oroville Dam. Pescadero Creek, California. Soquel Creek, California. San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California. Redwood Creek, San Mateo, California. Streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, California. Streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, California. Streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, California. Kellogg and Marsh Creeks, Contra Costa County, California. Eastkoot Creek, Stinson Beach area, Marin County, California. Rodeo Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California. Pinole Creek, tributary of San Pablo Bay, Contra Costa County, California. Rogue River, Oregon, in the interest of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation, and allied purposes.
Hawaii.	Kihei District, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.



SEC. 207. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$200,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9 (a) of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress, for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Appropriation.  
Missouri River  
Basin.  
58 Stat. 891.

SEC. 208. That for preliminary examinations and surveys authorized in previous river and harbor and flood control Acts, the Secretary of the Army is hereby directed to cause investigations and reports for flood control and allied purposes, to be prepared under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the form of survey reports, and that preliminary examination reports shall no longer be required to be prepared.

Survey  
reports.

SEC. 209. Title II may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1958".

Short title.

### TITLE III—WATER SUPPLY

Water Supply  
Act of 1958.

SEC. 301. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities of the States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes and that the Federal Government should participate and cooperate with States and local interests in developing such water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple purpose projects.

Congressional  
policy.

(b) In carrying out the policy set forth in this section, it is hereby provided that storage may be included in any reservoir project surveyed, planned, constructed or to be planned, surveyed and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to impound water for present or anticipated future demand or need for municipal or industrial water, and the reasonable value thereof may be taken into account in estimating the economic value of the entire project: *Provided*, That before construction or modification of any project including water supply provisions is initiated, State or local interests shall agree to pay for the cost of such provisions on the basis that all authorized purposes served by the project shall share equitably in the benefits of multiple purpose construction as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Interior as the case may be: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the total estimated cost of any project may be allocated to anticipated future demands where States or local interests give reasonable assurances that they will contract for the use of storage for anticipated future demands within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project: *And provided further*, That the entire amount of the construction costs, including interest during construction, allocated to water supply shall be repaid within the life of the project but in no event to exceed fifty years after the project is first used for the storage of water for water supply purposes, except that (1) no payment need be made with respect to storage for future water supply until such supply is first used, and (2) no interest shall be charged on such cost until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed ten years. The interest rate used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction is initiated, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are

Storage.

Agreement.

Future  
demands.

Repayment.

Interest.

neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. The provisions of this subsection insofar as they relate to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior shall be alternative to and not a substitute for the provisions of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) relating to the same subject.

43 USC 485-  
485k.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section 1 and section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and extended, or the provisions of section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 390).

33 USC 701-1;  
43 USC 390.  
43 USC 372, 383.  
Approval of  
Congress.

(d) Modifications of a reservoir project heretofore authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed to include storage as provided in subsection (b), which would seriously affect the purposes for which the project was authorized, surveyed, planned, or constructed, or which would involve major structural or operational changes shall be made only upon the approval of Congress as now provided by law.

Short title.

SEC. 302. Title III of this Act may be cited as the "Water Supply Act of 1958".

Approved July 3, 1958.